

CHESS REVIEW

THE LEADING CHESS MONTHLY
News • Pictures • Games • Problems



JANUARY, 1942

30 CENTS

A Smash Hit with the Critics!

Here's what the Columnists say about
RUBINSTEIN'S CHESS MASTERPIECES



We hail the publication of "Rubinstein's Chess Masterpieces" giving 100 of his best games.

—David Robb, Cleveland Plain Dealer.

* * * *

Here, in these 100 games, the reader will find classic examples of various winning techniques. There are many sacrificial attacks and deep, subtle endings. Rubinstein was a fighting player and he knew how to win a game in more than one way.

Anyone wishing to improve by playing over recorded games, and this is one of the best ways to improve, should not miss this excellent book.

—Walter B. Suesman, Providence Journal.

* * * *

A portfolio of beautiful chess art works. The compilation of Rubinstein's gems will be a source of keen enjoyment to those who appreciate artistry and perfection in chess.

Students of the game will do well to lay aside their text books for a spell and learn how to play winning chess by applying Rubinstein's technique to their own games.

—Paul G. Giers, Syracuse Herald-American.

Chess lovers will want to add this volume to their library, not only for the games themselves, but also because the book deals with one of the greatest chess masters who ever lived.

"Rubinstein's Chess Masterpieces" is a worthwhile book for all true lovers of chess.

—Ed Foy, Charleston Daily Mail.

* * * *

A charming reminder to the present generation that Akiba Rubinstein is one of chess's immortals, a superlative artist of world championship caliber. . . . profoundly and lucidly annotated.

—J. C. Thompson, Dallas Morning News.

* * * *

A real contribution to the history of chess and a fascinating study for devotees of the game.

—Marcus A. Wolff, Newark Evening News.

* * * *

I congratulate Horowitz and Harkness on the publication of "Rubinstein's Chess Masterpieces." It is as good a chess book as I have ever come across and I hope it is only the first of many.

—Charles A. Crompton, Toronto Daily Star.

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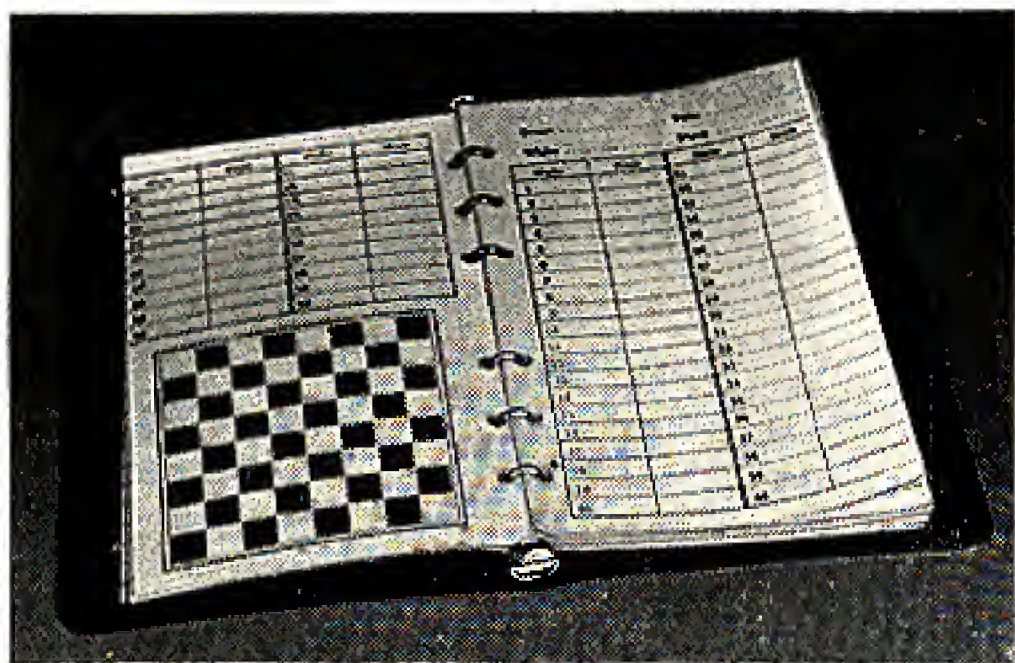
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LETTERS

Readers are Invited to Use these Columns
for Their Comments and Suggestions on
All Matters of Interest to Chess Players.

More on Recorded Games

Sirs:

CHESS REVIEW is becoming much more
valuable to those of us who are learning chess
by the recent addition of features such as the
Chess Quiz and the Readers' Games Depart-
ment. The more of these the better.

Referring to your recent articles on studying
recorded games, I would like to recommend a
system of scoring which enables the student
to compare his efforts with those of the mas-
ters. I learned this method from Malcolm
Patrick in 1936. Here it is:—

Follow the general procedure suggested by
Matthew Green in the October issue, covering
up the moves of the game and making your
own selections, but for both sides. On a
separate piece of paper, under the headings
White and Black, record the numbers of the
moves you selected correctly.

Thus, in the opening, review mentally each
of the possible good variants and credit your-
self if any move you considered playable is
made. Once the game is beyond the opening
stage, choose the move you would have made
and credit yourself with that move when your
play coincides with that of the game. Then
add up the number of moves you played cor-
rectly and compute your percentage of the
total moves in the game.

This measurement of percentages would be
even better if some system could be devised
for giving additional credit for making correct
key moves. A superficial knowledge of open-
ings raises one's percentage unduly, as do
forced moves. It might be better to count
less for the opening moves, or not to count
them at all.

WALTER MEIDEN

Columbus, Ohio.

In this issue we begin a series entitled PLAY
THE MASTERS with a percentage scoring
system. We are indebted to Reader Meiden
for suggesting the idea. As adapted, we allow
high scores for key moves, obscure moves,
brilliant moves, etc., only 1 point for forced
or obvious moves, no score for opening moves.
—Ed.

* * * * *

Wants Problem Department

Sirs:

I read with keen interest and sympathy Mr.
Lasker's "Protest" against the way masters
are treated by those who arrange chess tour-
naments.

Criticisms, like every other forms of protest,
come in waves. Hence, I take courage to
speak for the small, very small man (in this
instance, a woman).

I take it that the person playing chess for
recreation is also to be considered by your
valuable magazine. The games of masters

CHESS BOOKS

Here are the books you can't afford to do without.* If you don't own them all now, your library is not complete. We highly recommend each and every one of them.

Modern Chess Openings—By Reuben Fine (Griffith & White). An absolute MUST. The reference book of the openings -----\$2.50

My Best Games of Chess (1924-1937)
By Dr. A. A. Alekhine. The world's champion annotates and explains his best games. Full of vital information -----\$3.50

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overwhelm me and when I try to follow through some of the moves as printed in your issues, I get lost in the jungles.

Heretofore, I played over the end games with pleasure and benefit but as your issues come to me now, they might as well appear in Greek as far as any benefit I derive therefrom. Between the highest and the very lowest there must be a happy medium. I want to learn to play better than I do.

I miss the published problems. If many others feel as I do, perhaps you would see it our way and re-establish that custom. Otherwise, as you will see, the magazine has no value for me.

(Mrs.) EVA ROBIN

New York, N. Y.

Criticisms are as welcome as bouquets. We learn from both. The Problems have been omitted from recent issues merely because our Problem Editor was unable to supply us with copy. The department re-appears this month, will continue regularly under the supervisor of Problemist P. L. Rothenberg.

We are attempting to include a generous share of material which should appeal to weaker players. To Mrs. Robin and others who wish to improve we recommend perusal of Readers' Games Department which is full of instructive advice.—Ed.

* * * * *

Orchids and Law-Suits

Sirs:

Allow me to throw you an orchid for the "Readers' Games" section which I find enjoyable and instructive. I have consistently followed the games of the masters and experts, but I have refused to delude myself into believing that the inspiration of their profound strategy could awaken in me chess talents which—mercy me—just do not exist. The readers' section, however—with the most helpful annotations—offers more of a kinship: "Let's see how much better or worse the other palookas are!"

There's just one annoying feature. After I saturate myself with a good bit of chess knowledge, culled from the pages of the CHESS REVIEW, I continue to lose chess games. One attorney has advised me that I have no cause of action against you. I shall consult another.

In the meantime, a Happy New Year to you and to your esteemed publication!

H. M. BERLINER, Capt., Medical Corps
Jamaica, N. Y.

Self-effacing Captain Berliner, with sparkling wit, voices the opinion of numerous readers. We heartily reciprocate with a Happy New Year to him and to the cause for which he is in active service.—Ed.

FRONT COVER

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HARVARD WINS H. Y. P. D. TOURNEY

The annual Christmas Tourney between teams of four representing the Universities of Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Dartmouth, held at the Marshall Chess Club on December 21st and 22nd, was won by the Harvard quartet with a total score of 10-2, including nine games won, two drawn and one lost.

The Crimson team, captained by Clarence W. Hewlett, Jr. '42, thus regained possession of the Belden-Stephens Trophy which they had held consecutively from 1935 to 1938. Yale won the cup in 1939 and 1940.

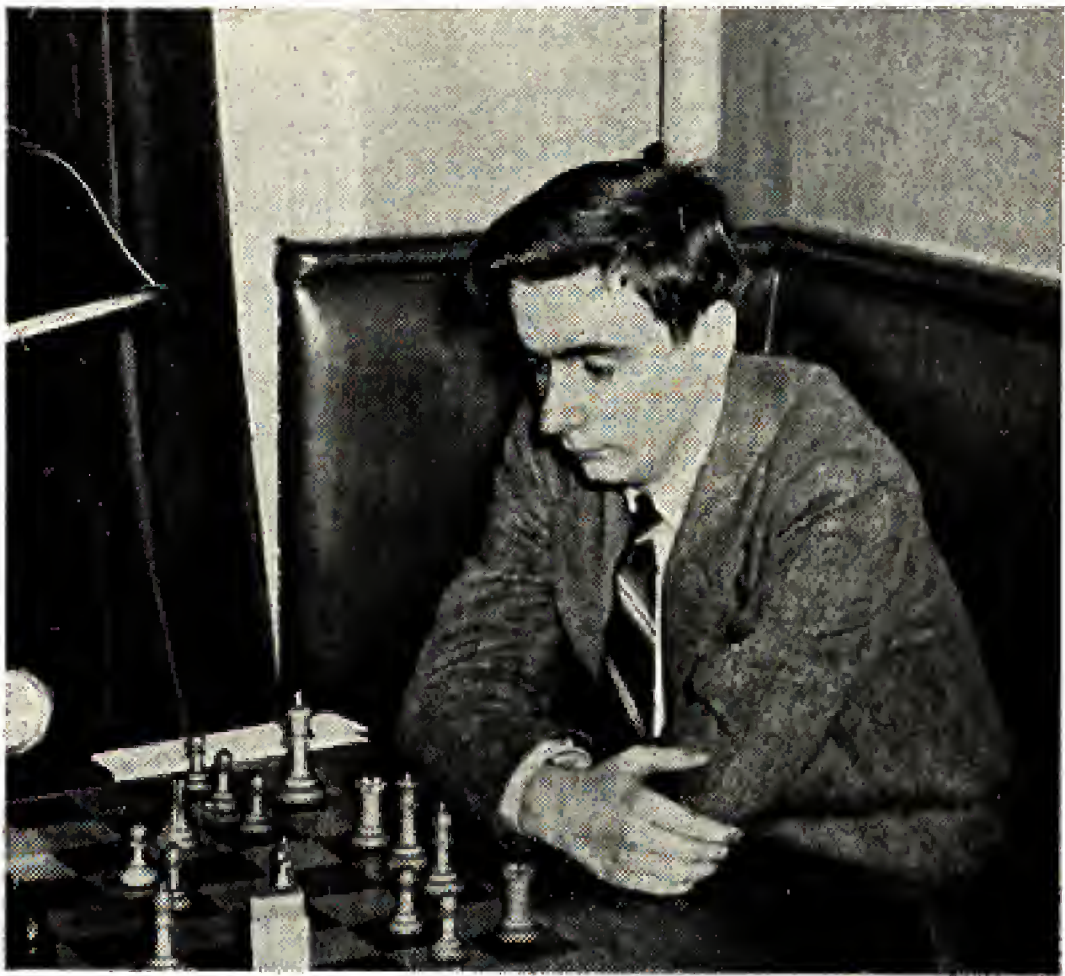
Summary of Results

First Round—Harvard 3½, Dartmouth ½.
Yale, 2, Princeton 2.

Second Round—Harvard 4, Princeton 0.
Yale 4, Dartmouth 0.

Third Round—Harvard 2½, Yale 1½.
Princeton 4, Dartmouth 0.

The decision was reached in the final round match between Harvard and Yale. The defending champions from New Haven still had a chance to overtake their rivals from Cambridge. Yale's No. 1 player Robert B. Moss succeeded in winning from Hewlett while Harvard's Roger P. Stokey and Yale's William R. Gennert fought to a draw at Board No. 2. The Crimson players at the lower boards, how-



CLARENCE W. HEWLETT, Jr.
He captained the winning team

ever, came through for their Alma Mater with two wins and clinched the title for Harvard. The Eli team had to be satisfied with second place, their final score being 7½-4½.

Final Standings and Individual Scores

Harvard			
Players	Won	Lost	
Clarence W. Hewlett, '42	2	1	
Roger P. Stokey, '42	2½	½	
Alan G. Skelly, '43	3	0	
Henry Brandt, '43	2½	½	
Total	10	2	

Yale			
Players	Won	Lost	
Robert R. Moss, '44	2	1	
William R. Gennert, '44	2½	½	
Hillary B. Waugh, '42	2	1	
Jerome S. Raskin, '45	1	2	
Total	7½	4½	

Princeton			
Players	Won	Lost	
Stephen P. Diliberto, '42	2	1	
Lloyd H. Shaffer, '43	1	2	
R. B. Blizard, '45	1	2	
V. D. Withstandley, '45	2	1	
Total	6	6	

Dartmouth			
Players	Won	Lost	
Raphael Eban, '45	0	3	
John Middleton, '42	0	3	
Eastman Birkett, '42	0	3	
Henry F. Herzl, '45	½	2½	
Total	½	11½	

The touranment was directed by Richard G. Holbrook, Dartmouth member of the graduate committee of the league.



Princeton's R. B. BLIZARD
They woke him up

GAMES FROM H. Y. P. D. TOURNEY

IRREGULAR OPENING

Eban (Dartmouth)		Hewlett (Harvard)	
White		Black	
1 Kt-KB3	P-KB4	15 Kt-Kt5	P-R3
2 P-B4	Kt-KB3	16 Kt-K6	BxKt
3 P-KKt3	Kt-B3	17 PxB	Q-Kt4
4 B-Kt2	P-K4	18 Q-R5	RxR
5 P-Q3	B-B4	19 RxR	PxP
6 O-O	P-Q3	20 K-R1	QxQP
7 Kt-B3	O-O	21 B-K1	P-K6
8 P-QR3	P-QR4	22 Q-Q1	QxQ
9 B-Q2	Q-K1	23 RxQ	PxP
10 Kt-Q5	KtxKt	24 B-QB3	P-K5
11 PxKt	Kt-K2	25 B-B1	Kt-B4
12 P-K4	B-Q2	26 K-Kt2	Kt-K6ch
13 P-QKt4	PxP	Resigns	
14 PxP	B-Kt3		

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE

Diliberto (Princeton)		Moss (Yale)	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	21 QxP	QxQ
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	22 KtxQ	B-Q5
3 B-B4	Kt-B3	23 QR-Kt1	BxKt
4 Kt-Kt5	P-Q4	24 B-KB3	R-QKt1
5 PxP	Kt-QR4	25 P-R5	R-B3
6 B-Kt5ch	P-B3	26 P-Q4	BxP
7 PxP	PxP	27 KR-K1	R-K3
8 B-K2	B-QB4	28 RxR	BxR
9 P-Q3	O-O	29 RxKt	RxR
10 P-QB3	Kt-Kt2	30 BxR	B-B5
11 P-QKt4	B-Kt3	31 B-K3	BxB
12 O-O	P-QR4	32 PxB	K-Kt1
13 P-QR4	PxP	33 P-R6	BxP
14 PxP	Kt-Q4	34 BxB	K-B2
15 B-Q2	P-KB4	35 K-B2	K-K3
16 Kt-KB3	Q-B3	36 K-B3	K-K4
17 Kt-B3	KtxP	37 P-R4	P-R3
18 Q-Kt3ch	Kt-Q4	38 B-Kt7	P-Kt4
19 KtxKt	PxKt	39 PxP	PxP
20 QxPch	K-R1	and White won.	

ENGLISH OPENING

Moss (Yale)		Hewlett (Harvard)	
White		Black	
1 P-QB4	P-K4	25 P-KR4	Kt-R3
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-QB3	26 Q-R3	PxP
3 P-KKt3	P-KKt3	27 QxP	Kt-B2
4 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	28 R-KR1	Kt-Kt4
5 P-Q3	P-Q3	29 Q-R6ch	K-Kt1
6 Kt-B3	KKt-K2	30 Q-R4	Q-Kt3
7 O-O	O-O	31 KR-Q1	QxPch
8 B-Q2	B-K3	32 KR-Q2	Q-R6
9 P-K4	Q-Q2	33 Kt-Kt4	Q-B6ch
10 Kt-Q5	Kt-Q1	34 K-R2	R-Q2
11 B-R6	P-QB3	35 P-K5	QxP
12 BxB	KxB	36 Kt-R6ch	K-R1
13 Kt-K3	P-B3	37 KtxQ	Kt-B6ch
14 P-Q4	PxP	38 K-R3	KtxQ
15 KtxP	B-R6	39 KxKt	BPxP
16 P-B4	BxB	40 RxP	R(2)-KB2
17 KxB	Kt-K3	41 P-Kt4	R-K1
18 Q-Kt4	K-B2	42 R-Q7	RxR
19 QR-Q1	QR-Q1	43 RxR	P-K5
20 P-KB5	KtxKt	44 R-K7	RxR
21 RxKt	K-Kt2	45 KtxR	P-K6
22 KR-Q1	Q-B2	46 K-Kt3	K-Kt2
23 Q-B4	P-KKt4	47 Kt-B5ch	Resigns
24 Q-Kt4	Kt-Kt1		



CHESS REVIEW'S Candid Cameraman Ned Goldschmidt snapped these close-ups of the 2nd round. At top, Diliberto and Shaffer (P) play Hewlett and Stokey (H). Second: Raskin (Y) and Herzl (D); at rear Waugh (Y) and Birkett (D); third: l. to r. Middleton and Eban (D) play Moss and Gennert (Y). Bottom: J. Middleton, Dartmouth Captain.

C. C. N. Y. WINS COLLEGE CHESS TITLE

* * * * *

LAVENDERS NOSE OUT
BROOKLYN CHAMPIONS
IN THRILLING LAST
ROUND

* * * * *



The winning team. Seated, l. to r.: I. SALEM, S. RUBINOW, D. LEVINE, B. KAPLAN (Substitute), M. FINKELSTEIN, C. PILNICK (Capt.). Standing: A. GREENSITE (C.C.N.Y. Club President) and S. WEINSTOCK (Substitute).

The College of the City of New York chess team won first place honors in the 42nd annual Christmas Tournament of the Eastern Intercollegiate Chess League, held at the Marshall Chess Club from Dec. 26th to 30th.

Seven colleges competed for the custody of the coveted Harold M. Phillips Trophy, emblem of the league championship. The final standings and scores were as follows:

C. C. N. Y.	20 — 4
Brooklyn	19½ — 4½
Cornell	10½ — 13½
Cooper Union	9½ — 14½
Yeshiva	9 — 15
Rensselaer Pol. Inst.	8½ — 15½
N. Y. U.	7 — 17

The C. C. N. Y. team won the championship in a dramatic last round defeat of the Brooklyn College team, former holders of the title. The Brooklynites went into the last round with a score of 18—2, half a point ahead of City College. As the two teams were closely matched, this slight edge gave the Kingsmen a decided advantage. In the final round, however, the Lavenders defeated Brooklyn by 2½—1½ and took the title away from their rivals by a half-point margin.

Cornell, eight times champions in the past, re-entered this year and put in an unexpectedly strong team. They finished in third place with 10½—13½. The Ithacans threw a scare into the Lavender team in the fifth round when

City College barely outpointed Cornell by 2½—1½.

The showing made by N. Y. U. was disappointing and unexpected. Even the presence of the beautiful Miss Eileen Press in their line-up failed to keep them out of the cellar. **SEIDMAN STARS IN LAST APPEARANCE**

Outstanding hero of the tourney was chess master Herbert Seidman, Brooklyn '42, who was invincible at Board No. 1, finished with a perfect score of 6—0. In five Intercollegiate tourneys, Seidman has scored 26 wins, 2 losses, 2 draws.

Intercollegiate Chess League President M. Finkelstein, who has done much for college chess, again appeared in the C. C. N. Y. line-up, winning both his games. Other members of the victorious team were S. Rubinow (5—1); Bronx County Champion C. Pilnick (5—1); D. Levine (3—1); I. Salem (3—1) and L. Levine (2—0).

Nos. 2 and 3 players of the Brooklyn team were A. A. Bakst and J. Kelson who each scored 3½—1½.

The tournament was sponsored this year by City College, past training ground for such masters as Fine, Kashdan, Reinfeld and Bernstein. Under the same sponsorship, an individual collegiate championship tourney will be held during the Easter vacations.



M. FINKELSTEIN
President of the Intercollegiate League

Intercollegiate Tourney Games

Comments by Fred Reinfeld

Credit Paul Keres with an assist on this one: the Wing Deferred still works wonders. As a matter of fact, however, Black's loss may be attributed to sins of omission and commission.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

H. Seidman
(Brooklyn)

White

1 P-K4	P-QB4
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3
3 P-QKt4	PxP
4 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
5 B-Q3	P-K3
6 O-O	B-K2
7 P-B4	PxP e.p.
8 KtxP	Kt-B3
9 P-Q5	Kt-K4
10 B-Kt5ch	K-B1?
11 Kt-Q4	P-QR3
12 B-K2	PxP
13 PxP	P-R3
14 P-B4	QKt-Q2
15 P-QR4	Kt-B4
16 B-B3	B-Q2
17 R-K1	R-B1
18 Q-K2	R-B2
19 B-Q2	R-B1?
20 R-R3	Kt-Kt1

Tucci
(Cooper Union)

Black

21 Kt-K4	KtxKt
22 QxKt	Kt-B3
23 Q-K2	Kt-Kt1
24 P-R5	B-KB3
25 Q-K4	Q-K1
26 Q-Q3	Kt-K2?
27 B-QKt4	Q-Q1
28 BxP	B-QKt4
29 KtxB	PxKt
30 B-QKt4	K-Kt1
31 P-Q6	Kt-B3
32 BxKt	RxB
33 P-Q7	R-K3
34 R-QB1!	R-B3
35 RxR	PxR
36 P-R6	Q-R1
37 P-R7	P-Kt3
38 B-B3!	BxB
39 P-Q8(Q)ch	

Resigns

Thus, White's 10th move was a shot in the dark which should have been answered by . . . B-Q2 followed in due course by . . . O-O. 10 . . . K-B1? left Black's KR out of play for the balance of the game.

Black should thereupon have concentrated his energies on artificial castling—getting his King to KR2 and bringing his KR into the game. This could have been accomplished by 19 . . . B-QB1, for example, freeing his King from the defense of the KB. Nor does Black get any benefit from the deep knee bending exercises of his KKKt in the following play.

On move 26 we get the inevitable blunder which comes from too much preoccupation with an unrewarding position. The final play with the two passed Pawns, beginning with move 31, is handled very neatly by Seidman.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

Landman
(N.Y.U.)

White

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 B-Kt5?	B-Kt5ch
4 Kt-B3	P-KR3
5 BxKt	QxB
6 Kt-B3	O-O
7 P-QR3?	BxKtch
8 PxP	P-Q3
9 P-K3	Kt-Q2
10 B-K2	R-K1
11 O-O	P-K4
12 R-K1	P-QKt3
13 Q-B2	B-Kt2
14 QR-Q1	R-K2
15 P-Q5	Kt-B4
16 Kt-Q2	R-KB1
17 Kt-K4	Q-Kt3
18 B-Q3	KtxKt
19 BxKt	P-KB4
20 B-B3	Q-B3

Salem
(C.C.N.Y.)

Black

21 P-K4	P-B5
22 B-K2	P-KKt4
23 B-Kt4	B-B1
24 BxB	RxB
25 P-B3	P-KR4
26 K-R1	P-Kt5
27 R-KKt1	R-R2
28 Q-K2	K-R1!
29 R-Q3	R-KKt1
30 P-Kt3	Q-R3
31 PxBP	QxP
32 PxP	RxP
33 RxR	PxR
34 Q-KKt2	Q-B8ch?
35 Q-Kt1	QxRP??
36 QxP	Q-B8ch
37 R-Q1	Q-B5
38 Q-B8ch	K-Kt2
39 R-Kt1ch	Resigns

A game with a moral. Black outplays his opponent in the opening and carries over a considerable positional advantage into the middle game (although 22 . . . B-B1! keeping White's inferior Bishop out of play, would have been more to the point).

But then Black stumbles badly at moves 34 and 35, going after a worthless Pawn and exposing his King to a fatal attack. Correct was 34 . . . R-B2! and the mastery of the KB file wins for Black.

And on move 35, Black had . . . Q-B5, retaining the option of again controlling the KB file.



MISS EILEEN PRESS
She played for N. Y. U.

This was probably the most interesting game played in all the matches.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Keilson (Brooklyn) White		D. Levine (C.C.N.Y.) Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	25 B-B4	R-KB1
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	26 Q-K3	BxR
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt2	27 QxQ	PxQ
4 P-K4	P-Q3	28 BxP	PxB
5 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	29 RxB	R-B5
6 B-K2	O-O	30 R-QB1	K-B2
7 O-O	P-K4	31 K-Kt3	R-Q5
8 P-Q5	P-QR4	32 R-B3?	P-R5
9 Q-B2	P-Kt3	33 KxP	K-K2
10 P-KR3	Kt-B4	34 K-K3	R-Q8
11 B-K3?	Kt-R4!	35 P-B5?	KtPxP
12 P-R3	P-B4	36 PxP	RxP
13 P-QKt4	KtxP	37 PxPch	KxP
14 KtxKt	PxKt	38 R-B4	R-K4ch
15 Kt-Q2	Kt-B5	39 K-B3	R-QR4
16 KtxP	B-B4	40 R-R4	R-R2
17 B-B3	Q-Q2	41 K-B4	K-K3
18 Q-Q2	BxP!	42 K-K4	K-B2
19 PxP	KtxPch	43 K-Q5	K-Kt2
20 K-Kt2	RxB!	44 K-B5	P-Kt4
21 KxR	Q-B4ch	45 R-Q4	R-KB2
22 K-Kt2	QxKtch	46 RxB	RxP
23 KxKt	Q-B6ch	47 R-R7ch	Drawn
24 K-R2	P-K5!		

11 B-K3 is an inaccuracy allowing Black to work up a dangerous initiative. Preferable was 11 Kt-Q2 intending Kt-Kt3 and at the same time preventing . . . Kt-R4.

Black's 18th move begins an admirable combination. It is doubtful whether White would have done better with 22 K-K2, as 22 . . . QxKt would have left Black with a powerful attack.

White had to return his extra material at move 26, as 26 B-Kt3? would have been refuted by . . . R-B4 etc.

White weakened badly in the ending, missing at least two chances to draw (32 PxP followed by 33 P-B5; and later on 35 K-K4).

At the end Black has an easy win, but a draw suffices to gain the title.



Hero HERB SEIDMAN and Kibitzers

A merry little scherzo, ably handled by White.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Guber (Brooklyn) White		Finn (Rensellaer) Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB4	8 Kt-Q6ch	K-K2
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	9 Kt-B3!!	KxKt
3 P-Q4	PxP	10 P-QR3	K-K2
4 KtxP	P-K3	11 PxP	Q-B2
5 P-QB4	B-Kt5ch?	12 Q-Kt4	Q-K4?
6 B-Q2	Q-R4	13 B-B4	Q-B3
7 Kt-Kt5	P-QR3	14 B-Kt5	Resigns

White's ninth move comes as a clever surprise. Naturally it cannot be answered by . . . BxKt? because of 10 Kt-Q5ch winning the Queen. The result is that Black is left with a lasting inferiority.

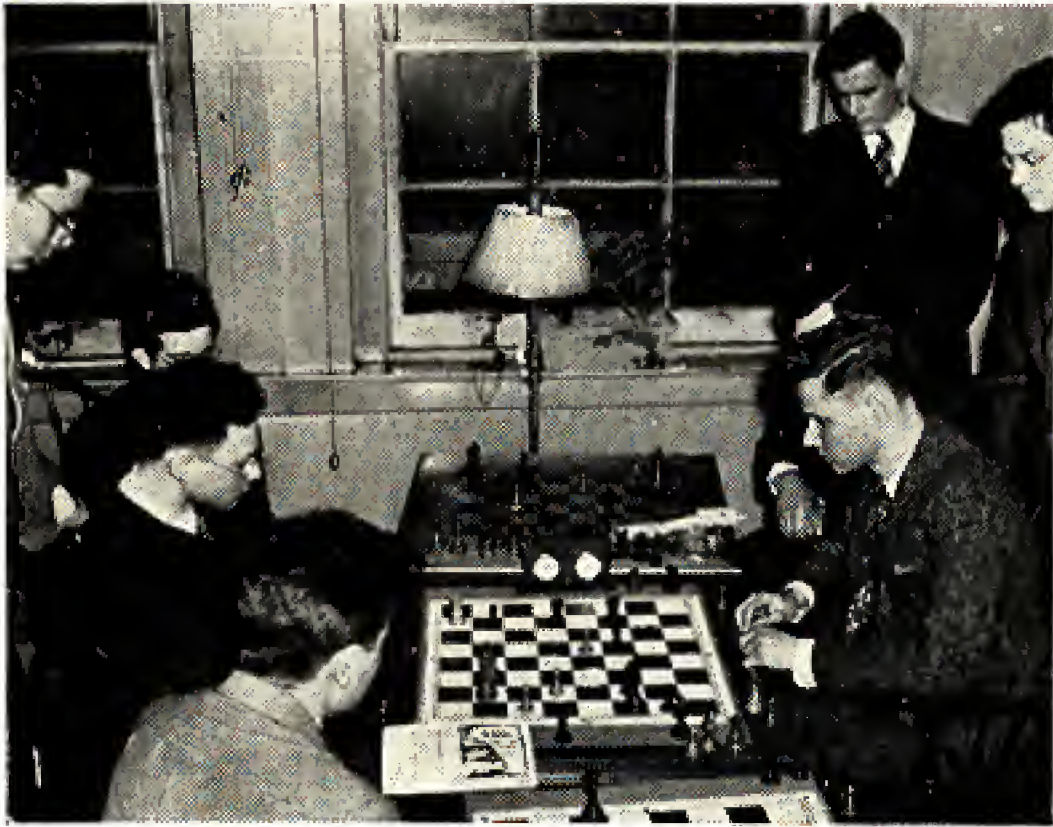
Black's twelfth is a bad mistake, but if instead 12 . . . K-B1; 13 P-Kt5 with a positionally lost game for Black.

If 13 . . . Q-Q5; 14 R-Q1 wins rapidly.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Schlaefer (Cooper Union) White		Bakst (Brooklyn) Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB4	27 B-R6	Kt-B3
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	28 BxB	KxB
3 P-Q4	PxP	29 Q-Q4	Q-Kt3
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	30 QxQ	RxQ
5 Kt-QB3	P-KKt3	31 B-Q3	K-R3
6 P-KR3	B-Kt2	32 B-B4	Kt-K5
7 B-K3	Kt-B3	33 R-B7	RxPch
8 B-K2	B-Q2	34 K-Kt1	Kt-Q7
9 O-O	O-O	35 R(1)-B2	R-B8ch
10 P-QR3	P-QR3	36 K-Kt2	KtxB
11 Q-Q2	R-B1	37 PxKt	RxP
12 QR-Q1	P-QKt4	38 RxB	P-Kt6
13 P-B4	Q-B2	39 R-K1	P-Kt7
14 KtxKt	BxKt	40 R-QKt1	R(5)-Kt5
15 B-B3	P-QR4	41 R-Q2	K-Kt4
16 R-B2	P-Kt5	42 R-Q3	R-Kt6
17 PxP	PxP	43 R-Q2	K-R5
18 Kt-Q5	BxKt	44 R-QB2	R-Kt6ch
19 PxP	R-Kt1	45 K-B1	RxRP
20 P-QKt3	KR-B1	46 R(1)xP	RxR
21 P-Kt4	Kt-Q2	47 RxR	KxP
22 P-B5	Kt-K4	48 R-Kt6	R-B6ch
23 B-K4	Q-Q1	49 K-Kt2	R-B3
24 QR-KB1	R-B6		
25 K-Kt2	Kt-Q2		
26 PxP	BPxP		

White resigned on the 69th move.



A tense moment in the game between SCHLAEFER (left) and BAKST



The Game of the Month

By REUBEN FINE

Each month Grandmaster Fine explains and annotates a recently-played game considered of greatest current interest to CHESS REVIEW's readers. The Game of the Month for this issue is from the Championship Tournament of the MARSHALL CHESS CLUB, now in progress. Twenty-year-old LOUIS LEVY, who won this game, is ex-captain of the N. Y. U. Chess Team.

For centuries now the two ideals of the chess world have been originality and brilliancy. Up to the present century brilliancy was the outstanding requisite and any game which did not sparkle with sacrifice was discarded as hopelessly dull. It is commonly believed—although there are no facts to support it—that Morphy's play abounded in brilliancies and consequently everybody is disadvantageously compared with Morphy. Though the number of people and alleged critics who still hold to such views is fortunately diminishing, they are still prevalent.

Now, every master has had his "Morphy period," when he deliberately and regardless of cost steered his games into channels where sacrifices were bound to result. And yet virtually all have toned down this youthful impetuosity and conducted the game along orthodox positional lines. Why? Is it, as some—in this country notably C. S. Howell—hold, because of laziness and the desire to play safe? No: there is no justification for such accusations. The real reason is that the technical equipment of the modern player has increased to such an extent that brilliancies as a rule are either impossible or relatively easily refuted. As a result, to play wild sacrificial chess is equivalent to suicide and everybody who expects or hopes to win against equal opponents has to forego such tactics.

The more intelligent critics have recognized the indisputable fact that brilliancy is an accident and have instead demanded originality. Mr. Santasiere falls into this category. But he makes the mistake of exaggerating the value of novelty in the opening and champions the curious notion that only bizarre moves can produce interesting chess. He often indulges his penchant for "crazy" and "romantic" openings, but the results he secures are more than enough to scare other players away from them.

For some time now the "Orang-Utang" Opening has been one of his favorite weapons and he has puzzled many an opponent with

it. On principle, of course, there is nothing to fear because White makes no attempt to secure the upper hand in the center. Still, though there were a number of known lines which led to easy equality, there were none which yielded Black any superiority. The following game is important because for the first time it indicates a method which demolishes White's opening idea completely. San will either have to find some improvements or stop being romantic.

"ORANG-UTANG" OPENING

A. E. Santasiere	L. Levy
White	Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4
2 P-QKt4!?	....

We are informed by usually reliable sources that Mr. Santasiere has requested the government to copyright this move . . .

The advance of the QKtP is useful in certain variations of Reti's Opening (as, e.g., in the famous encounter Reti-Capablanca, New York, 1924) but mere loss of time in most cases. While it does not give White any advantage, it has, up to now at any rate, had the merit of leading to most unusual positions where the player with more daring and originality would have the upper hand.

2 P-KB3!!

A natural reply which nobody seems to have thought of before. Ordinarily, the early advance of the KBP is bad because it deprives the Kkt of its best square, but here it is very much to the point because Black can build a strong Pawn phalanx in the center.

3 P-Q4 P-K4!
4 P-QR3

A routine reply, after which Black secures an overwhelming position. True, 4 Pxp, Bxp ch; 5 P-B3, B-QB4 is likewise very much in Black's favor. But he might have tried 4 P-K4! and if then 4 . . . PxKP; 5 KtxP! in true gambit style. After 5 . . . PxKt; 6 Q-R5ch, K-Q2; 7 Q-B5ch, K-K2; 8 Qxpch, B-K3; 9 B-Kt5ch, Kt-B3; 10 B-QB4, Q-Q3; 11 BxB, QxB; 12 Qxpch, White at least has some material for the piece and retains some attacking chances.

4 P-K5
5 KKt-Q2 B-Q3

6 P-K3

P-KB4

We now have, with colors reversed, a variation of the French Defense which is highly favorable to the attacker (here Black) and which is particularly strong because White has made two wholly useless moves on the Q-side (P-QKt4 and P-QR3). No more complete refutation of White's faulty opening strategy could be thought of.

7 P-QB4
8 Kt-QB3
9 Q-Kt3

P-B3
Kt-B3
.....

This sortie illustrates White's dilemma. If he tries 9 B-K2, O-O; 10 O-O, B-K3 followed by ... P-B5 at the appropriate moment, his King will be exposed to a powerful attack. 9 P-B3, normally good in the French Defense to break up the enemy Pawns, comes too late: Black's foot soldiers are too strongly entrenched. White apparently hopes that the Q-side diversion may produce something.

9
10 PxP

B-K3
.....

Clarifying the situation in the center only helps Black, but White has no constructive plan available. On 10 P-B5, B-B2; 11 P-Kt5, even 11 ... O-O; 12 PxP, KtxP; 13 QxKtP, Kt-QR4; 14 Q-R6, P-B5 is quite powerful.

10
11 B-K2

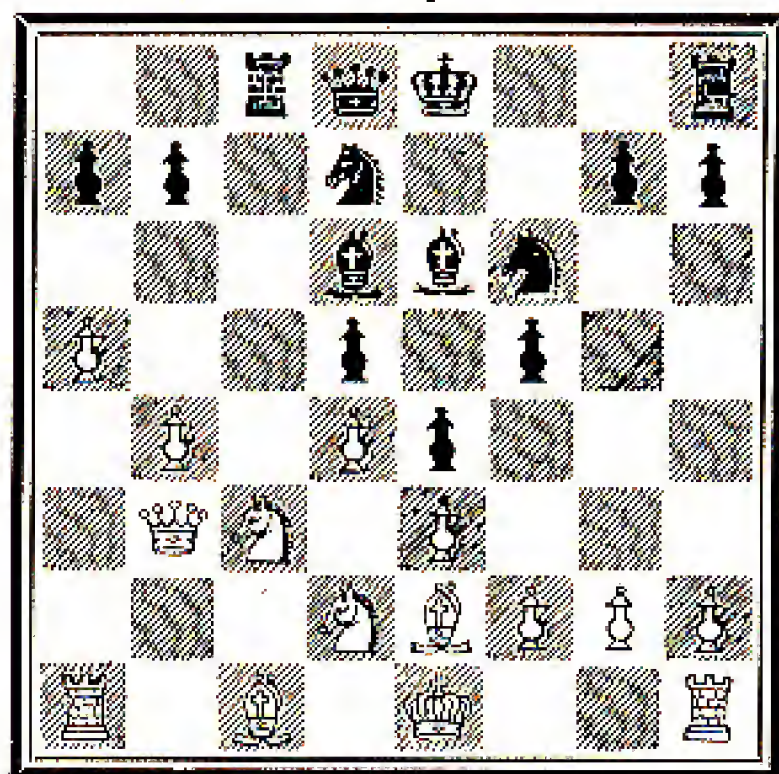
PxP
QKt-Q2

Black has so strong an initiative that normal development creates a positional threat: the occupation of QB5 by a Kt. White manages to prevent this, but at terrific cost.

12 P-QR4
13 P-R5

R-QB1
.....

Levy



Santasiere

White's position is cramped, but it looks safe enough. A bomb explodes his serenity. Of course, while Black retains the better of it with the simple ... Q-K2 and ... P-B5, the line chosen is far more forceful.

13
14 P-Kt3

BxRP!
.....

Obvious and strong. The continuation is less obvious, but still stronger.

The only hope. 14 Kt(B3)xKP, BPxKt; 15 RxB, O-O leaves White's game torn apart and doomed to quick defeat because he can not castle on either side. On 14 RxB, Q-B2 wins a Pawn for nothing.

14
15 RxB

BxP!!
.....

This is the real point to Black's play: he gets three Pawns for the piece plus a strong attack.

15 PxB
16 Kt-Q1

Q-B2
.....

Too passive. One of the first principles of defense is that one must be as active as possible, else the pieces are so cramped that the material superiority becomes meaningless. Following this line of thought, here White could have secured better prospects by 16 B-Kt2, QxPch; 17 K-Q1. True, then 17 ... QxP wins another Pawn, but the reply 18 Kt-Kt5!, is hard to meet. After 18 ... QxQch; 19 KtxQ, the double threat compels 19 ... K-K2, when 20 KtxP, R-R1; 21 Kt-Kt5 restores material equality and gives White a powerful passed Pawn, than which nothing can be more effective with a piece to the good. And if Black attempts to hold on to his material by 18 ... Q-B5, then 19 R-KB1 (better than 19 KtxP which would return the initiative), Q-Kt1; 20 P-R6!, P-QKt3; 21 Q-K3, O-O; 22 Q-B4 is extremely annoying because White has all the play.

16
17 Kt-B2

QxPch
.....

Evidently forced.

17
18 BxKt

Kt-Kt5!
.....

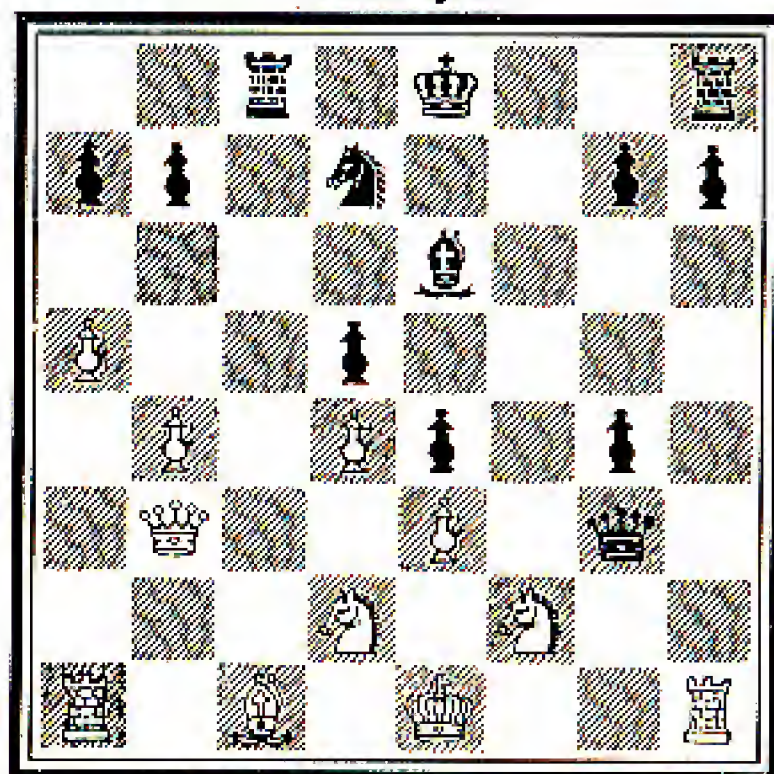
An attacker always keeps the lines open.

18 BxKt
18 R-B1, KtxP is hopeless.

18
19 Kt(Q2)xP

PxB
.....

Levy



Santasiere

19 Kt(Q2)xP
20 Kt-Q6ch

.....
K-Q1

Justifiable suicide. On the tempting alternative 19 Kt-B1, there follows 19 ... Q-Kt7!; 20 R-R2, Q-B6; 21 Kt-R1 (relatively best), P-R4 and if now 22 Kt(B1)-Kt3, P-R5!; 23 R-KB2, PxKt!; 24 RxQ, RxKtch; 25 R-B1 (or 25 K-Q2, KtPxR; 26 B-Kt2, P-Kt7), P-Kt7 and it is all over.

19
20 Kt-Q6ch

Q-Kt7
.....

After this the thrust ... P-Kt6 is a killer no matter what White does.

20 Kt-Q6ch
21 P-K4

K-Q1
.....

Or 21 KtxR, P-Kt6; 22 R-B1, R-B1!; 23 Q-B2, PxKtch; 24 RxP, Q-Kt8ch etc.

21
22 B-Kt5ch

P-Kt6
Kt-B3

23 BxKtch

Otherwise the B will be en prise; e.g., 23 R-KB1, PxKtch; 24 RxP, QxB etc.

23	PxB
24 R-KB1	PxKtch
25 RxP	Q-R8ch

In view of the exposed White King position the rest is simple. Levy repeats moves at several points, doubtless to gain time on his clock.

26 R-B1	Q-R5ch
27 R-B2	. . . . .

White has no choice. On a K move such as 27 K-Q2, Q-R7ch wins the Kt.

27	Q-R8ch
28 R-B1	Q-R5ch
29 R-B2	R-KKt1!

Simple and forceful. On 30 KtxR, R-Kt8ch is deadly.

30 K-K2	B-Kt5ch
31 K-K1	B-K3
32 K-K2	R-Kt6

Finally,

33 Q-R4	B-Kt5ch
34 K-Q2	Q-R3ch
Resigns	

Anticipating the mate. On 35 K-K1, R-Kt8ch; 36 R-KB1, Q-K6ch is an almost pure mate.

A vigorous and pleasing game.

Chess Federation Calls Off 1942 Championship Tourney

The following statement, signed by George Sturgis, President, and L. Walter Stephens, Vice-president, has been issued by the U. S. Chess Federation:

"For a long time prior to December 7th and 8th the U. S. Chess Federation, through its National Championship Tournament Committee, had been planning its regular biennial Chess Tournament for March, 1942. The momentous events of those two days have completely changed plans and prospects for such a tournament. The United States Government has issued a call for an all out struggle in a war which has been thrust upon us. It is obvious that our very national safety is at stake, and our institutions and our homes endangered. Our way of life is in great peril.

In view of these facts, the U. S. Chess Federation, acting through its Executive Committee, has decided that the present time is not propitious for holding the Championship Tournament. Rather it is a time when we should devote our entire thoughts, efforts and resources toward bringing this war to a successful conclusion. For these reasons the tournament will not be held. We look forward, however, to a monster "jubilee" or "victory" tournament at a later date which we hope will not be in the too far distant future."

The Editors of CHESS REVIEW frankly regard this as a most unfortunate decision on the part of the U. S. Chess Federation officials. In effect, the Federation announces that it has withdrawn its support of chess for the duration of the war. The statement even tells us that we should not play chess or think of chess during the war. Surely this is something which each individual should decide for himself.

The United States Government is actively encouraging sports and recreational activities. Other countries at war are continuing to hold chess tournaments. Right now the Russian National Championship tournament is being played in Moscow, of all places. Tourneys are still being held in England, France, even in Germany.

Chess should be more useful now than ever as a relaxation from the more strenuous things we shall all be undertaking. Chess expends no defense materials. Money contributed to a tournament remains in the country, is not diverted from defense. Playing chess is not incompatible with war efforts, whether it is played socially or with a title at stake.

We sincerely hope that the United States Chess Federation will reconsider its decision.

I. A. HOROWITZ

KENNETH HARKNESS

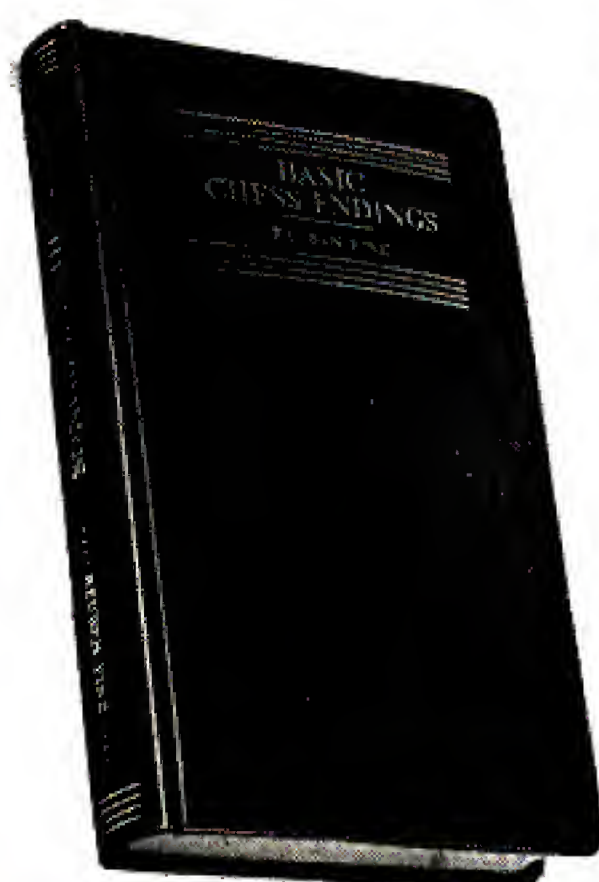
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PLAY THE MASTERS

How would you like to play a game against one of the leading American masters—with a grandmaster as your partner in consultation?

Here's your opportunity. Get out your board and pieces—or your pocket set—and get ready to play with Rubinstein against Kashdan!

Of course, Rubinstein and Kashdan actually played this game some time ago—at the Prague Olympics in 1931*—but if you haven't seen the game before, or have forgotten it, you're on your own now.

Start with the right hand column below. After the opening, we show only the moves made by Kashdan (White) with blank spaces

for the replies. It's up to you to fill in those blank spaces!

The scoring system enables you to compare yourself with Rubinstein! The moves he made are given in the left-hand column. Cover those moves up with a strip of paper and expose them one at a time, after you have selected your own move. Score par if you picked the same move.

Don't expect to make a high score. It isn't easy, but it's fun—and how your chess will improve if you follow this series.

*Complete annotations of the game can be found in "Rubinstein's Chess Masterpieces" Page 182.

BLACK MOVES (Rubinstein)

COVER THESE MOVES WITH SLIP OF PAPER. EXPOSE ONLY ONE LINE AT A TIME

Black Played	Score
7 . . . P-KR3 (See next line) -----	3
Score 5 points for . . . P-B4.	
8 P-B4! -----	5
9 BPxP! -----	6
10 KtxP -----	3
11 PxKt -----	1
12 R-K1 -----	3
13 Kt-B3 -----	3
14 B-KB4! -----	8
15 QxB -----	1
16 Q-Kt3 -----	3
17 QR-B1 -----	3
18 P-R3 -----	3
19 Kt-K5 -----	5
20 B-B3 -----	2
21 R-B5 -----	3
22 R-B1 (See next line). -----	1
Score 5 points for 22 . . . R-B2.	
23 K-B1 -----	3
24 P-Kt3 -----	7
25 BxP -----	3
26 BxPch -----	1
27 Q-Kt4ch -----	5
28 Q-B3 -----	3
29 B-R2 -----	5
30 K-Kt2 -----	2
31 Q-K3 -----	3
32 RxR! -----	10
33 RxRch -----	2
34 R-Q7ch -----	3
Total Score -----100	

WHITE MOVES (Kashdan)

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Opening Moves: 1 P-Q4, P-Q4; 2 Kt-KB3, Kt-KB3; 3 P-B4, P-K3; 4 Kt-B3, QKt-Q2; 5 B-Kt5, B-K2; 6 P-K3, O-O;

White Played	Your Selection for Black's Move	Your Score
7 Q-B2 -----	-----	-----
8 B-B4 -----	-----	-----
9 BPxP -----	-----	-----
10 KPxP -----	-----	-----
11 KtxKt -----	-----	-----
12 P-QR3 -----	-----	-----
13 B-K2 -----	-----	-----
14 B-B7 -----	-----	-----
15 QxB -----	-----	-----
16 O-O -----	-----	-----
17 QR-Kt1 -----	-----	-----
18 Q-Q3 -----	-----	-----
19 Kt-R4 -----	-----	-----
20 Kt-B5 -----	-----	-----
21 KR-Q1 -----	-----	-----
22 Q-KB3 -----	-----	-----
23 Q-Kt4 -----	-----	-----
24 B-B3 -----	-----	-----
25 Kt-K3 -----	-----	-----
26 KtxP -----	-----	-----
27 K-B1 -----	-----	-----
28 B-K2 -----	-----	-----
29 P-KKt3 -----	-----	-----
30 Q-B4 -----	-----	-----
31 QR-B1 -----	-----	-----
32 B-Kt4 -----	-----	-----
33 BxQ -----	-----	-----
34 K-K2 -----	-----	-----
Resigns -----	Total Score--	-----

MY FIFTY YEARS OF CHESS

By FRANK J. MARSHALL

UNITED STATES CHESS CHAMPION 1909-1936



CAROLINE D. MARSHALL IN 1904
"She has fought all my battles."

CHAPTER IV

(Continued)

It was shortly after the Cambridge Springs tourney that fate dealt me a cruel blow in the death of my father but then comforted me by allowing me to meet Carrie, the girl who became my wife, the mother of my son, my devoted companion for the past 37 years.

Carrie has travelled with me wherever chess has taken me. She has been a constant help and inspiration. As my business manager, she has fought all my battles for me.

Carrie has devoted her whole life to my interests and the welfare of chess. Today she is the secretary of the Marshall Chess Club and her job is by no means an honorary one.

I remember well the occasion I first met Carrie. It was on August 27th, 1904, at the wedding of her brother Charles. That very night I went to Carrie's mother and said:

"I have fallen in love with your daughter

and I'm going to steal her." Her mother laughed, but that's just about what happened.

A few weeks later I had to leave New York to play at St. Louis and to give exhibitions. I returned just before Christmas and began a "blitz" courtship which lasted for about two weeks. I was leaving on January 7th for Paris to play Janowski so I rushed things a bit.

We were married at 11:30 a. m. on January 6th, 1905. At 9 o'clock the next morning we sailed together for Paris. As Carrie expresses it:

"I thought I had better marry him as he told me it was my last chance."

On the way over, there was a group in the smoking room playing chess all the time. The day before we arrived I went in and watched them. When I saw one of the players make a "lemon", I couldn't restrain myself from telling him he had a won game if he hadn't made that move. Whereupon, his opponent said to me:

"If you play chess, why haven't you shown up before?" I've beaten everybody else on board the ship."

"I didn't feel like playing," I told him.

"Well, why don't you play now?" he asked. "Sit down, I'll give you a rook."

"No, you won't give me a rook," I answered, "I'll give you a rook."

This was too much for my new-found friend.

"Nobody can give me a rook," he spluttered. "I'll bet you fifty dollars you can't."

"Well, I could take the bet," I told him, "but it wouldn't be fair. My name is Marshall."

When he learned he was talking to the winner of the Cambridge Springs tournament, my friend calmed down a bit. I let him off his bet but he insisted on buying us a dinner in Paris.

In Paris I met Janowski and won my match with him. Then, later in the same year, I won

first prize at the International Tournament at Scheveningen, Holland. A game from this event appears on Page 14.

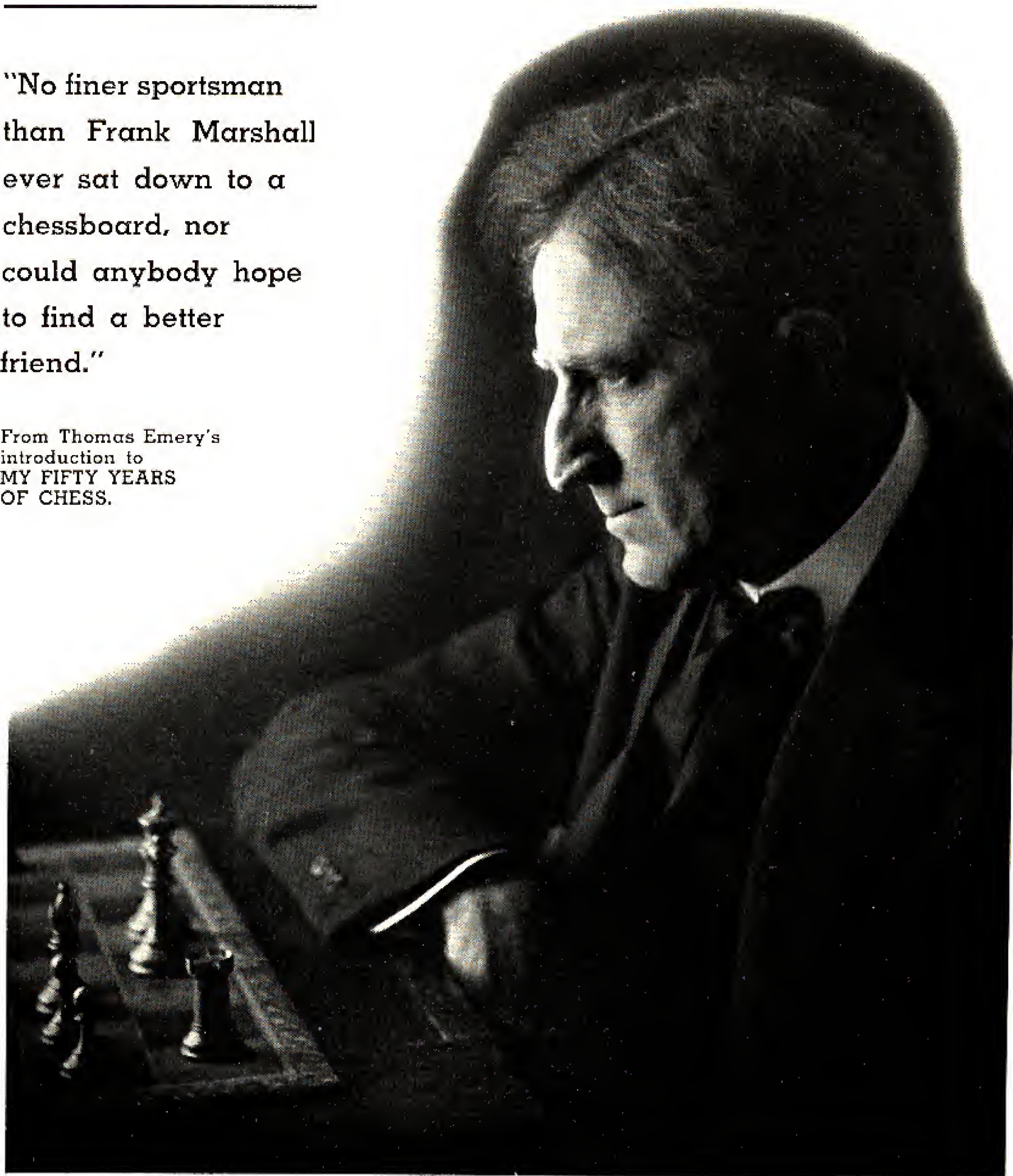
A word about the St. Louis tourney. The American champion H. N. Pillsbury was ill and unable to play. The tournament committee then announced that the winner would become champion of the United States. In fact, they presented me with a medal inscribed "Frank J. Marshall, champion." However, I did not agree with the action of the committee and publicly acknowledged that I regarded

Pillsbury as still the champion. I hoped that it would be possible, on my return from Europe, to play a match with him. Unfortunately, Pillsbury died in 1906, before a match could be arranged.

The chess world then accepted me as the U. S. Champion but I still did not feel right about it. In 1909, however, I played and won a match with Jackson W. Showalter, the champion before Pillsbury, and I then felt that I had a clear right to the title.

**"No finer sportsman
than Frank Marshall
ever sat down to a
chessboard, nor
could anybody hope
to find a better
friend."**

From Thomas Emery's
introduction to
**MY FIFTY YEARS
OF CHESS.**



QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

A surprise sacrifice crashes through Black's defense.

F. J. Marshall

O. Duras

White

Black

1 P-Q4

P-Q4

2 P-QB4

P-K3

3 Kt-QB3

Kt-KB3

4 B-Kt5

QKt-Q2

5 P-K3

B-K2

6 Q-B2

.....

I was very fond of this move at this stage of my career. Its elastic character appealed to me; for instance, it provides for Queen-side castling in some instances.

6 P-B3

7 PxP

KtxP

8 BxB

QxB

9 Kt-B3

O-O

10 KtxKt

KPxKt

And this Pawn formation is one frequently seen in my games. In recent years it has been adopted a great deal, particularly by Flohr and Reshevsky.

11 B-Q3

Kt-B3

12 O-O

R-K1

13 Kt-K5

P-KR3

Preparing to move his Knight, so that he can undermine the commanding position of White's Knight.

14 P-B4

Kt-Q2

If 14 . . . Kt-K5; 15 BxKt, PxP; 16 P-B5 (not 16 QxKP?? P-B3) with good attacking chances.

15 R-B3

.....

This move has the double object of guarding the KP (Black was threatening . . . P-B3) and of placing the Rook in an attacking position.

15 Kt-B1

16 QR-KB1

P-B3

17 Kt-Kt6

KtxKt

Black has succeeded in dislodging the annoying Knight, but in so doing, he has created targets for attack which will be utilized later on.

18 BxKt

R-B1

19 P-B5

B-Q2

20 R-Kt3

B-K1

21 QR-B3

BxB

22 RxB

R-B2

23 P-KKt4

.....

White's attacking plan is clear. He will advance his King-side Pawns in order to open up avenues of attack against the Black King.

23 R-K1

24 P-KR4

Q-K5

An offer which White naturally declines, since he wants to continue the attack and to avoid an ending in which his Pawn position would be unfavorable.

25 Q-B2

Q-Q6

To go Pawn-hunting with 25 . . . Q-Kt8ch; 26 K-R2, QxRP would be very risky, to say the least, for then the thrust 27 P-Kt5 would be all the more powerful with Black's Queen out of play.

26 P-Kt5

RPxP

27 PxP

PxP

28 RxKtP

R-B3

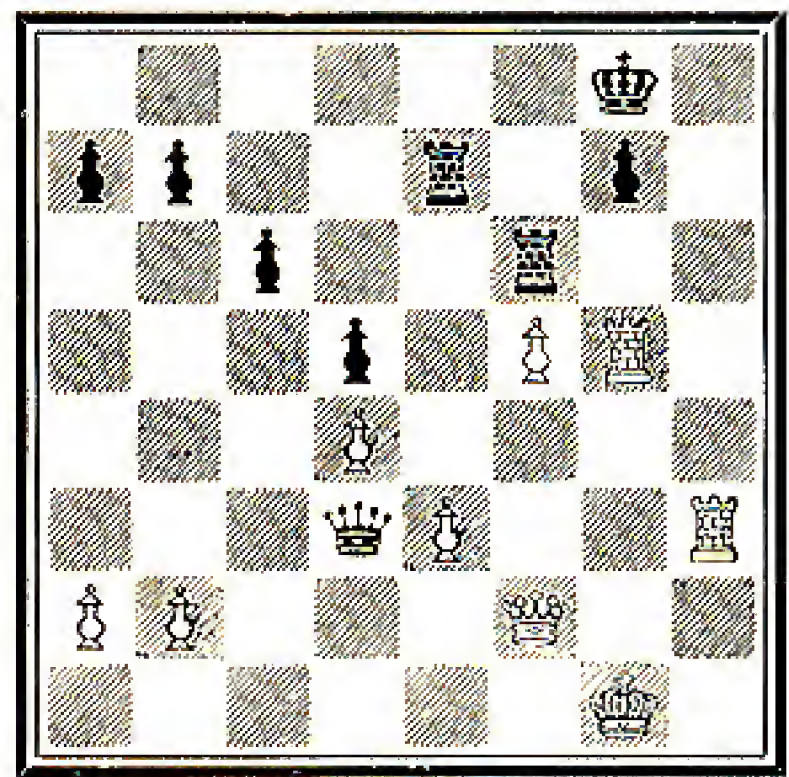
29 R-R3

R-K2

29 . . . Q-K5 gives an easier defense. Black's

pressure on the Pawns hampers the execution of White's attacking plans.

Duras



Marshall

30 K-R2

.....

At first sight it appears that 30 Q-R4 would have won, for example:

I 30 Q-R4, K-B2? 31 RxPch! and wins.

II 30 Q-R4, RxBP; 31 Q-R8ch, K-B2; 32 RxPch, K-K3; 33 R-R6ch! K-Q2; 34 RxRch, KxR; 35 Q-R7ch followed by a Rook check, or 35 Q-Kt7ch, R-B2; 36 Q-K5ch winning in either event.

III 30 Q-R4, Q-Kt8ch; 31 K-R2, Q-B7ch; 32 R-Kt2, QxBP; 33 Q-R8ch, K-B2; 34 RxPch, K-K3; 35 Q-B8ch, K-Q3; 36 Q-Q8ch, R-Q2; 37 RxRch and wins.

However, there IS a draw after 30 Q-R4 by 30 . . . R-R3!! 31 QxR, Q-Q8ch; 32 K-B2, Q-Q7ch; 33 K-Kt1 (if 33 K-Kt3 or K-B3, RxPch etc.), Q-K8ch; 34 K-R2, Q-B7ch; 35 R-Kt2, QxRch; 36 KxQ, PxQ with equality.

30 K-B2??

Running into a neat sacrifice, . . . Q-K5 was still the move.

31 RxPch!

Resigns

On 31 . . . KxR there is a forced mate with 32 Q-Kt3ch, K-B2; 33 R-R7ch, K-K1; 34 Q-QKt8ch, K-Q2; 35 QxPch, K-Q1; 36 QxRch, K-B1; 37 Q-B7 mate.

If 31 . . . K-B1; 32 R-Kt5 winning easily.

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GAMES FROM ARGENTINE TOURNEY

As reported last month, Swedish champion Gideon Stahlberg and Polish master Moishe M. Najdorf divided first and second prizes in the International Jubilee Tournament at the Club Circulo, Buenos Aires, held Oct. 18th to Nov. 11th, 1941.

Each of the eight competitors played two rounds with each of his opponents, making a total of 14 rounds. The final standings were:

	W	L	D	Score
Najdorf -----	9	1	4	11 — 3
Stahlberg -----	9	1	4	11 — 3
Frydman -----	4	2	8	8 — 6
Michel -----	3	2	9	7½ — 6½
Guimard -----	4	6	4	6 — 8
Pilnik -----	3	6	5	5½ — 8½
Czerniak -----	3	7	4	5 — 9
Puiggros -----	0	10	4	2 — 12

Najdorf was a member of the Polish team which was stranded in Argentina at the conclusion of the last team tournament of the International Chess Federation. Paul Frydman, third prize-winner, was a member of the same team.

Some fine games were produced in this tourney and we present two specimens on these pages. In each case, the player with the White pieces is C. E. Guimard, champion of Argentina.

Buenos Aires, 1941
FRENCH DEFENSE
(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)
C. Guimard P. Frydman
White Black

1 P-K4 P-K3
2 P-Q4 P-Q4
3 Kt-QB3 B-Kt5
4 P-K5

Extensive analysis seems to indicate that if White is to secure an advantage, it can be only with this move.

4 P-QB4
5 P-QR3 BxKtch
6 PxB Kt-K2
7 Q-Kt4 PxP!?

An interesting move. The safest is 7 . . . Kt-B4 and if 8 B-Q3, Q-R5.

8 QxKtP R-Kt1
9 QxP Q-B2
10 Kt-K2 PxP
11 P-B4 QKt-B3
12 KtxP?!

Ingenious, but not as strong as 12 Q-Q3.

12 KtxP!
13 Kt-Kt5! Q-Kt1
14 PxKt QxPch
15 K-Q1 P-R3

Preferable to 15 . . . QxR; 16 Kt-B7ch, K-Q1; 17 KtxR, Q-K4; 18 QxP, Q-Kt1; 19 B-KB4

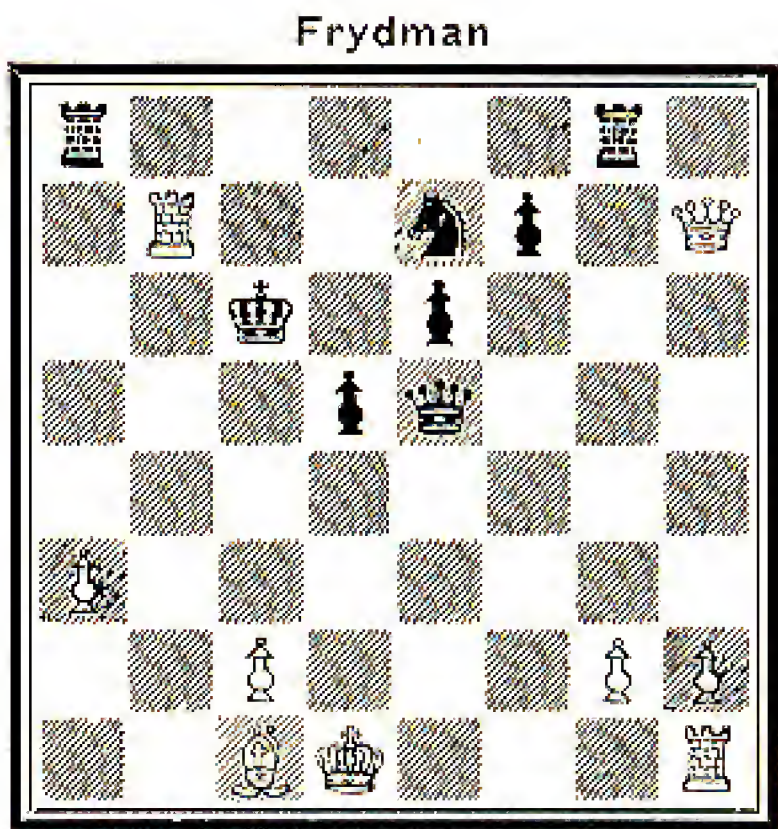
and a very strong game, with his two Bishops and powerful passed KRP.

16 QR-Kt1 PxKt
17 BxPch B-Q2

Not 17 . . . K-Q1; 18 QxP with a winning game.

18 BxBch KxB
19 RxPch K-B3!

A resource which White must have overlooked.



The Knight cannot be captured because after 20 RxKt, KRxP (threatening . . . Q-K7 mate); 21 R-K1 (if 21 Q-Q3, Q-R4ch; 22 K-K1, Q-R5ch winning the Rook), Q-Q5ch; 22 Q-Q3, Q-Kt5ch; 23 R-K2, R-Kt8ch; 24 K-Q2, Q-Kt4ch and wins.

20 B-Kt2 Q-Kt4
21 R-Kt4 QxP
22 R-K1 Q-B6ch
23 K-B1 RxP!

Neat play. If 24 BxR, QxBch; 25 R-Kt2, R-Kt1 etc.

24 Q-R4 Kt-B4
25 Q-B6 R-Kt8!

Now a surprise move with the other Rook! A picturesque position, with both Black Rooks en prise!

26 RxR Q-K6ch
27 K-Kt1 QxRch
28 B-B1 Kt-Q3
29 P-R4

The counterchance!

29 Kt-K5?

This turns out to be a serious waste of time, costing two tempi. . . R-R1 offered better prospects.

30 Q-R8 Kt-Q3
31 P-R5 R-R3
32 P-R6 Q-K8!

The Pawn has become very menacing as a result of Black's lapse, but he is still able to stop it.

33 R-Kt3

If 33 P-B3, R-R8ch! 34 KxR, QxBch; 35 K-R2, Q-B7ch etc.

33	Q-R4
34 Q-B3ch	QxQ
35 RxQch	Kt-B5
36 P-R7	R-R1
37 R-KR3	R-Kt1ch
38 K-R2	. . . . .

Still trying for a win, as 38 R-Kt3, R-KR1; 39 R-KR3, R-Kt1ch; 40 R-Kt3 draws at once. However, there is nothing to be gained from the following play, which, although interesting, offers no winning chance. Black's 41st move saves the day.

38	R-R1ch	48 K-B5	K-Kt5
39 K-Kt3	R-Kt1ch	49 K-Kt6	P-B6
40 K-B3	R-KR1	50 K-Kt7	RxPch
41 B-Kt5	Kt-Q3!	51 RxR	P-B7
42 K-Q4	Kt-K5	52 R-R1	K-B6
43 B-B4	P-B3	53 K-B6	K-Kt7
44 P-B4	P-K4ch	54 K-K5	P-B8(Q)
45 BxP	PxBch	55 RxQ	KxR
46 KxP	PxP		Drawn
47 KxKt	K-B4		

A well-known theoretical position has been reached.

Buenos Aires Tournament, 1941 QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

C. Guimard	P. Michel
White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 Kt-KB3	P-QB4
3 PxP	P-K3
4 P-QR3	. . . . .

White is really playing the Queen's Gambit Accepted with a move in hand. The extra tempo makes itself felt in that White develops very easily, without having to worry about his opponent's gaining the initiative.

4	BxP
5 P-B4	Kt-KB3
6 P-K3	Kt-B3
7 P-QKt4	B-Q3
8 PxP	. . . . .

A good idea. As Black's pieces are more aggressively posted, White gives him the burden of an isolated QP, which will require constant protection; in addition, White will be strong on the black squares, particularly his Q4. A Knight planted on this square will be ideally posted, for it will be strongly centralized without being subject to expulsion.

8	PxP
9 B-Kt2	O-O
10 B-K2	R-K1
11 O-O	Kt-K5
12 Kt-B3	B-K3

Black's pieces are "all dressed up with no place to go." There is little for them to do, as White is amply protected against King-side attacks. Given these conditions, the weakness of the isolated QP becomes more prominent.

13 Kt-QKt5!	B-Kt1
14 Kt(5)-Q4	. . . . .

As explained in the note to White's 8th move, the Knight is strongly entrenched here.

14	Q-B3
15 R-B1	. . . . .

This simple move strengthens the pressure considerably. The development of Black's

Queen-side is a pretty hopeless problem.

15	KtxKt
16 KtxKt	P-QR3
17 P-B4!	. . . . .

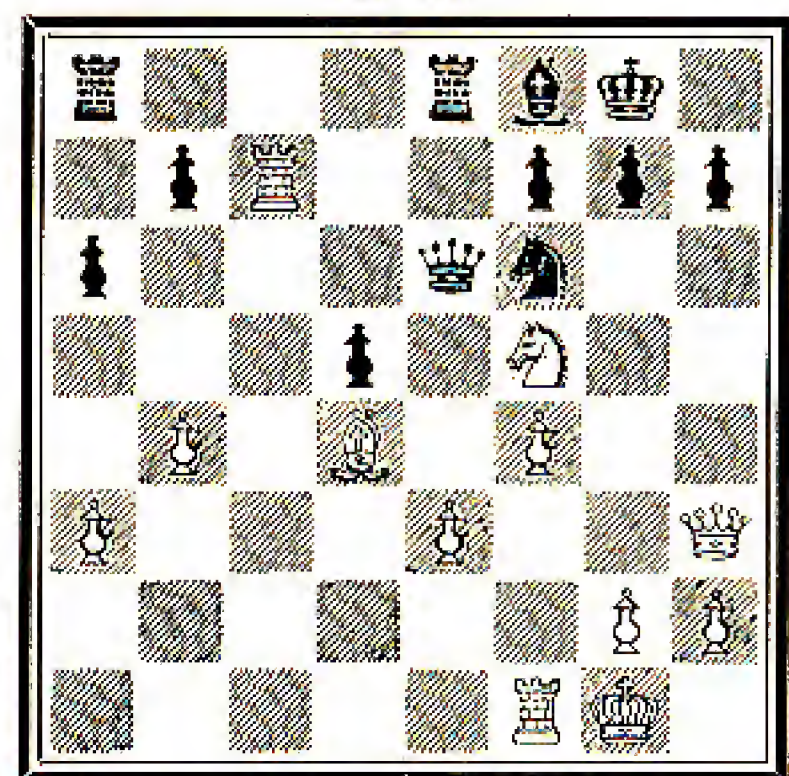
A terrible-looking move. It leaves a backward KP, but it enhances White's command of the black squares immeasurably. Its strength will soon become apparent.

17	B-Q2
18 B-R1!	. . . . .

With the positional threat of Kt-B6, getting rid of Black's vital KB. Black parries the threat, but Guimard takes advantage of the removal of Black's Queen to gain ground on the King-side.

18	Q-QKt3
19 B-Kt4!	BxB
20 QxB	Kt-B3
21 Q-R3	B-Q3
22 Kt-B5	B-B1
23 B-Q4!	Q-K3
24 R-B7	. . . . .

Michel



Guimard

White has manoeuvred very cleverly to establish a tremendous positional superiority.

24	QR-Kt1
25 KR-B1	K-R1

Black has just about run out of meaningful moves. If 25 . . . KR-B1; 26 RxR, RxR; 27 RxR, QxR; 28 Kt-R6ch wins. Or if 25 . . . KR-Q1; 26 Kt-R6ch! PxKt; 27 QxQ, PxQ; 28 BxKt with an easily won ending.

26 Kt-R6!	R-K2
-----------	------

If 26 . . . PxKt; 27 QxQ, RxQ; 28 P-B5, R-Q3; 29 RxBP, B-Kt2; 30 B-K5, QR-Q1 (if 30 . . . R-Q2; 31 RxB wins); 31 R(1)-B7 and White regains the piece with a won game.

27 P-B5	RxR
---------	-----

Or 27 . . . Q-K5; 28 KtxPch, K-Kt1; 29 Kt-Kt5 winning easily.

28 RxR	Q-K5
29 KtxPch	K-Kt1
30 BxKt	R-K1

For if 30 . . . PxB; 31 Q-Kt3ch leads to mate. Further resistance is useless, as Black has nothing for the piece.

31 B-Q4	Q-Kt8ch
32 K-B2	R-K5
33 Kt-R6ch	K-R1
34 R-B8	Q-R7ch
35 K-B3	Resigns

A fine game by the Argentine Champion.

CHESS BRIEFS

CONCISE — CURRENT — CONDENSED

Weaver W. Adams won his game with Denker in the latest round of the Manhattan Chess Club Championship tournament and leads the field with $4\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$. Following Adams are Pinkus ($3\frac{1}{2}$ — $2\frac{1}{2}$), Bernstein (3—0), Reinfeld (3—1) and Denker (3—2). The tourney will probably be completed about February 1st.

World Champion Alekhine recently gave a simultaneous exhibition against 75 German officers, according to a Vichy radio announcement. You're a great chess player, doctor, but you're playing on the losing side this time.

Our British allies don't think it is unpatriotic to continue chess activities. A team representing the British Services recently defeated an allied team of Czechs, Free French, Poles and Dutchmen in a match played at Nottingham, according to a cable dispatch.

Herbert Seidman is leading in the Marshall Chess Club Championship tournament with the fine score of 7—1. Milton Hanauer is a good second with 6—1, followed by L. Levy ($5\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$) and A. E. Santasiere (5—2). Marshall has been unable to play more than two games on account of his health.

Boris Blumin, former Canadian champion, is the new Bronx County Champion. C. Pilnick, last year's winner, didn't come close this time, finished in 8th place.

The Metropolitan Chess League held its annual election at the Manhattan C. C. on January 6th. All officers were re-elected for another year: Leonard B. Meyer, President; N. Y. Post columnist H. R. Bigelow, vice-president; Milton L. Hanauer, treasurer; Benjamin Altman, secretary. The League delegates will meet at the Marshall C. C. on February 3rd to receive final entries and arrange the schedule.

David Przepiorka, famous Polish chess master and problem composer, has died at Warsaw, aged 61, according to Toronto columnist Charles Crompton. Przepiorka was reputedly one of the richest men in Warsaw before the Nazi invasion. He bent his efforts untiringly towards the promotion of Polish chess, his prime achievement being his work in connection with the 1935 chess olympics at Warsaw.

A. E. Elo and J. Kraszewski tied for first place in the annual Milwaukee City Championship tournament. A. Powers was third and J. Fashingbauer, last year's winner, came in fourth. R. Durkin, who made a good showing at Ventnor City last summer, finished sixth in a field of eight.

From Boston comes the news that Reshevsky played 32 opponents in a simultaneous exhibition at the Boylston Club on New Year's Day. The U. S. Champion won 30 games, drew with Godfrey L. Cabot of the City Club, lost to Fliegel of the Boylston Club.

On January 3rd, the Boylston Club played a 12-board match with City Club, winning $6\frac{1}{2}$ — $5\frac{1}{2}$.

The Boston championship tournament is now in progress with twelve players competing. Among the entries is Garhard Katz, a refugee and comparative newcomer in Boston

chess circles. Katz defeated Oscar Shapiro, one of the city's leading experts, in an early round.

Julius Partos won the Queens County championship in the annual tournament sponsored by the Queens Chess Club of Woodside. Partos finished with a score of 9—1. Benjamin Altman, who won last year, was runner-up with $8\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$. I. Schmolka divided third and fourth prizes with J. Koninsky of City College. The Class A tourney was won by George Partos, the champion's brother, who scored $8\frac{1}{2}$ — $2\frac{1}{2}$. Second, third and fourth prizes were shared by Mrs. Nanny Roos, M. Durand and B. Mills.

The Minnesota State Chess Tourney will be staged at the Minneapolis Chess and Checker Club on February 22nd.

Philadelphia's International C. C. is leading in the play-off for the 1941 Championship of the Phila. Chess Association. The Internationals have won 26, lost 18 games, with 4 adjourned games still to be played. Camden City is close with 26 wins, 20 losses and 2 adjourned games. Delmont, the defending champions, and North City, winners in 1937 and 1939, are out of the running with 26 lost games.

Kelvin Domovs, 16-year-old student at the New Utrecht High School, won the individual championship of the Interscholastic Chess League of New York. Eight boys competed in the championship finals which ended in a triple tie for first place between Domovs, Marcy Hanft, of Jefferson, and J. Hidalgo, Jr. of the High School of Commerce. All had scores of 6—1. A unique situation arose when the three endeavored to break the tie without success in the first play-off. Hanft won from Hidalgo, who in turn defeated Domovs. Whereupon, Domovs completed the circle by winning from Hanft.

Determined to break the deadlock, the three schoolboys started all over again and Domovs emerged the final victor. He defeated Hidalgo and drew with Hanft for a play-off score of $1\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$. Hidalgo was second with 1—1, vanquishing Hanft, who finished with $\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Albert Englemann of Evander Childs and Nicholas Anack of Eastern District tied for first place in the consolation tourney. Donald Zimmerman, Boys' High, was third.

Awards were made by Milton Hanauer, faculty director of the tournament.

PROBLEM DEPARTMENT

We regret to announce the resignation of Vincent L. Eaton from editorship of the Problem Department of CHESS REVIEW. His services to this periodical, for the past three years, and to the chess problem world in general, have been exceedingly valuable. In the employ of the Federal Government, Mr. Eaton finds himself hard-pressed for time. It is a "priority" which none of us, especially at a time like this, fails to recognize as paramount. In expressing our heartfelt thanks to the talented retiring editor, we do so with a hope that he will continue to favor us with his fine contributions.—Ed.

WITH OUR CORRESPONDENCE PLAYERS

For a long time we have promised to rate our correspondence players. We have finally got around to doing it and the results appear on the next page.

Our rating system is fair and accurate, will eventually portray a player's ability compared with others. The number of points with which you are credited or debited for each finished game depends upon the rating of your opponent. When you have played enough games your rating will be representative of your playing strength. In our table, some players have finished only a few games and their ratings may change radically later. Players rated with an even 1000 have not completed any games.

1942 TOURNEY UNDER WAY

The 1942 tournament is off to a flying start with the first section in play and entries coming in daily. Now that we are classifying entries it takes a little longer to get sections started—so be patient.

Players with CHESS REVIEW ratings will be entered in sections as follows:

- Class A Sections: Players rated above 1050.
- Class B Section: Players rated 950 to 1050.
- Class C Sections: Players rated below 950.

If you have not played in our correspondence tourney, please note the following change in the rule concerning classification of new entries:

New entries, on which we have no data, will be given an initial rating of 1000 and will be placed in Class B sections. However, new entries of known playing strength will be rated and classified in accordance with their ability. New entries are requested to give details of their past experience, if any.

* * * * *

PRIZE-WINNERS THIS MONTH

J. HOLIFF has won Section 10 by 7—0. He won two games from C. L. Hardwick and defeated R. W. Hays once. R. W. Davis withdrew in the early stages and all his games were forfeited. Stetler, who finished half his playing schedule (3 out of 6 games) forfeited his 2 games with Holiff. Holiff has an unfinished game with Hays.

L. P. VICHULES has won 1st prize in Section 12 and second prize in Section 13. He completed his schedule in Section 12 with a final score of 7—1, defeating G. Mladinich, J. P. Quillen and W. Meiden by 2—0 and dividing 1—1 with E. I. Treend. In Section 13 his final score was 5—3.

L. R. CHAUVENET has won first prize in Section 15 with a score of 7—0. He defeated N. T. Austin and Jose Benardete by 2—0, scored 1 point against O. W. Dishaw, with whom he has an unfinished game. Andrews forfeited all games.

DR. B. W. PAUL has won Section 16 with a final score of 7—1. He defeated L. R. Chauvenet and Dr. S. S. Eddy, Jr., by 2—0, split 1—1 with J. M. Palmer, Jr. Kruskal forfeited all games in this section.

GAME REPORTS - 1941 TOURNEY

Section	Results to Jan. 10th
---------	----------------------

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 3. | Martin 1, Dishaw 0. Gennert and B. Rozsa drew twice (1—1). |
| 6. | Mayers 1, Emmermann 0. Aronsen 1, Mayers 0 (1—1). |
| 8. | B. Rozsa won Game A, drew Game B with Beringer (1½—½). B. Rozsa 1, Work 0. |
| 10. | Stetler forfeited 2 games to Holiff. |
| 11. | Glynn defeated Wallace. |
| 12. | Quillen 1, Meiden 0 (2—0). Quillen 1, Treend 0 (1½—½). |
| 14. | W. H. Smith 1, Lippes 0. Lippes 2, Butler 0. Lippes and Fallenbeck divided 1—1. |
| 15. | Chauvenet defeated Dishaw. |
| 16. | Dr. B. Paul won 2 games from Chauvenet and defeated Dr. Eddy in their second encounter (2—0). Dr. Paul and Palmer split 1—1. Eddy defeated Palmer. Kruskal forfeited all games. |
| 18. | T. Rozsa won from Allured and drew with L. K. Smith (1½—½). Kemble defeated Stubblefield. |
| 21. | Hatch defeated Chism and drew with C. M. Fenley. |
| 22. | Hicks 1, Benardete 0. Anderson 1, Benardete 0. |
| 23. | Robinson defeated Pratt. |
| 24. | Noonan and Stauffer both defeated Hamilton 2—0. Greenfield won his second game with Hamilton (2—0). Stauffer 1, Greenfield 0. Palmer 1, Greenfield 0. |
| 26. | Faucher and Rivise both defeated Hamilton 2—0. Spielberger 1, Hamilton 0. |
| 27. | Little 1, Tishko 0 (2—0). Little drew with Powell. Frutkin defeated Tishko and Powell. |

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Mail your entry now to:

CHESS REVIEW
Prize Correspondence Tourney
250 West 57th St., New York, N. Y.

CHESS REVIEW RATINGS

These ratings of our correspondence players are from all reports received up to Jan. 10th. We have temporarily classified players as follows: Class A—above 1050; Class B—950 to 1050; Class C—below 950.

* * * * *

Alexewicz, W.	1000
Allured, K. B.	1055
Anderson, E. N.	1046
Aronsen, Maud	992
Austin, N. T.	994
Axinn, S.	1000
Benardete, J.	1005
Beringer, T. H.	1033
Borker, L.	1000
Boyd, R. M.	1000
Briggs, A.	889
Brown, R. L.	1020
Buschke, A.	1000
Butler, H. C.	876
Callis, L.	1000
Campbell, C. W.	1000
Ceruzzi, A.	1000
Chauvenet, L. R.	1058
Chism, S. M.	893
Cook, W. N.	1000
Davis, D. L.	928
Dayton, E.	1040
Dean, P. L.	1000
Dishaw, O. W.	763
Dudley, R.	1015
Eddy, Dr. S. S., Jr.	950
Emmermann, H.	1033
Enochson, H.	1000
Fallenbeck, E.	1026
Faucher, J. A.	1024
Fell, C.	1000
Fenley, C. M.	1003
Fielding, L. W.	1000
Friend, B.	1000
Frutkin, A. M.	1070
Gabor, N.	1000
Gay, Mrs. H. B., Jr.	911
Gennert, C. E.	1016
Gilutin, E.	1000
Gluski, H. E.	1000
Glynn, J.	1143
Greenfield, H.	898
Halverson, C.	1000
Hamburger, L.	1038
Hamilton, L. B.	637
Hardwick, C. L.	971
Hatch, D. B.	1031
Hays, R. W.	866
Heisey, H. C.	873
Henry, F. L.	1000
Henry, L. L.	1000
Hicks, G. R.	1018
Hodgson, A. G.	1000
Hogan, J. G.	1000
Hoit, H. S.	1067
Holiff, J.	1154
Hurt, J. E.	1000
Jacobs, M.	1107
James, W. J.	854
Jurgensen, W. G.	1000
Kahn, L.	1000
Kaufman, A. H.	1000
Kelsey, R. M.	1000
Kemble, R. P.	1077
Kingsland-Smith	1000

Kirkegaard, M.	992
Klein, B.	912
Koch, J. A.	1109
Koken, J. C.	1000
Kolisch, R.	1000
Koslow, B.	850
Kovner, I.	1010
Kramer, M.	1000
Kresse, A. O.	936
Lacey, W. H., Jr.	1000
Laskoff, I.	1000
Lay, K.	1000
Lesh, J.	1051
Liggett, H. N.	1000
Linder, A.	1035
Lippes, A.	930
Little, P.	1008
Mager, J.	1000
Marcelli, N.	1063
Martin, E. B.	1060
Masket, A. V.	1000
Mayers, D.	1074
Meeker, J. M.	937
Meiden, W.	932
Mitchell, N. W.	967
Mitchell, W. M. P.	972
Mladinich, G.	1016
Muir, Mrs. D. S.	1184
Mundt, J.	1000
Nicholson, W.	1174
Noland, H.	1000
Noonan, T. R.	1035
Palange, J. E.	1229
Palmer, J. M., Jr.	1011
Parker, A. W.	1046
Parmalee, C.	1000
Paul, Dr. B.	1108
Paul, P.	1030
Persinger, L.	1054
Powell, J. M.	964
Powers, A.	1000
Pratt, M. U.	960
Quillen, J. P.	1079
Read, H. L.	1000
Rehr, J. J.	1000
Reichenbach, H.	1000
Rivise, I.	1022
Roberts, C.	1000
Robinson, N. I.	1040
Rockel, R. S.	1036
Rozsa, Bela	1131
Rozsa, T.	1073
Rubin, M.	966
Russ, N.	1000
Sechler, C.	1000
Shephard, H. C.	1040
Smith, L. K.	928
Smith, W. H.	1102
Spielberger, C.	1014
Stauffer, D.	1063
Stetler, C. E.	1071
Stubblefield, A.	904
Ter Veen, R.	1000
Tishko, W. E.	879
Treend, E. I.	842
Treiber, W. J.	1000
Umberger, E. H.	928
Van Patten, H.	1001
Vichules, L. P.	1281
Wallace, W. J. L.	922
Wilcox, H. L.	1000
Williams, T.	1000
Work, T. A., Jr.	1002
Yaffe, L. L.	936
Zoudklik, R. J.	990

PROBLEM SECTION

P. L. ROTHENBERG

Problem Editor

All correspondence pertaining to this department should be addressed to P. L. Rothenberg, CHESS REVIEW, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y. For personal replies, please enclose self-addressed, stamped envelope.

There is the story of the Greek sage who, when asked why no statue had been erected in his honor, replied that he should much prefer to be asked why not than why so. That, in effect, is my reaction to CHESS REVIEW'S offer of responsibility for its Problem Department.

There is a keen realization of the necessity to muster all (and I mean ALL) of my resources, in order to live up to the standards established by my predecessors. Without exception, all of the problem editors of CHESS REVIEW—Wurzburg, Bukofzer, Jacobs, Cheney and Eaton—have certainly proved their metier as experts in the art of problem chess. We feel indebted to each of them for valuable mentorship. This publication's sentiments, expressed elsewhere in this issue, regarding my immediate predecessor, the brilliant Vincent Eaton, completely reflect my feelings.

I am also mindful of the fact that CHESS REVIEW is entering into its tenth year. Its editors have striven constantly to find for chess the widespread popularity it deserves. With that as a goal, I am certainly happy to join the family.

As a fitting tribute, practically all of this month's problems are compositions by former editors of this department. I have picked them at random from the early issues of CHESS REVIEW. Whereas no problem is necessarily meant to illustrate any particular skill or predilection of the composer, you will note, nevertheless, that none lacks the touch of the master.

In No. 1920 you will find an unorthodox piece, the Grasshopper, represented as an inverted Queen. It moves and captures vertically, horizontally and diagonally one square beyond the nearest piece of either color. E.g., the Grasshopper on R3 can capture the Pawn on K6; similarly, the one on R5 can capture the Pawn on K2; neither has any other move. Mr. Bukofzer skilfully resorted to the use of a Fairy piece in order to illustrate a fascinating theme—eight distinct interferences by a Black Knight, leading to eight distinct mates—which cannot be expressed with orthodox forces.

No. 1923 was amended slightly to overcome (I hope) an unfortunate flaw occurring in the original. No. 1927 is by a distinguished colleague whose work in "gleams"—two-move miniatures—is widely known.

Lastly, No. 1928 demonstrates an intriguingly flippant echo task. It is dedicated to the undisputed Dean of Chess Problem-dom, A. C. White, who recently expressed the task in another form, and to Mott-Smith who directed my attention to it.

And so we have begun! This department hopes to publish mostly original problems. Please submit contributions. Beginning with the problems in the February issue, the solvers' ladder will be resumed.

CHESS AND CHESS PROBLEMS

I. POWER OF THE PIECES

Some chess players appear to shy away from chess problems because of a resistance to synthetic positions which they deem to be unrelated to actual play. I regard such attitude as unwarranted. An enthusiastic chess player should evince an interest in any phase of chess. CHESS REVIEW ran an account some time ago about U. S. Champion Samuel Reshevsky who, presented with an extremely difficult four-move chess problem, sat down, gave his all and, rising with a smile, recited every one of the numerous variations. That is to be expected. Isaac Kashdan is probably one of the outstanding chess problem solvers in the world. Examples of the interest of top-notch chess players in chess problems are numerous. Why the resistance of the less expert players?

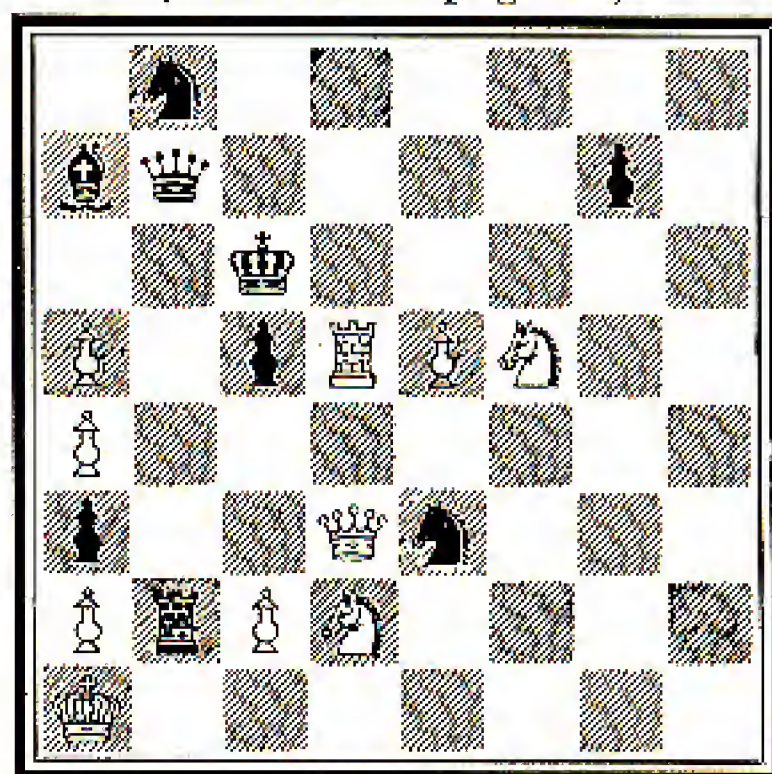
True, chess problems will not help you develop your middle game in, say, the Ruy Lopez opening. On the other hand, chess problems will give you an understanding of the power and coordination of the pieces, in relation to certain positional settings. A brilliant sacrifice in a game of chess is, in effect, the solution of a chess problem; a more difficult solution, to be sure, in the absence of prearranged stipulations, but a solution nevertheless.

Let us consider the power and coordination of the chess pieces. Place White King on K7, White Queen on KR6 and Black King on K4. When the Queen checks at KB6, K6 and Q6, there are two free squares to which the King can escape. Now place a White Knight on Q2. White can now mate in two moves. 1 Q-KB6ch, K-Q4 (forced, for Black's K5 is now controlled by the Knight); 2 Q-Q6 mate, for now the Knight controls both escape squares previously available.

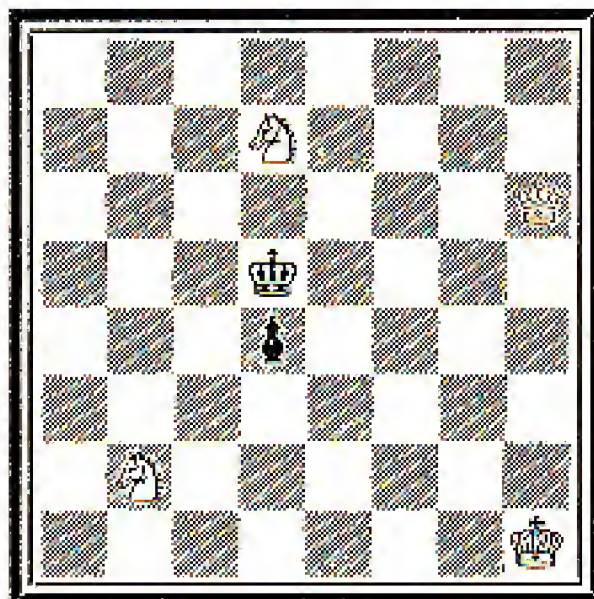
Elementary, did you say? Agreed! Consider however, the following position, an endgame in actual play:

White to play: Who wins?

(Solution on page 24)

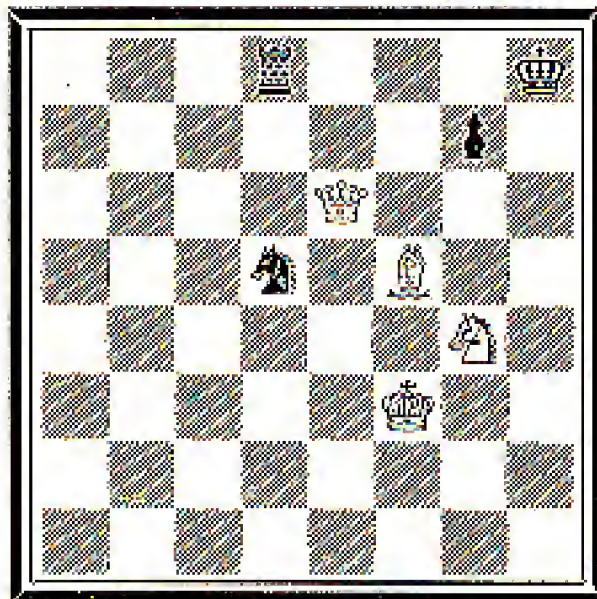


OTTO WURZBURG
Chess Review, May, 1933



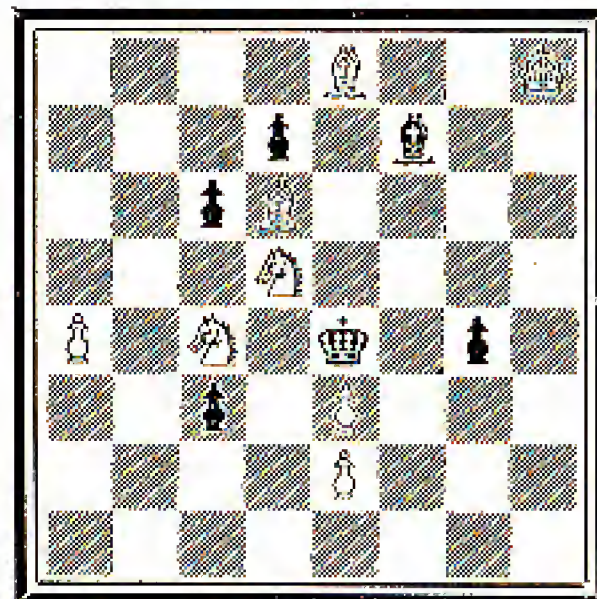
1917 Mate in 3

OTTO WURZBURG
Chess Review, Aug., 1935



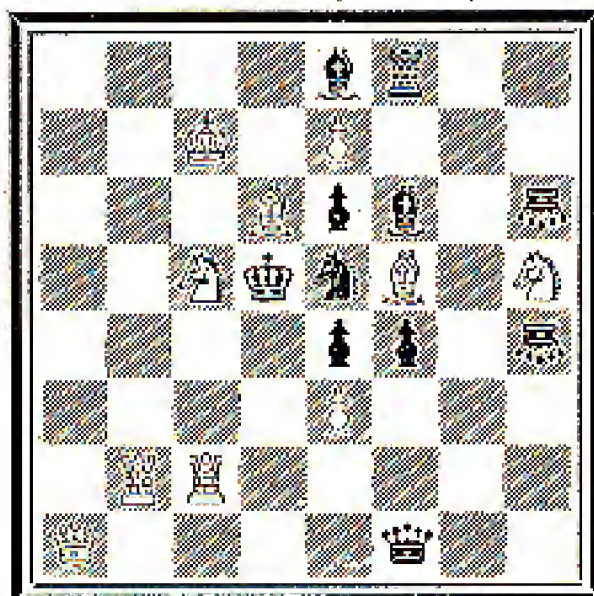
1918 Mate in 3

MAXWELL BUKOFZER
Chess Review, May, 1933



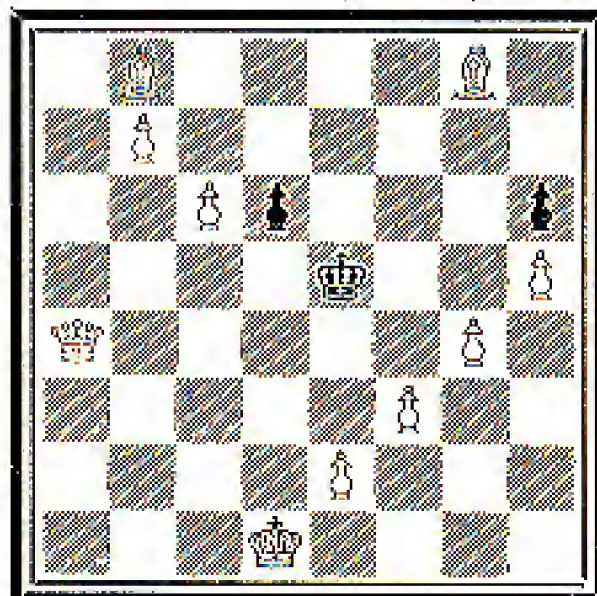
1919 Mate in 3

MAXWELL BUKOFZER
Chess Review, Mar., 1935



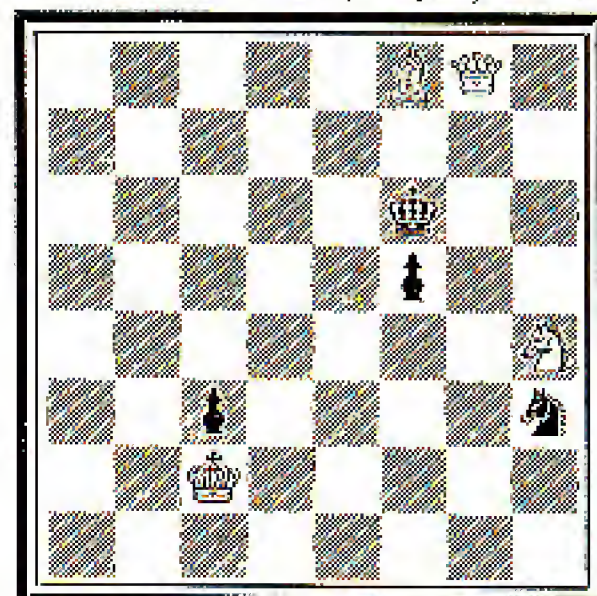
1920 Mate in 2

WALTER JACOBS
Chess Review, Feb., 1933



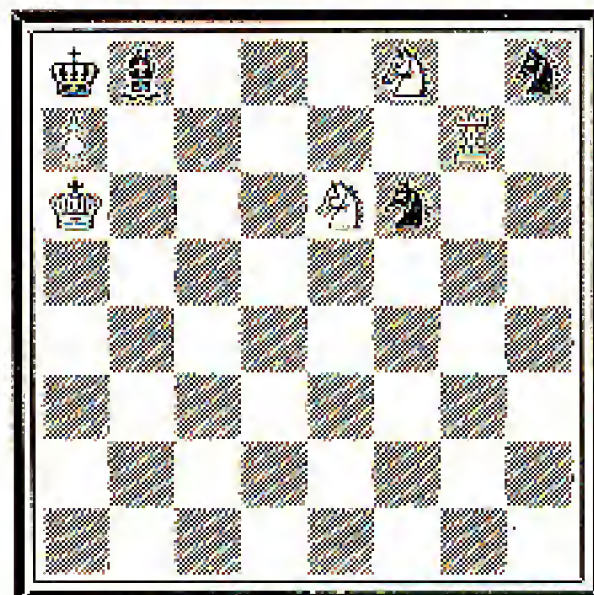
1921 Mate in 3

WALTER JACOBS
Chess Review, Apr., 1933



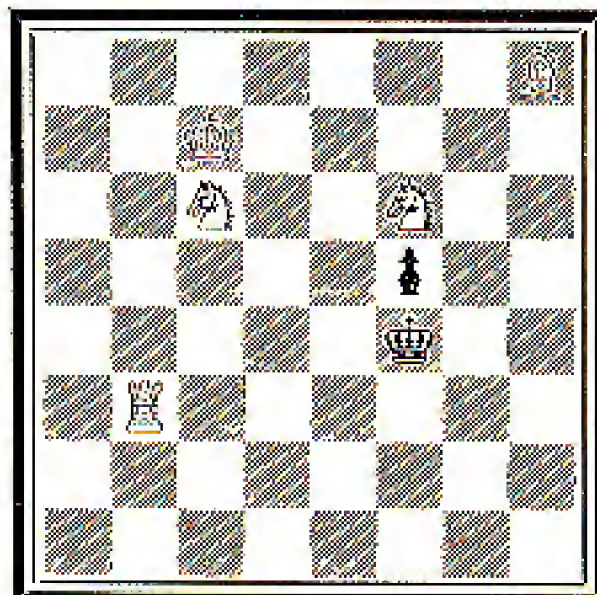
1922 Mate in 3

RICHARD CHENEY
Chess Review, Dec., 1933
(Amended)



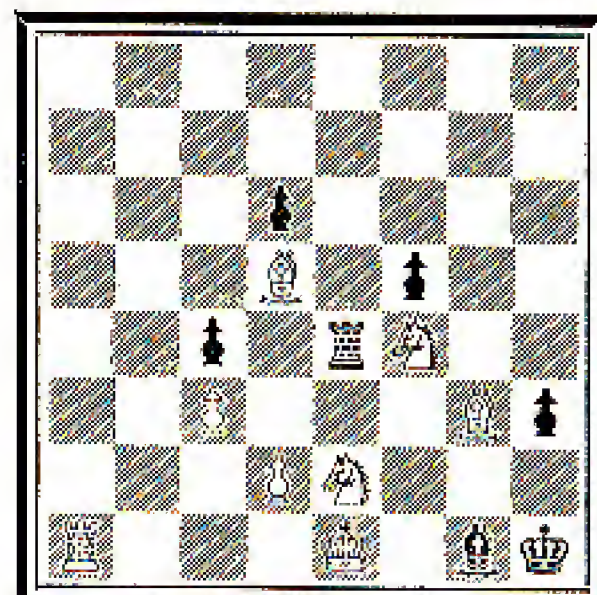
1923 Mate in 3

RICHARD CHENEY
Chess Review, Jan., 1934



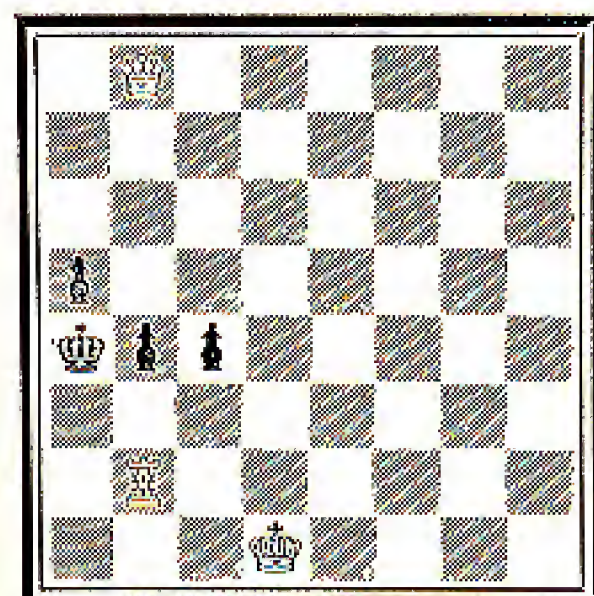
1924 Mate in 4

VINCENT L. EATON
Chess Review, Dec., 1933



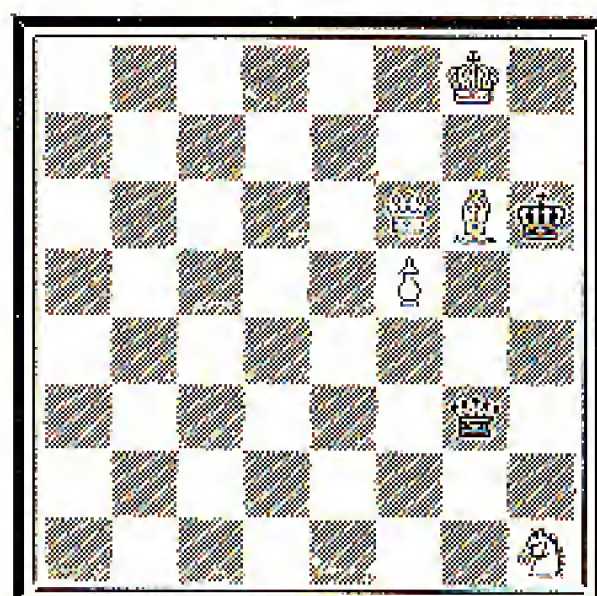
1925 Mate in 3

VINCENT L. EATON
Chess Review, Jan., 1934



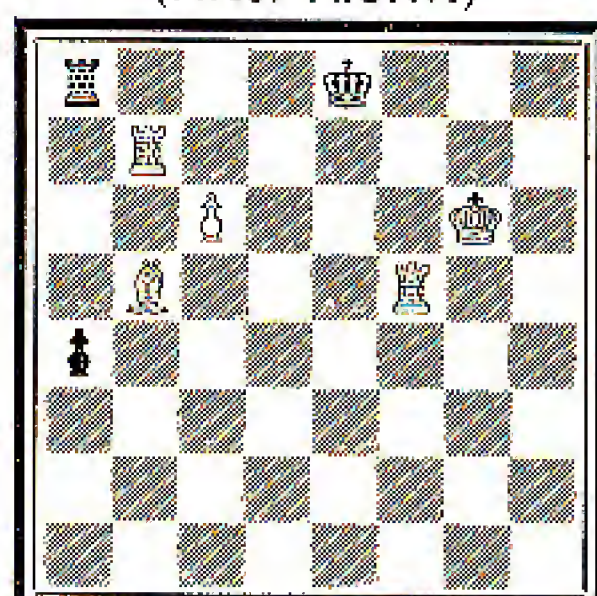
1926 Mate in 3

Geoffrey MOTT-SMITH
New York City
(Original)



1927 Mate in 2

P. L. ROTHENBERG
Dedicated to A. C. White
& G. Mott-Smith
(After A.C.W.)



1928 Mate in 2

READERS' GAMES REVIEWED

In this department we publish games by readers with annotations by noted commentator Fred Reinfeld. Any subscriber to CHESS REVIEW is welcome to use this free service. Submit your games to Readers' Games Department, CHESS REVIEW, 250 West 57th Street, New York.

By FRED REINFELD

Here is a brevity which illustrates one of the worst faults which can be found in an inexperienced player's games. Writes Reader Steele Blackall: "I have always called it 'The Pursuit of the Knights.'" And it is just that—with a vengeance!

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

S. Blackall	R. Smith
White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	Kt-KB3?

This is the fault to which I referred. Inexperienced players often fail to realize the necessity for maintaining a firm foothold in the center. This may be done in one of two ways: either by planting Pawns firmly on the center squares (which is the usual way) or by controlling these same center squares by the action of pieces working from the wings.

In either case, the forces commanding or controlling the center **must be reasonably safe from attack**. If they can be eliminated or driven off, you will have to yield the center to your opponent.

What is wrong, some will ask, with yielding the center to one's opponent? Just this: the center is the most valuable part of the board, from the point of view of maintaining communication of your pieces and having them exert pressure on your opponent's game. If you lose your foothold in the center, your pieces will be driven off to ineffectual squares; you will never be able to develop your pieces to good squares. And the worst of it is that this is just the kind of disadvantage which keeps on growing; for if a player combines command of the center with good development, he will be able to utilize the already accumulated advantage to acquire new advantages.

From the foregoing remarks, it is clear that Black would have done better to play 2 . . . P-K3 or 2 . . . P-QB3. In this way he would have maintained his foothold in the center.

3 PxP	KtxP
-------	------

Or 3 . . . QxP; 4 Kt-QB3 and White develops with gain of time.

4 P-K4
--------	-------

Illustrating the comment on Black's second move. White develops with gain of time, opens up new avenues for the deployment of his pieces; and he does this free of charge, so to speak, since Black must lose time retreating his Knight.

4	Kt-KB3
5 Kt-QB3	Kt-B3?

Repeating the mistake of the second move, since this second Knight will at once be driven off. Relatively better was 5 . . . P-K3, despite its passive character. Black would then

aim for . . . P-B4, which would to some extent neutralize the power of White's center. The chances are that Black would always remain with a cramped game—but that was inevitable after his second and third moves.

6 P-Q5	Kt-K4
--------	-------

To retreat 6 . . . Kt-QKt1 and allow 7 P-K5 with further constriction of his position, would be even more unpleasant. Note what evils Black's faulty opening play has brought about!

7 B-KB4
---------	-------

Again developing with gain of time!

7	Kt(4)-Kt5?
-------------	------------

It is true that after 7 . . . Q-Q3 Black threatens to obtain some freedom with 8 . . . Kt-Q6ch (the player with greater freedom of action must always be on guard against such surprise moves); but White can prevent this by the immediate 8 B-Kt3! and Black's position would be quite miserable (threat: 9 P-B4 followed by 10 P-K5 winning a piece).

Relatively best, however, was 7 . . . Kt-Kt3, although after 8 B-Kt3 Black's position would be unenviable. The fact that even best play cannot give Black a playable game, shows how serious was his initial error.

8 P-KR3	Kt-R3
9 P-K5	Kt-Q2

After nine moves, Black has brought out only the two Knights, and both of them are miserably placed. But now White is able to make decisive use of his superior position.

10 BxKt	PxB
11 P-K6	Resigns

Surprising, isn't it? However, 11 . . . Kt-Kt3 or 11 . . . Kt-B3 is answered by 12 B-Kt5ch winning a piece (if 12 . . . P-B3; 13 PxP and Black is helpless). If 11 . . . Kt-K4; 12 P-B4, Kt-Kt3; 13 B-Kt5ch wins.

Another pretty point: if 11 . . . PxP; 12 Q-R5ch and MATE.

* * * * *

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE

A game from which there is a great deal to be learned because of the many inconsistencies on both sides. The players have interesting ideas, but their moves have a hit-or-miss quality.

Leo Kahn	Amateur
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 B-B4	Kt-B3

White's last move holds out the possibility

of an attack against Black's weakest point, his KBP. It is therefore customary to play 3 . . . B-B4, in order to answer 4 Kt-Kt5 with 4 . . . O-O. However, 3 . . . B-B4 often leads to dull, symmetrical positions, so that aggressive players have always preferred the text move.

4 Kt-Kt5

As will be seen, this virtually ensures the winning of a Pawn, at the expense of giving Black a considerable lead in development.

4 P-Q4
5 P x P Kt-QR4

To those unfamiliar with this variation, this may seem a very peculiar move. The natural reply 5 . . . KtxP leads to the famous "Fried Liver Attack": 6 KtxP! KxKt; 7 Q-B3ch, K-K3; 8 Kt-B3 etc. The attack is analytically unsound, but nobody relishes getting his King in such an exposed position in actual play; hence, instead of accepting the Knight, the text is usually played, although it involves the sacrifice of a Pawn.

6 B-Kt5ch P-B3
7 P x P P x P
8 B-K2 P-KR3
9 Kt-KB3 P-K5

It has already become apparent that in return for the sacrificed Pawn, Black is making a considerable gain in development. Still, the off-side position of his QKt is bound to be disquieting. This piece will require attention later on, as its present situation leaves it quite useless.

10 Kt-K5 Q-Q4

Not the best. The usual procedure is 10 . . . B-Q3; 11 P-KB4, O-O; 12 O-O! (giving back his extra Pawn for reasons that will soon be apparent), BxKt; 13 PxP, Q-Q5ch; 14 K-R1, QxKP; 15 P-Q4! and White has the better game: he has two effective Bishops, the open KB file and the Queen-side majority of Pawns, which is very strong here. Black on the other hand, has serious disadvantages: his QKt is out of the game, and it is not clear just how it is to be placed to better advantage; his Queen-side Pawns are split and weak; his remaining Bishop will be bad in an ending and his black squares are weak.

While 10 . . . Q-Q4 is less good, the foregoing weighing up of advantages and disadvantages applies to some extent to the following play.

11 P-Q4 B-Q3

If 11 . . . PxP e. p. 12 KtxQP, QxKtP? 13 B-B3, Q-Kt3; 14 P-QKt4 with a winning position.

12 Kt-QB3 Q-K3

The old story: Black's premature development of the Queen is answered by later development with gain of time.

13 B-KB4

The Bishop is somewhat insecure here; 13 P-B4 would be more solid.

13 Kt-Q4
14 B-Kt3

The straightforward continuation would have been 14 KtxKt, PxKt; 15 Q-Q2, Kt-Kt2; 16 P-QB4 with a very strong game. Note how logical such a line would be: it takes advantage of the QKt's poor position, and gets the

Queen-side Pawns moving.

14 O-O
15 O-O P-KB4
16 P-KB4?

A blunder, losing the exchange.

There are two things to note about this move. The first is that White has transgressed against the need for examining each move scrupulously to make certain that it does not leave anything en prise. The second is that we have here an example of how a faulty move (14 B-Kt3) often leads to difficulties which are conducive to making a blunder.

16 Kt-K6
17 Q-Q2 KtxR
18 R x Kt B x Kt

Despite the win of the exchange, Black's game is quite difficult, due to the weaknesses of his position mentioned previously. The text is bad because it opens up the black squares to exploitation, but it is difficult to suggest a wholly satisfactory move. 18 . . . B-B2 seems about best.

19 QPxP B-Q2

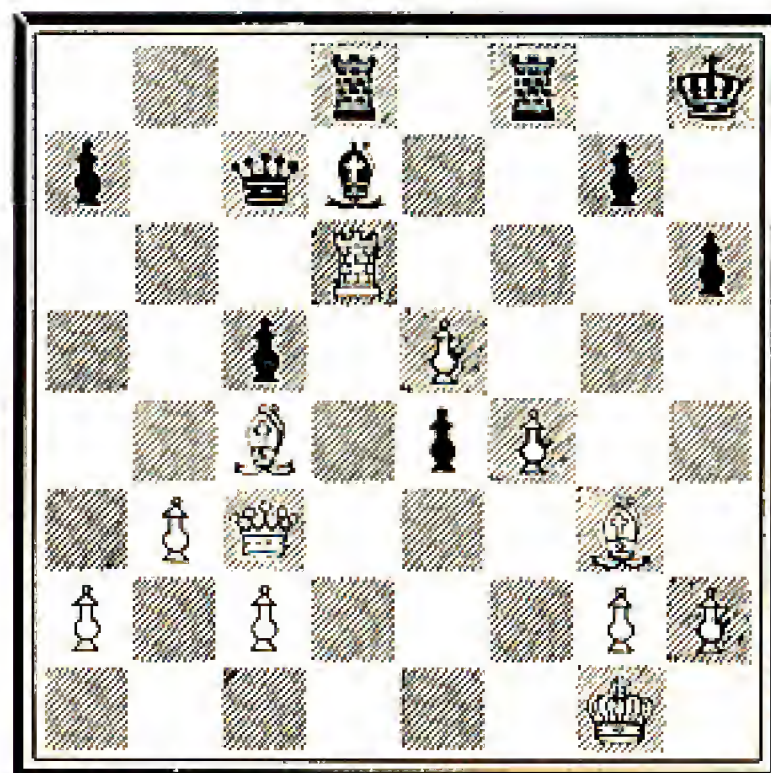
Losing a Pawn, but . . . Kt-Kt2 is not inviting.

20 KtxP PxKt
21 Q x Kt K-R1
22 P-Kt3 Q-Q4
23 Q-B3 P-B4
24 B-B4 Q-B3

Or 24 . . . Q-Q5ch; 25 QxQ, PxQ; 26 R-Q1 and White should win.

25 R-Q1 QR-Q1
26 R-Q6 Q-B2

Amateur



Kahn

White clearly has the advantage. He has played well the last few moves, and all his pieces are powerfully entrenched, while Black is afflicted with several weaknesses. The logical continuation was now B-Q5, winning still another Pawn, with a certain win in prospect.

Instead, White embarks on a combination which, despite its ingenious character, is inadequate. While lively combinative play is enjoyable and desirable, its possibilities must be weighed with special care when it is adopted in place of a line of play which offers very strong winning prospects without any risk whatever.

*Can any reader tell us how this name originated.

27 R x Pch?!	P x R
28 P-K6ch	K-R2
29 P-K7	B-Kt5
30 P x KR(Q)	R x Q
31 P-B5	Q-Q2?

32 . . . Q-K2 should have been played, leading to the immediate downfall of the KBP.

32 P-B6	Q-Q8ch
---------	--------

32 . . . Q-Q5ch probably loses: 36 Q x Q, P x Q; 37 B-K5 etc.

33 K-B2	P-K6ch
34 Q x P?	. . . .

After 34 K x P the outcome is not clear, but seems to favor White.

34	R x Pch
35 B-B4	Q x BPch
36 K-Kt3	B-B4??

This loses. 36 . . . R-KKt3 would have left White with no alternative but resignation (37 B-Q3, B-B4ch or 37 K-R4, Q x KtP; 38 Q-Kt3, Q-B3!). When the margin between victory and defeat is so huge, it behooves us to devote considerable care to the crucial move.

37 Q-K7ch	K-Kt3
38 Q-K8ch	Resigns

* * * *

Hollywood Chess Club Championship 1941

HUNGARIAN DEFENSE

It is interesting to see how loss of time is sometimes transformed into positional weaknesses, which in turn involve new losses of time!

S. Kovacs	J. Weisstein
-----------	--------------

White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 B-B4	B-K2

Rarely played because it leads to a cramped game.

4 P-Q4	P x P
5 P-B3	. . . .

Complicated. 5 KtxP is simple and good.

5	Kt-B3
-----------	-------

After 5 . . . P x P White plays 6 Q-Q5 with seemingly murderous effect. But the advantage is not clear: 6 . . . Kt-R3; 7 B x Kt, O-O! Now White has the choice between 8 KtxP, P x B and 8 B-QB1, Kt-Kt5! 9 Q-KR5 (if 9 Q-Q1, P-B7 and if 9 Q-Q4?? Kt-B7ch), Kt-B7ch with a rather inscrutable position.

6 P-K5	Kt-K5
7 P x P?	. . . .

Giving Black time for the important advance of his QP. Correct was 7 B-Q5! Kt-B4; 8 P x P, Kt-K3; 9 B-Kt3! threatening P-Q5 and leaving Black in a very difficult position.

7	P-Q4
-----------	------

Whereas now Black has an excellent game.

8 B-Kt3	O-O
9 Kt-B3	. . . .

Again bad timing. O-O at once would have avoided the ensuing difficulties.

9	B-QKt5
10 Q-Q3?	. . . .

Going counter to the rule against bringing out the Queen too early in the game. B-Q2 was preferable, although . . . B-Kt5 would be a troublesome reply.

10	B-KB4
------------	-------

Developing with gain of time. . . . Kt-Kt6 is threatened.

11 Q-K3	Kt-K2
12 O-O	P-B4
13 P-QR3	P x P
14 K KtxP	B x Kt
15 P x B	R-B1

As a result of his losses of time, White has wound up with a weak Pawn on the QB file; in the nature of things, this Pawn will either be lost in short order, or if it can be maintained, will compel unnatural and ineffectual grouping of the White pieces.

16 KtxB
---------	---------

Now the Pawn goes. The only way to hold it would have been 16 Kt-K2, with a likelihood that the QB would have to go to QKt2!

16	KtxKt
17 Q-B4	Kt-K2
18 B-B2	Kt-Kt3
19 Q-B5	KtxQBP
20 B-Q3	Q-K2
21 Q-R5	Kt-K5

Not 21 . . . Q x KP?? 22 B x Kt etc.

22 B-Kt2	Kt-B5
23 Q-Q1	Q-Kt4

Black has definitely taken the initiative.

24 P-Kt3	KtxB
25 Q x Kt	Q-Q7
26 Q-Kt5	. . . .

Relatively better was 26 Q x Q, KtxQ; 27 KR-Q1, Kt-B5; 28 B-Q4, P-QKt3. The ending would present technical difficulties, whereas after the text Black obtains a crushing attack.

26	R-B7
27 B-B1	Q-B6
28 B-B4	KtxBP
29 Q x QP	Kt-R6ch
30 K-R1	Q-Kt7
31 P-Kt4	KtxB
32 Q-B3	R x Pch
Resigns	

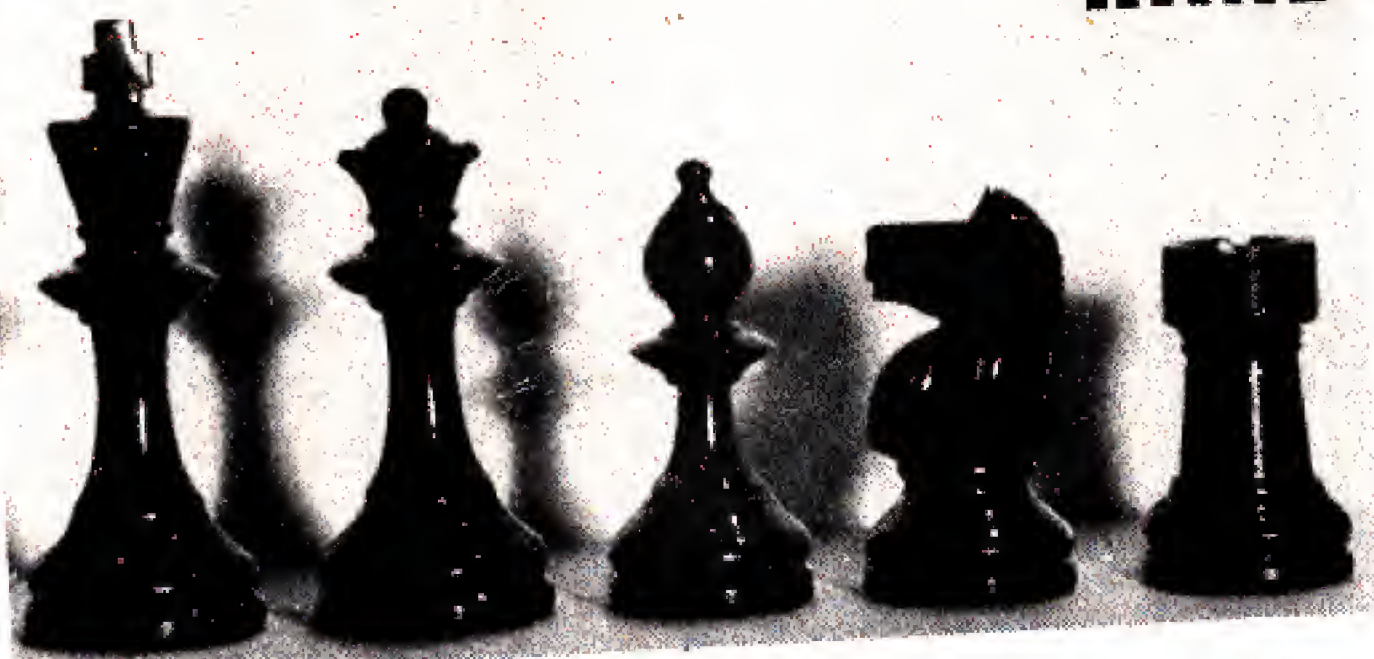
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM

White, already a piece behind, is apparently in desperate straits, for mate in two (1 . . . R-Kt8ch; 2 KtxR, Q-Kt7 mate) or loss of Queen (1 Q-QB3, KtxPch; 2 Q x Kt, R x Q), followed by a quick mate, is threatened. Should White choose to play 1 Q-Kt5ch, he may as well resign. How about attacking? White's pieces seem to be sufficiently well coordinated.

- 1 R-Q6ch? K-B2; 2 R-Q7ch, KtxR; 3 Q-Q6ch, K-B1; 4 Kt-K7ch, K-Q1; 5 Kt-B6ch, Q x Kt! and White is helpless, for 6 Q x Q is followed by 6 . . . KtxP Mate, perpetual check is not possible and any other move is hopeless.
- 1 Kt-K7ch, K-B2; 2 R-Q7ch leads to the same variation as A. There remains
- 1 Kt-Q4ch!! P x Kt (if 1 . . . K-B2; 2 Kt-K6ch and mate next move); 2 Q-Kt6ch!! K x R (if . . . K-B2; 3 Q-Q6ch and mate next move); 3 Q-Q6 Mate! . .

You now have a mating position corresponding completely to the coordination of the Queen and Knight previously expressed in our "elementary" setting!

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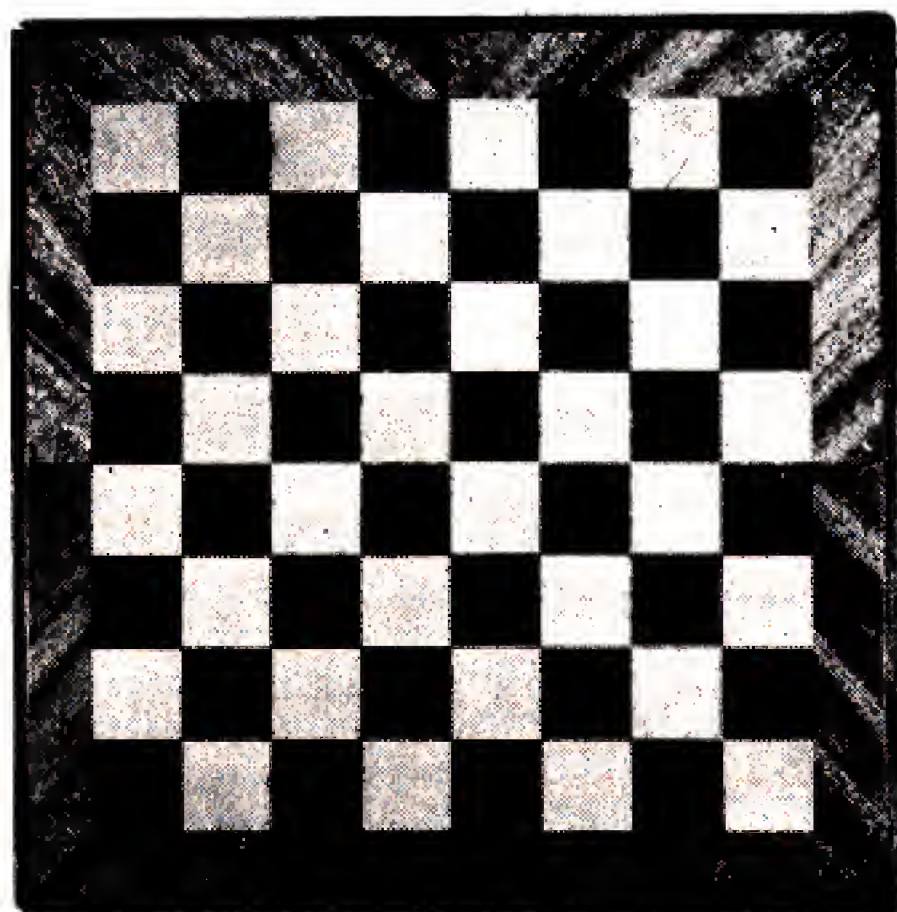
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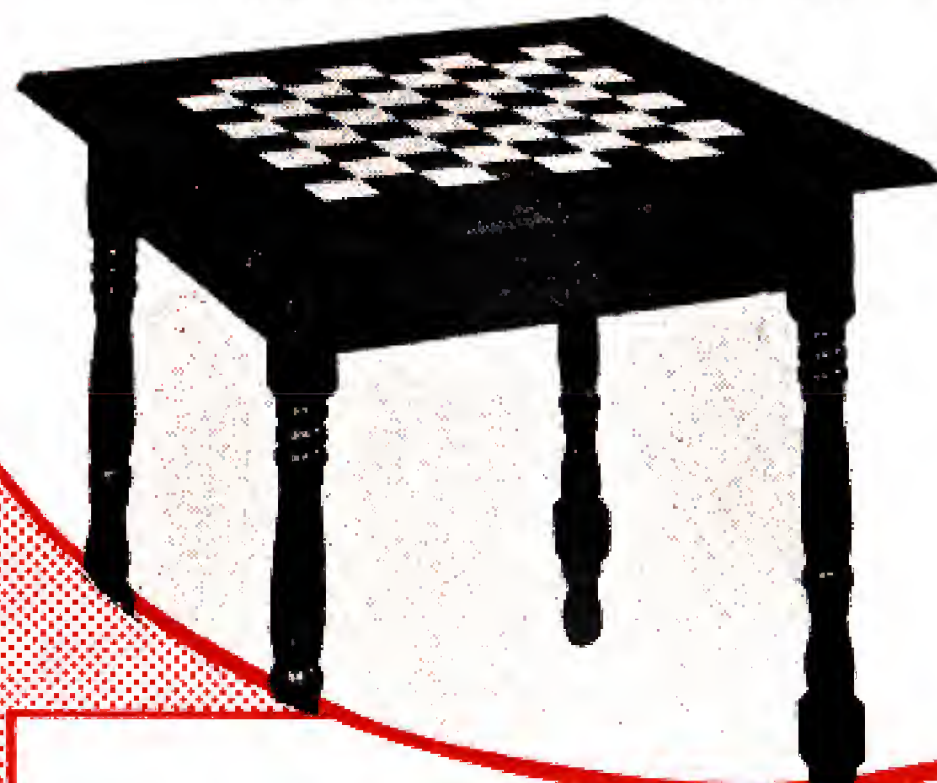
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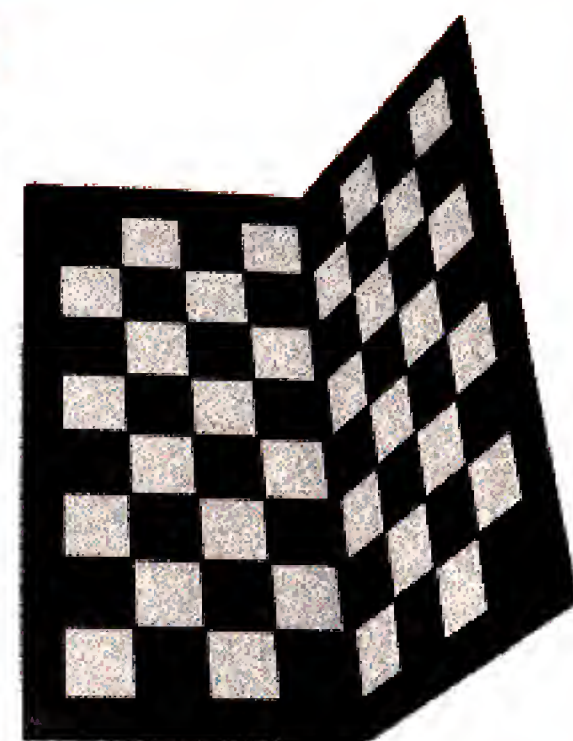
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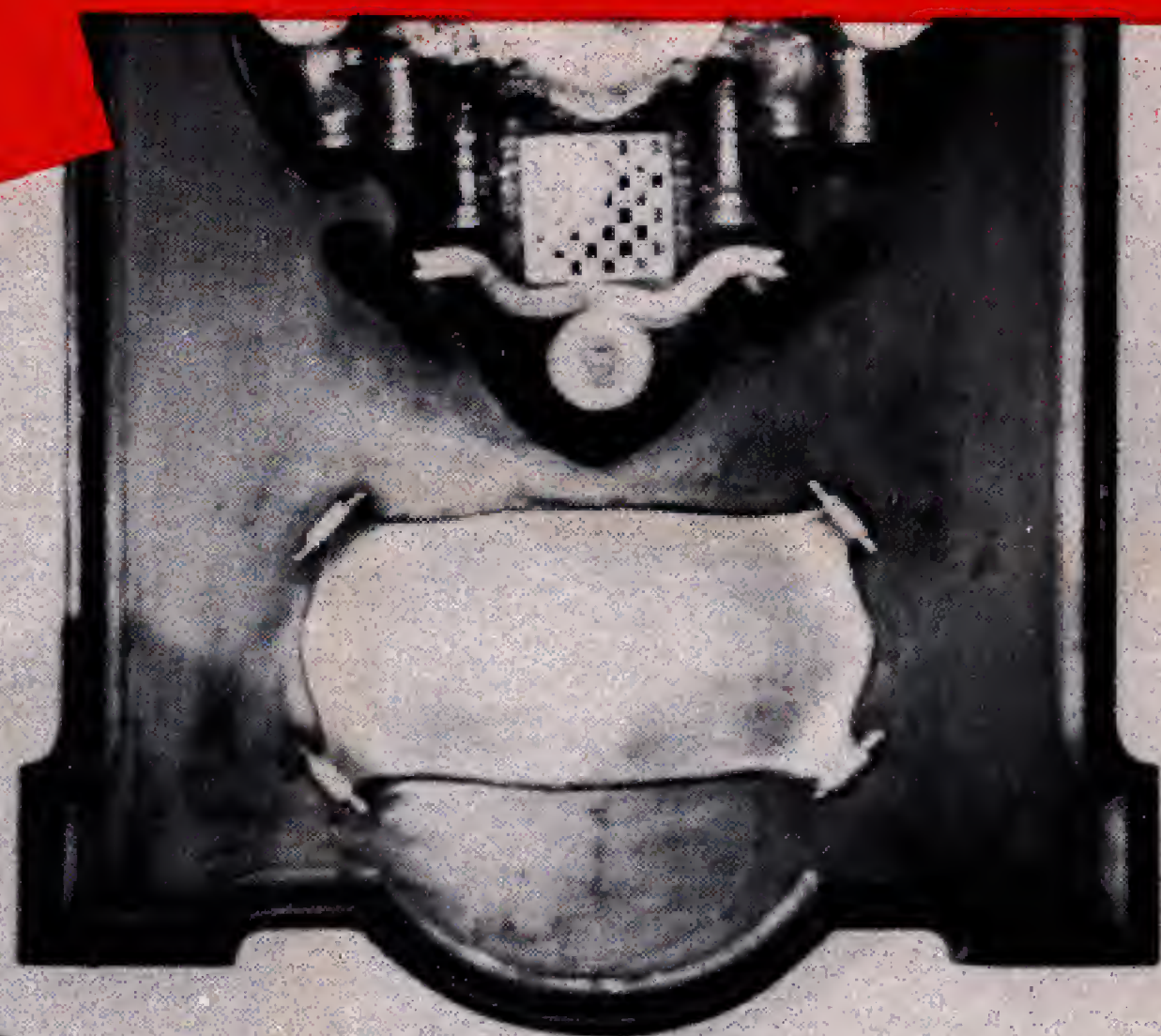
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—David Robb, Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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—Ed Foy, Charleston Daily Mail.

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—J. C. Thompson, Dallas Morning News.

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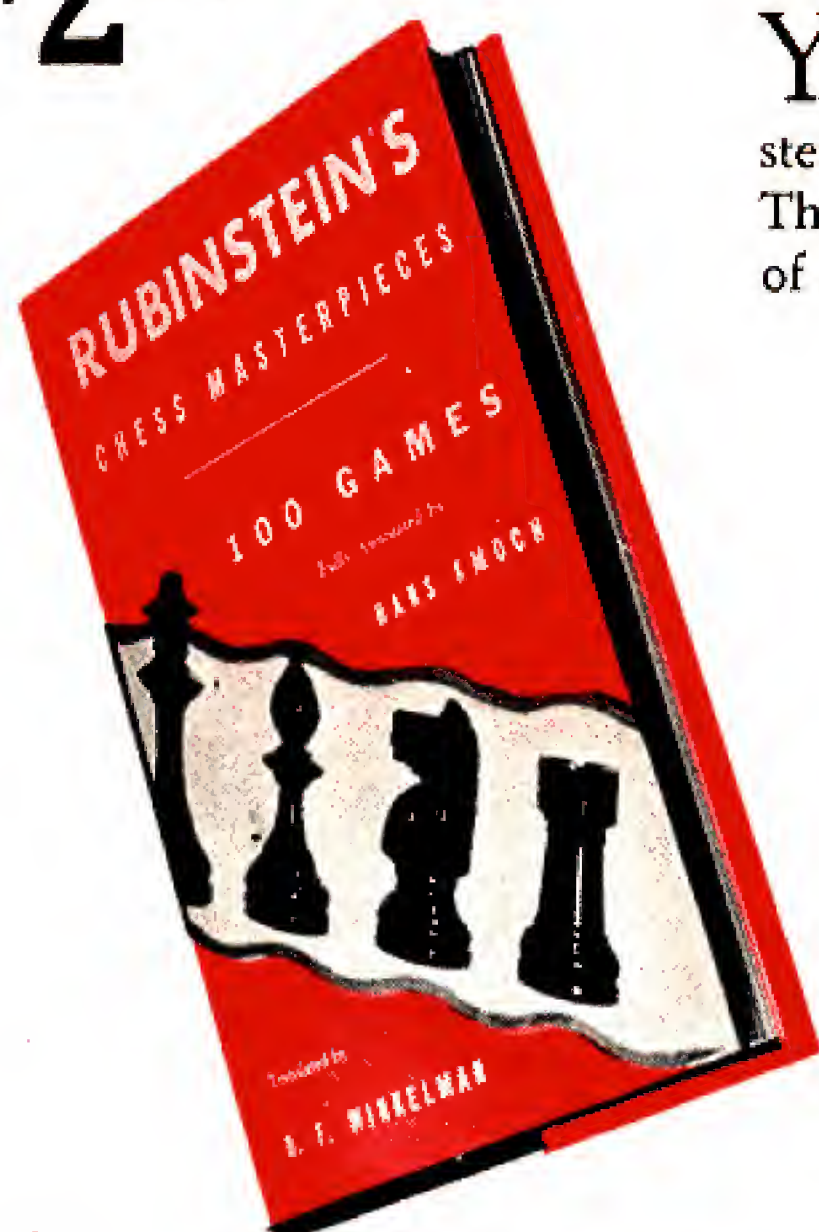
—Marcus A. Wolff, Newark Evening News.

* * * *

I congratulate Horowitz and Harkness on the publication of "Rubinstein's Chess Masterpieces." It is as good a chess book as I have ever come across and I hope it is only the first of many.

—Charles A. Crompton, Toronto Daily Star.

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CHES REVIEW

Vol. X, No. 2, February, 1942

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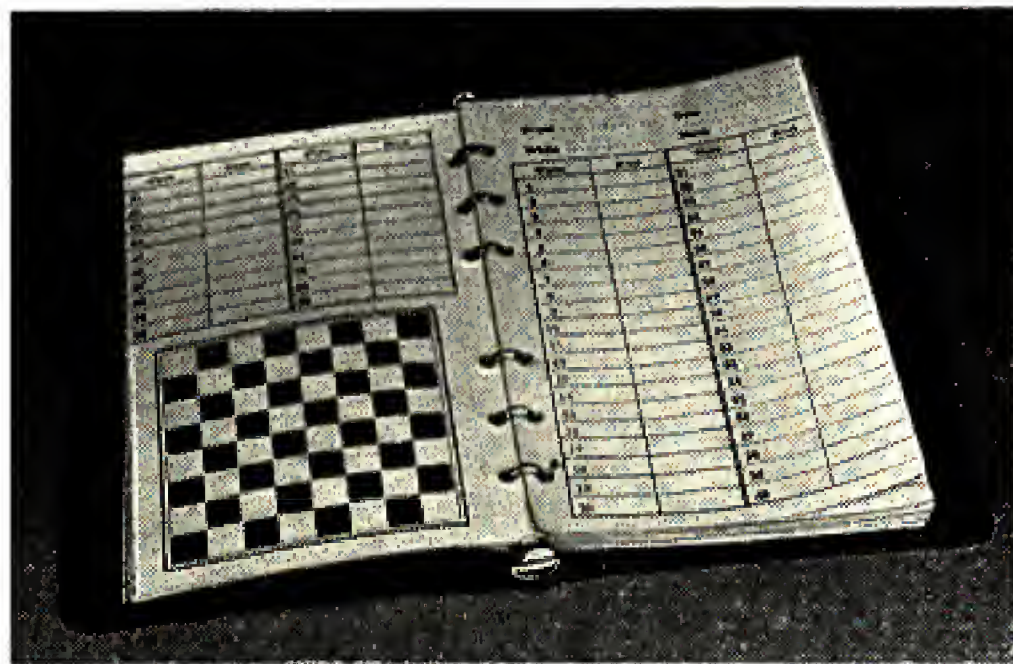
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LETTERS

Readers are Invited to Use these Columns
for Their Comments and Suggestions on
All Matters of Interest to Chess Players.

The U. S. Championship Tournament

Sirs:

May I congratulate CHES REVIEW for its
gallant stand on the cancellation of the U. S.
Championship Tournament.

Nothing can do more harm to the cause of
chess than an indifferent or even hostile at-
titude on the part of the competent organiza-
tion which, instead of condemning chess in
wartime as an "un-American" activity, should
learn from the past as well as from the ex-
perience during this war in England, that
chess is of the highest importance for the
morale in the forces and at home.

While in other sports it is a matter of
course to keep up activities during this war,
the U. S. Chess Federation does not simply
cancel its championship tournament, but—
as you put it rightly in the January issue—
"announces that it has withdrawn its support
of chess for the duration of the war." The
Federation would have found broad support
for its projected "Jubilee" or "Victory" tour-
nament "at a later date" if it had announced
that it would start a campaign, say, for the
promotion of chess in the Army and Navy.

Unfortunately, the U. S. Chess Federation
made a serious blunder in this promotional
chess game right in the opening (maybe its
"move" can be called a forfeiting of the game
before it started), so I am afraid that
the Federation will not have much to say
when the victory tournament is launched.

Keep on with your kind of chess promotion.
Your policy is right and will win the game
for the cause of chess. It is comforting to
see such criticism of the U. S. C. F. in one
of its own "Official Organs." This is certainly
more democratic than the official proclamation
of the President and Vice-President.

May I also congratulate you on the choice
of your new problem editor. Already the first
Problem Section by Rothenberg shows the
new spirit we can expect, and I daresay are
entitled to expect, from CHES REVIEW.
Bring the problem art nearer to the practical
player, and the practical game nearer to the
problem lover, and you will have the largest
following in the chess world.

Good luck for the Year—X—(which is twice
V!)

A. BUSCHKE

Staten Island, N. Y.

Sirs:

At our usual Monday evening meeting, the
members of the Hazleton Chess Club read
your article announcing the cancellation of the
U. S. Championship Tourney.

This knowledge is an unpleasant surprise.
Chess interest has been gaining and the in-
creased popularity of the game should not

receive the severe set-back which would result from the postponement of this great event.

President Roosevelt has expressed a desire that baseball should continue in the 1942 season. Instead of hampering our war effort, sports and pastimes create a healthful diversion which will tend to make our wartime activities more effective.

It is our opinion that the 1942 Title Tournament should be held this Spring if the leading contenders are available.

Accept our congratulations on the excellence of the up-to-the-minute material in CHESS REVIEW and the snappy new cover you have adopted.

THE HAZELTON CHESS CLUB

By A. W. Frey

Hazleton, Pa.

Sirs:

The decision of the U. S. Chess Federation to cancel its regular biennial tournament is, mildly speaking, discouraging.

We, in Canada, have been at war for over two years and this did not stop us from having an all-Canadian tourney recently at Winnipeg, with youthful Abe Yanofsky winning the championship. The Canadian and British United Press enthusiastically praised the gathering of the chess players who came from every province of Canada.

If Uncle Sam encourages a Louis-Baer fight, I can't see why a "bloodless" tourney of chess can't be held.

J. HOLIFF

London, Ont.

The above letters voice the sentiments of many readers who have written to us. We have not received a single letter agreeing with the stand of the U. S. Chess Federation.

Play the Masters

Sirs:

Received the first issue of CHESS REVIEW and I like it very much. Tried "Play the Masters" and got the lowly sum of 23 but had as much fun as playing a real chess game. Whatever you do, be sure to keep this feature. I'm sure you will have plenty to agree with me. I also like "Readers' Games Reviewed."

WILLIAM J. CLARK

Washington, D. C.

Sirs:

"Play the Masters" is a magnificent idea. Please continue it. I hope to better my score —55—by practice.

CHARLES SPIELBERGER

New York, N. Y.

Sirs:

That new feature "Play the Masters" is tops —and hard also. I could only get 37 points although I was right on most of the hard ones.

JOSE A. BENARDETE

Brooklyn, N. Y.

A Little Bicarbonate Sometimes Helps

Sirs:

I am renewing my subscription to CHESS REVIEW with some hesitation. If this magazine continues to reduce its contents of strictly chess material in order to fill up with the kind of gas that has been occupying more and more of its columns, my subscription won't be renewed next year.

F. A. LIDBURY

Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Sorry, Mr. Lidbury, but you are definitely a minority of one.—Ed.

Gone with the Wind

Sirs:

Gone is the sedate format, formal typography and esoteric atmosphere of the old CHESS REVIEW. But I do not weep! No, I rejoice! The May, '41, to January '42 issues have transformed the magazine into an "every man's guide" to better chess, greater entertainment the pleasant way. The average player surely feels at home now, since the magazine has deigned to recognize his existence, not to mention his games!

Beginners at chess will be encouraged, old timers rejuvenated. After all, there are more subscribers than champions; it is fitting that CHESS REVIEW should be their magazine.

Primarily, I am a chess problem composer; and a player by proxy, so you see I would not like to have the Problem Department abolished. It is the sole channel through which I can express my appreciation of the royal game. Let it continue! Mr. Rothenberg is known to me through his problems; he is a capable problemist, and will make an excellent editor of the Problem Department.

CLAUDE DU BEAU

Stockton, N. J.

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CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT TO BE HELD

Federation Reverses Decision to Cancel Tourney in Response to Popular Demand

The U. S. Chess Championship Tournament will be held this year after all. Reversing its decision to cancel the event, the U. S. Chess Federation has officially announced that the tournament will take place as usual. It will be staged in New York in April.

Leading American Masters to Play

Reshevsky, Horowitz, Kashdan, Denker, Pinkus, Hanauer, Seidman, Shainswit and other masters have signified their intention of competing for the title. Reuben Fine will probably not be able to play as he has been transferred to Portland, Ore.

The Women's U. S. Championship Tournament will be held at the same time as the main event. The present champion, Miss N. May Karff, ex-champion Mrs. Adele Belcher, Mrs. G. K. Gresser and others on the Distaff side of the game will compete.

Executive Committee Appointed

The management and direction of both tournaments will be in the hands of the following executive committee, named by George Sturgis, President of the U. S. Chess Federation:

L. WALTER STEPHENS, *Chairman.*

Vice-Pres. of the U. S. Chess Federation.
KENNETH HARKNESS,

Managing Editor of CHESS REVIEW.
HERMANN HELMS,

Editor of the AMERICAN CHESS BULLETIN.
MILTON L. HANAUER,

Representative of the Players.

George Sturgis is an ex-officio member of the committee and Mrs. Maude M. Stephens, Secretary to the Committee, is a member without vote.

The following have been named as honorary members of the committee:

MAURICE WERTHEIM, President of the Manhattan Chess Club; GEORGE EMLEN ROOSEVELT, President of the Marshall Chess Club; W. M. PARKER MITCHELL, Vice-President of the U. S. Chess Federation; FRITZ BRIEGER, President of the Queens Chess Club; FRANK J. MARSHALL, former United States Chess Champion; HORACE R. BIGELOW, Chess Editor of the New York *Post*; GUSTAVUS PFEIFFER, of New York City; EDWIN DIMOCK, of New London, Conn.; I. S. TUROVER, Washington, D. C.

Players Waive Prize Guarantees

CHESS REVIEW is glad to have been instrumental in bringing about this new decision by the Federation. With the co-operation of Isaac Kashdan, the Editors of this magazine obtained the agreement of prominent local masters to play in the tournament without specific guarantee of prizes, provided the management and direction of the tournament would be conducted by a representative committee. When this was explained to the Federation officials, they agreed to reverse their earlier decision. We also acknowledge with thanks the able support of Hermann Helms.

As the players have made it possible to hold the tournament by waiving the usual guarantees of prizes, unusual efforts will be made to raise a larger prize fund than ever and reward the players for their sportsmanship. The net receipts will be divided among the finalists in the same proportion as the prizes and point-money were awarded in 1940. The prizes will probably be in the form of Defense Bonds.

Let us all show the players that we appreciate the evidence they have given that they have the interests of chess at heart. Support the tournament by sending contributions, buying season tickets or selling tickets to your friends. Do *your* part and it will be a success.

LATE FLASH—Championship Tournaments will begin April 10th, last about 24 days. Place not yet decided. 18 in men's finals, 10 in women's finals. Entries close March 14. Entry fees—men \$10, women \$5.

Five seeded players in men's finals; 8 or more to qualify from New York preliminaries; up to 5 to qualify from preliminaries elsewhere (one from each center in which 10 or more compete). Suggested centers: Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, D. C. Each finalist outside N. Y. gets half of total entry fees from his section for expenses.

Mail your entry (or contribution) to L. W. Stephens, U. S. Chess Championship Tourney, 279 East 34th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. If you live outside New York specify where you want to play. If section cannot be arranged your entry fee will be returned.

Season tickets (\$5) sold by CHESS REVIEW.

We regret to announce the death of **WALTER PENN SHIPLEY**, 81, at Philadelphia on February 17th.

MANHATTAN TOURNEY ENDS IN A TIE

BERNSTEIN FALTERS IN LAST ROUND AND SHARES HONORS WITH REINFELD

Sustaining a surprising last round defeat, SIDNEY BERNSTEIN failed to hold his lead in the Championship Tournament of the Manhattan Chess Club and ended in a tie for first place with FRED REINFELD.

Held at the club's new quarters at 100 Central Park South, New York, the tourney finished during the week of February 8th when Bernstein and ARNOLD S. DENKER, third place winner, completed their schedules.

The final standings were as follows:

	W	L	D	Total
Bernstein, S. -----	7	1	2	8 —2
Reinfeld, F. -----	6	0	4	8 —2
Denker, A. S. -----	7	3	0	7 —3
Adams, W. W. -----	5	3	2	6 —4
Shainswit, G. -----	4	2	4	6 —4
Blumin, B. -----	3	3	4	5 —5
Pinkus, A. -----	2	3	5	4½—5½
Greene, L. -----	2	5	3	3½—6½
Feldman, M. -----	2	6	2	3 —7
Saxon, L. B. -----	2	8	0	2 —8
Tenner, O. -----	2	8	0	2 —8

At the end of the 8th round, Bernstein had a commanding lead with 7½—½ and was expected to coast into first place. He needed only one point to clinch the title as Fred Reinfeld, the only other player with a mathematical chance to win, had completed his schedule with a score of 8—2.

Bernstein drew his ninth round game with Shainswit but faltered in the last round and lost to Blumin on a blunder, thus ending with the same score as Reinfeld.

Reinfeld was the only player to finish without losing a single game, thus repeating his no-losses performance at Ventnor City last summer. He drew with Bernstein, Adams, Shainswit and Pinkus, won all his other games.

Third prize winner Arnold Denker lost to the two leaders and to Adams, won all his remaining games. Adams and Shainswit divided fourth and fifth prizes. The latter displayed unusual aggressiveness and turned in some fine efforts. Adams was the pace-setter in the early rounds but was knocked out of the leadership by losses to Bernstein, Shainswit and Greene. As usual, the New Englander was responsible for some of the most exciting games, including those he lost! Adams returned to Boston before

the tourney ended, finished his schedule ahead of time.

Albert S. Pinkus, the 1941 club champion, made an unexpectedly poor showing, finished in seventh place with a minus score. The most surprising score was that of old-timer Oscar Tenner who ended in the cellar.

Games from the tournament are given on these pages, with annotations by the co-winners of the title.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by S. Bernstein)

W. W. Adams	S. Bernstein
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 P-Q4	PxP
4 KtxP	Kt-B3
5 QKt-B3	P-Q3
6 B-KKt5	P-K3
7 Q-Q2	....

The older line 7 KtxKt, PxKt; 8 P-K5!? is easily met by 8... Q-R4!

7	B-K2
8 O-O-O	O-O

In my opinion, the routine 8... P-QR3 is not only a needless loss of time but also denies the Black QB the use of the important square QR3.

9 BxKt
--------	------

Or 9 KKt-Kt5, Q-R4 and Black stands well.

9	BxB
10 KtxKt	....

Again, if 10 KKt-Kt5, Q-R4! 11 QxP? P-QR3! 12 Kt-R3 (12 Kt-B7? B-K4), BxKt; 13 Kt-B4, B-Kt5 and wins (14 KtxQ, BxQ; 15 KtxKt, B-B5ch!)

10	PxKt
11 QxP	Q-R4

Seemingly the most powerful, this move is recommended in Modern Chess Openings with the sequel 12 B-B4, B-R3; 13 BxB, BxKt with advantage to Black. However, in view of White's original and effective reply, Black would have done better to play 11... Q-Kt3, attacking White's KBP and preparing... R-Kt1. If then 12 B-B4 (not 12 P-K5? R-Q1), QxP and 13 QxBP, R-Kt1; 14 B-Kt3, B-Kt2 is in Black's favor.

12 Q-Kt3
----------	------

A fine move, the idea being to answer 12... BxKt with 13 QxB, QxP; 14 Q-KR3! and Black's prospects are dismal since his QBP is weak, White has control of the Q file and the

White King is in position for infiltration on the Q-side.

12	B-Kt2
13 B-B4	QR-Kt1
14 B-Kt3?	. . . . .

Plausible, but not good. 14 P-B4 is not playable as Black wins back his pawn with 14 . . . Q-Kt5 (15 P-K5, BxP)). The correct move, as established by the post-mortem analysis, is 14 KR-K1 and after 14 . . . Q-Kt5, 15 B-Kt3, P-B4; 16 P-QR3, followed by 17 P-K5, White retains the edge.

14	B-R3
15 P-B4	P-B4
16 P-K5	B-Q1

Not 16 . . . B-K2, 17 R-Q7 with gain of tempo.

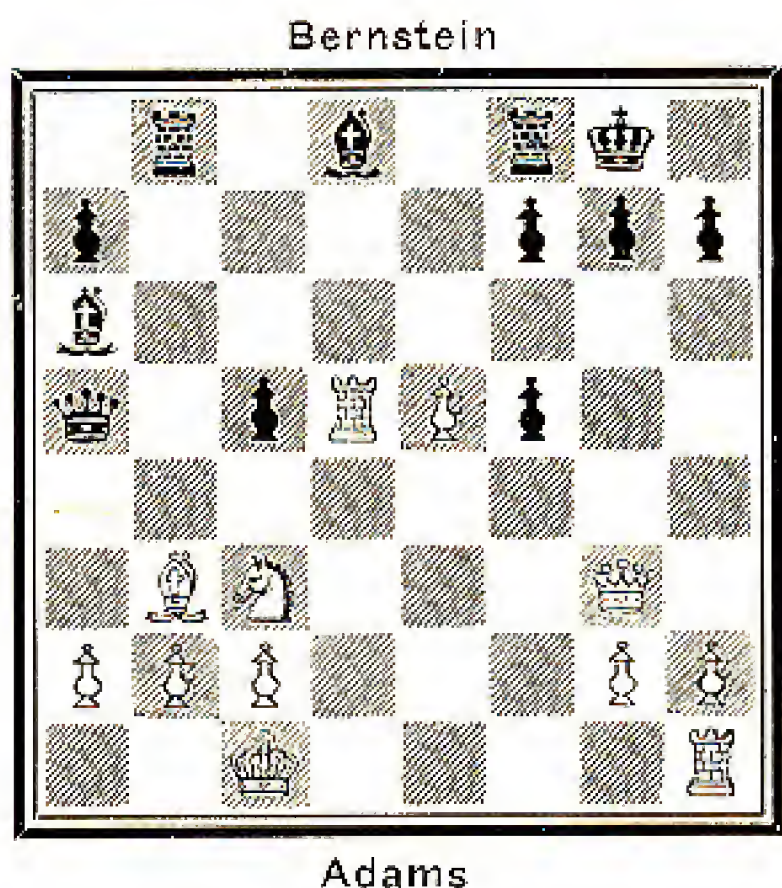
17 P-B5
---------	-----------

Ingenious, yet forced by the threat of 17 . . . P-B5 followed by 18 . . . Q-Kt5 which would dangerously weaken White's position and leave his pieces poorly placed.

17	PxP
--------------	-----

Yielding control of Q4, yet this move constitutes the turning point of the battle, strangely enough. Suicidal would be 17 . . . P-B5? 18 P-B6, P-Kt3; 19 Q-B4! K-R1; 20 Q-R6, R-Kt2; 21 Kt-K4, P-Kt4; 22 KtxP, RxKt; 23 QxR, BxP; 24 QxBch and Black is crushed.

18 R-Q5
---------	-----------



18	B-B1
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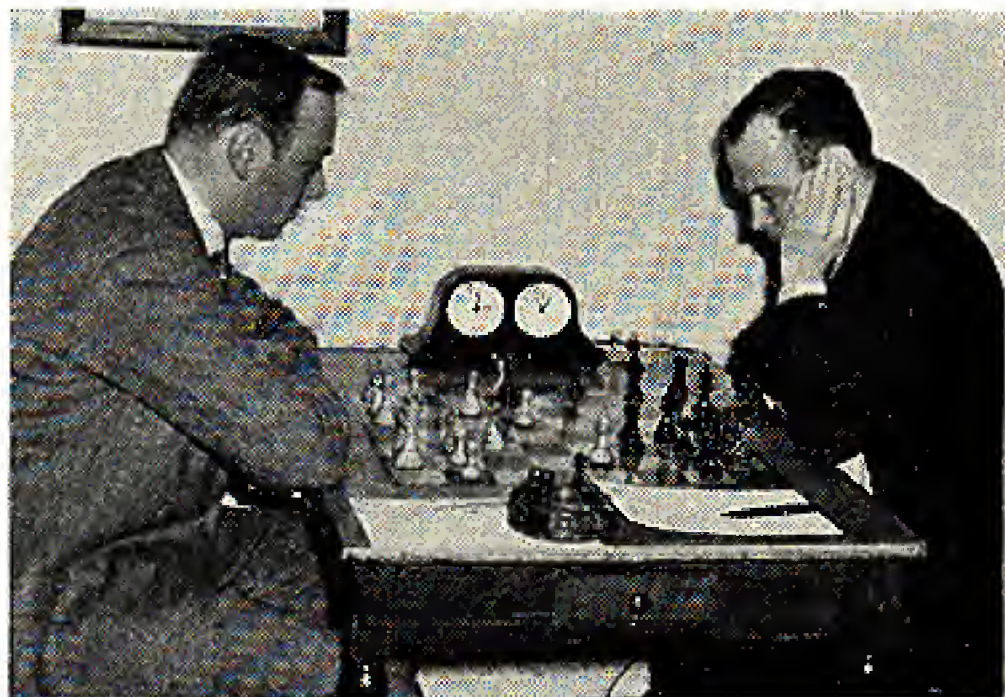
Decisive. This move threatens . . . B-K3 and then . . . P-QB5 forces an unsound sacrifice.

In response to Black's 18th, White cannot play 19 P-K6, BxP; 20 QxR? B-Kt4ch!

The plausible 18 . . . B-Kt2 is inferior as it gives White a strong attack by 19 P-K6! BxR; 20 KtxB! (threatening 21 P-K7), PxP (20 . . . R-Kt2; 21 PxPch, K-R1; 22 Kt-B4! with at least a draw. Or 20 . . . P-QB5; 21 P-K7, BxP; 22 KtxBch, K-R1; 23 Kt-B6, Q-Kt3; 24 KtxR, PxB! 25 QxP! etc); 21 Kt-B4! and Black must fight for a draw (21 . . . B-B2? 22 BxPch, K-R1; 25 Kt-Kt6ch!).

19 Kt-R4	B-K2
20 KR-Q1	. . . . .

Or 20 Q-QB3, QxQ; 21 KtxQ, B-K3; 22 R(5)-Q1, P-QB5; 23 B-R4, B-Kt4ch; 24 K-Kt1, B-B5 winning a pawn (25 KR-K1, BxRP or 25 QR-K1? B-Q7).



Third prize winner ARNOLD S. DENKER plays 1941 Club Champion A. S. PINKUS.

20	B-K3
21 R-Q7	BxR
22 RxB	QR-Q1

The saving counter offensive.

23 RxR
--------	-----------

If 23 P-K6, RxR; 24 PxR, P-B5 etc.

23	RxR
24 P-B3	. . . . .

Black had hoped for the pretty finish 24 Kt-B3, P-QB5; 25 BxP, QxKt!! 26 PxQ, B-R6ch or 26 QxQ, B-Kt4ch!

24	P-QB5
25 B-B2	Q-Q4

This centralization is much stronger than the win of a pawn by 25 . . . R-Q4.

26 K-Kt1
----------	-----------

Not 26 Q-B2, B-Kt4ch; 27 K-Kt1, Q-QSch and mates in 2.

26	Q-Q7
27 P-QR3	B-Kt4
Resigns	

If 28 BxP, Q-QSch; 29 K-R2, Q-Kt6ch; 30 K-R1, R-QSch; 31 B-Kt1, Q-B7. Or 28 Kt-B5, Q-B8ch; 29 K-R2, QxB; 30 QxB, R-Q7 etc.

Manhattan C. C. Championship
SICILIAN DEFENSE
(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

F. Reinfeld	O. Tenner
White	Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-QB4

Angling for the Sicilian Defense (2 P-K4 etc.), an offer which White refuses for the time being.

2 P-B4	Kt-KB3
3 P-Q4	PxP
4 KtxP	P-KKt3

The symmetrical position after 4 . . . P-Q4; 5 PxP, KtxP is not wholly satisfactory, as White maintains the initiative with 6 P-K4.

5 Kt-QB3	B-Kt2
6 P-K4	. . . . .

Now White is willing to transpose into the Sicilian, for he has the famous Dragon formation (Pawns on K4 and QB4) which leaves Black with a permanently cramped and unpromising position.

6	O-O
7 B-K2	P-Q3
8 O-O	Kt-B3
9 B-K3	B-Q2

There is little that Black can do. The ordinary kinds of counterplay, such as . . . P-Q4, or else maneuvering on the QB file, are both ruled out by the position of White's QBP.

10 P-KR3	R-B1
11 R-B1	P-QR3
12 Q-Q2	Kt-K4
13 P-QKt3	. . . . .

White strengthens his position move by move. His desirable strategical goals are P-B4 followed in due course by Kt-Q5, with full control of the board.

13	B-B3
14 P-B4	Kt(4)-Q2
15 B-B3	Kt-K1
16 KR-Q1	P-K4

As Black can only look forward to becoming more and more constricted, he tries to shake off the pressure somewhat. But the text weakens the QP.

17 KtxB	PxKt
18 P-KB5!	. . . . .

The immediate P-QB5 looks good, but then Black saves himself with 18 . . . KPxB! The text prevents this possibility, and also cramps Black's game further.

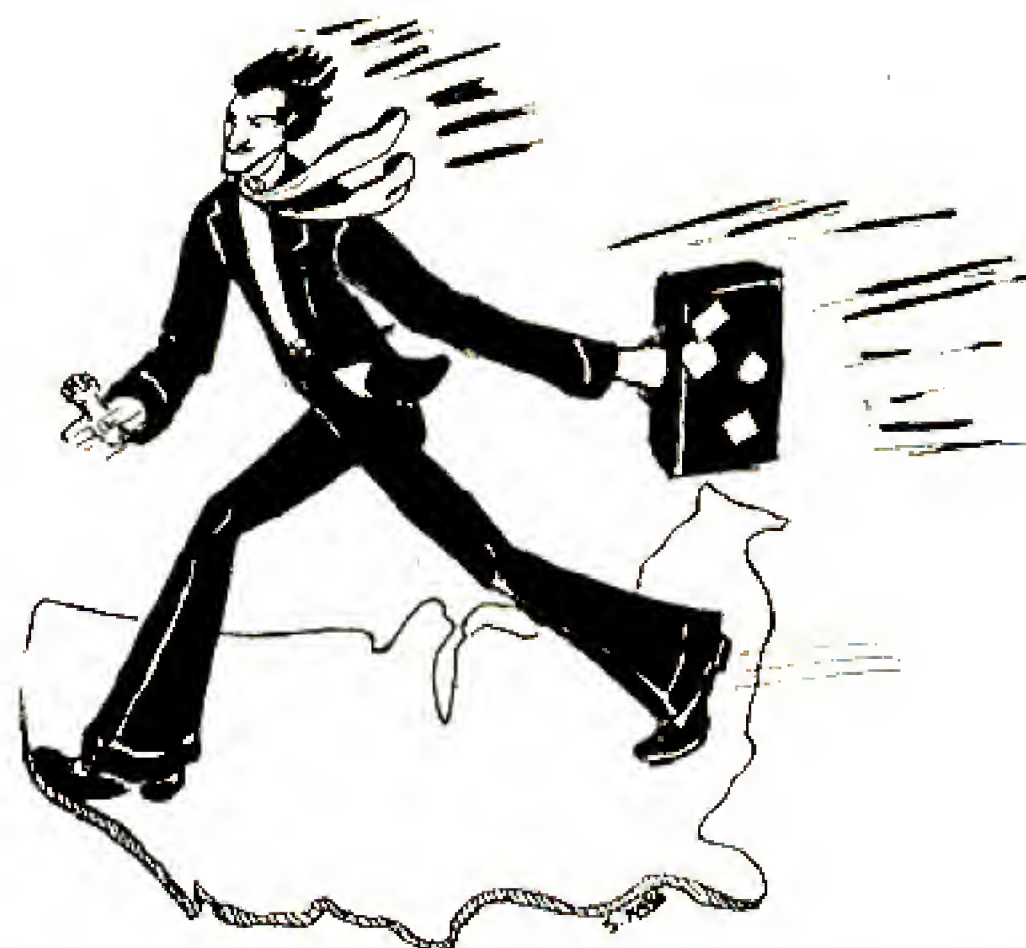
18	P-B3
--------------	------

Loses quickly. However, after 18 . . . Q-R4; 19 B-Kt4 White's positional advantage would soon tell in his favor.

19 P-B5!	KtPxP
20 KPxB	P-Q4

This explains why Black permitted White's 19th move. Black seems to have a very powerful center, but . . .

21 KtxP!	PxKt
22 QxPch	R-B2
23 B-R5	Resigns



HERE COMES HOROWITZ!

CHESS REVIEW'S Editor I. A. Horowitz has completed the first half of his 13,000 mile exhibition tour and is now on his way back to the East.

On his western journey, Horowitz gave exhibitions at 22 clubs and appeared at eight cities on the Pacific Coast. He started East on Feb. 12th and reached Salt Lake City on the 14th. On his return trip, exhibitions have been booked at Minneapolis (19th); Milwaukee, (20th); Chicago, (23rd); South Bend, (24th); Ann Arbor and Detroit, Mich., (26th, 27th); Warren, Pa., on the 28th.

In March, Horowitz will appear at Toronto, Ont. on the 2nd and will then cover New York State, exhibiting at Syracuse (3rd); Binghamton, (4th & 5th); Hamilton, (6th); Schenectady, (7th). Our Editor will then tour the New England States during the remainder of the month.

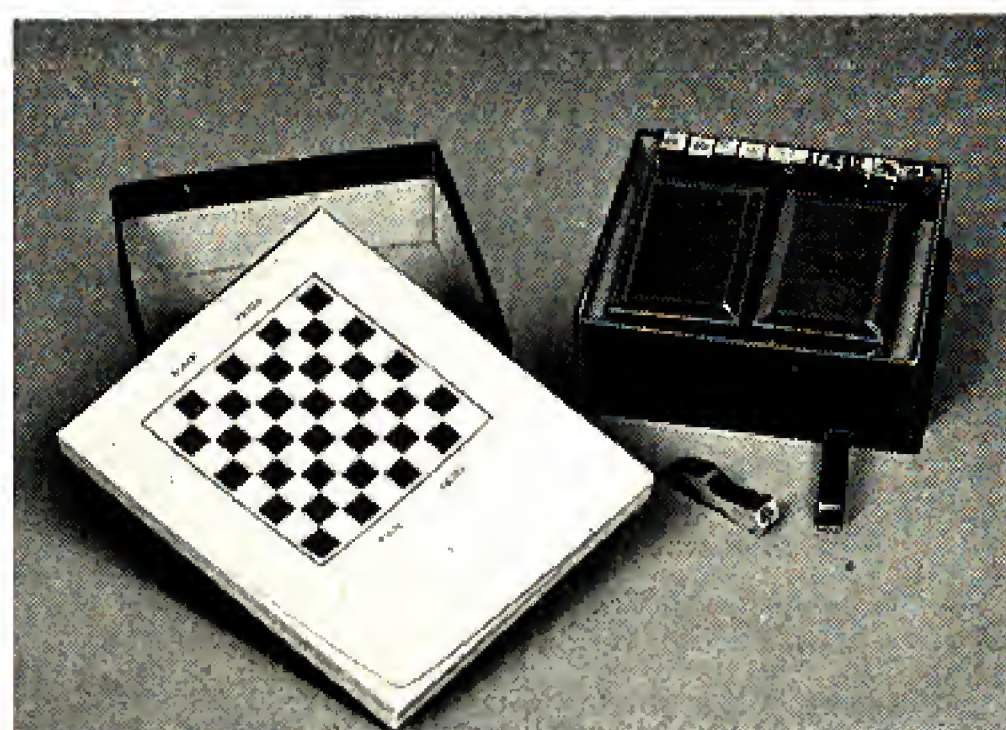
At Portland, Oregon, Grandmaster Reuben Fine, wearing a mask and walrus mustache, took one of the boards! Unfortunately the gag went agley as Horowitz had received advance notice that Fine had been transferred to Portland.

The exhibition at Tacoma, Wash., received tremendous publicity. Five state and former state champions were included in the 26 simultaneous players. One of them was Olaf I. Ulvestad, recently of New York.

Here is an interesting game which Horowitz played against Bob Garver at Tulsa, Okla.

FRENCH DEFENSE

1 P-K4	P-K3	13 Kt-K4	QxKP
2 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	14 P-B4	Q-B2
3 P-K5	Kt-K5	15 P-QB5	O-O
4 Kt-QB3	KtxKt	16 Kt-B6ch	PxKt
5 KtPxKt	P-QB4	17 BxPch	KxB
6 P-Q4	Kt-QB3	18 QxKt	P-K4
7 Kt-KB3	Q-B2	19 Q-Q3ch	K-Kt2
8 B-Q3	PxP	20 Q-Kt3ch	K-R3
9 PxP	B-Kt5ch	21 Q-R4ch	K-Kt2
10 B-Q2	Q-R4	22 Q-Kt4ch	K-R2
11 O-O	BxB	23 R-B3	Resigns
12 KtxB	KtxQP		



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CONVINCING THE KIBITZERS

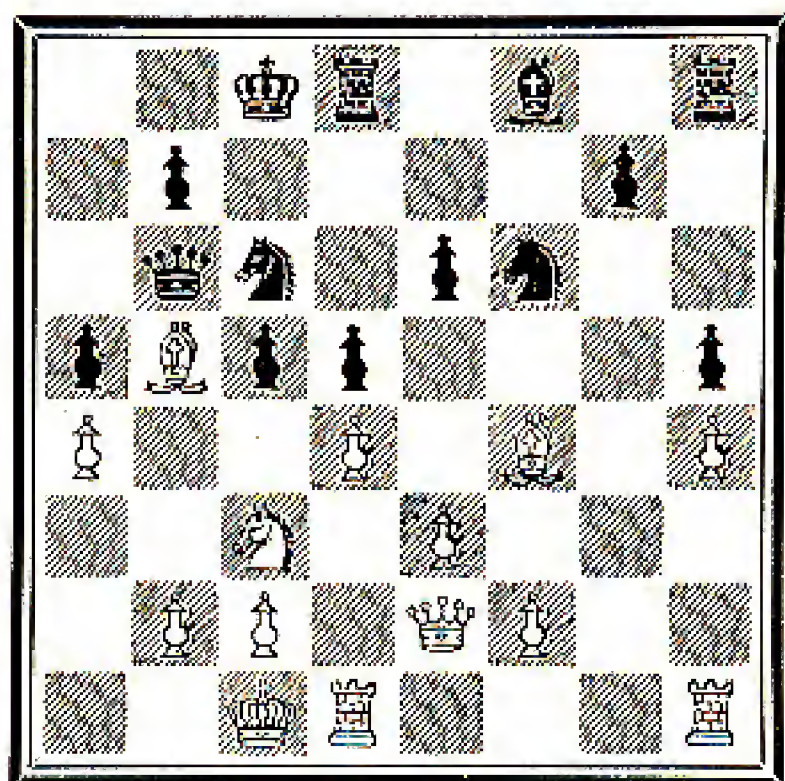
By IRVING CHERNEV

The spectator at a chess match often wonders why a seemingly good move has not been made. Has it been overlooked? Or has it been taken into consideration and its hidden strength underestimated?

Strangely enough, it is rare that the onlooker can correct the master. Too often, the "strong" move is a deep trap leading to loss of a pawn, a piece, or even to mate.

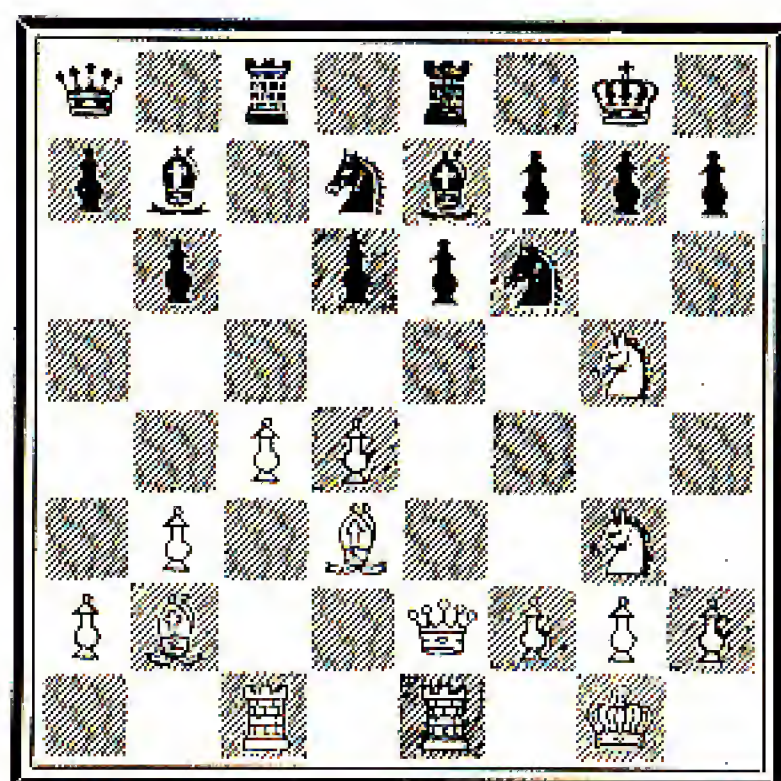
The traps that are set by one player and avoided by the other are often more beautiful than anything that actually occurs in the game itself. Some illustrations are given in the positions below from actual games. Supposing you had been a kibitzer at these contests, would you have seen why the "obvious" moves could not be played?

(Answers are given on Page 35)



No. 1. Why didn't Black play . . . P×P?

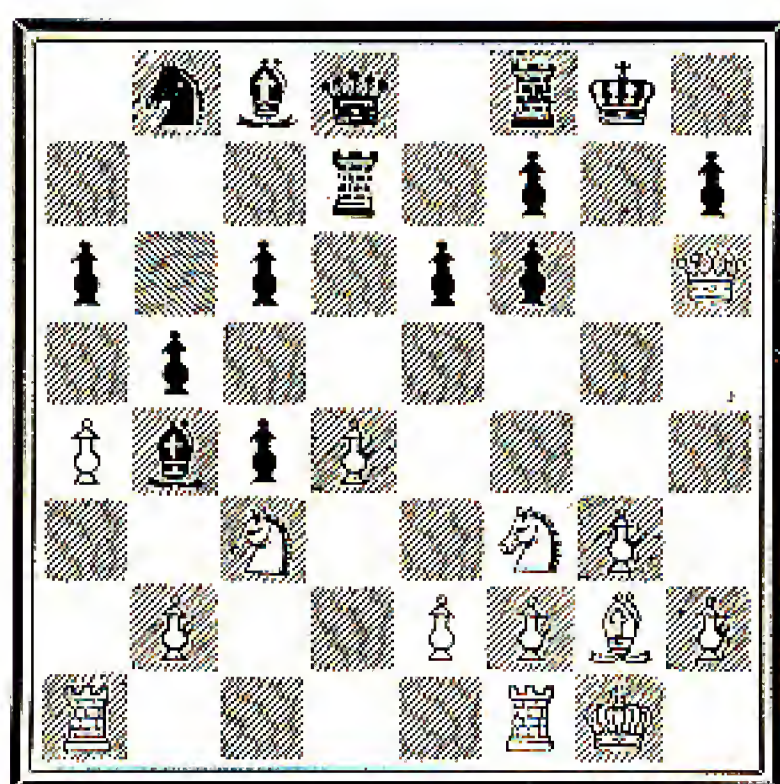
In this position, which occurred in 1912 between the two youngsters Nimzowitch and Alekhine, one would think that Black could win a pawn by . . . P×P as the White Queen's Pawn is attacked three times and only defended twice. In reality, if Black tries to gain the pawn, he gets mated by a Queen sacrifice! Can you figure it out?



No. 3. Would you recommend . . . B×P?

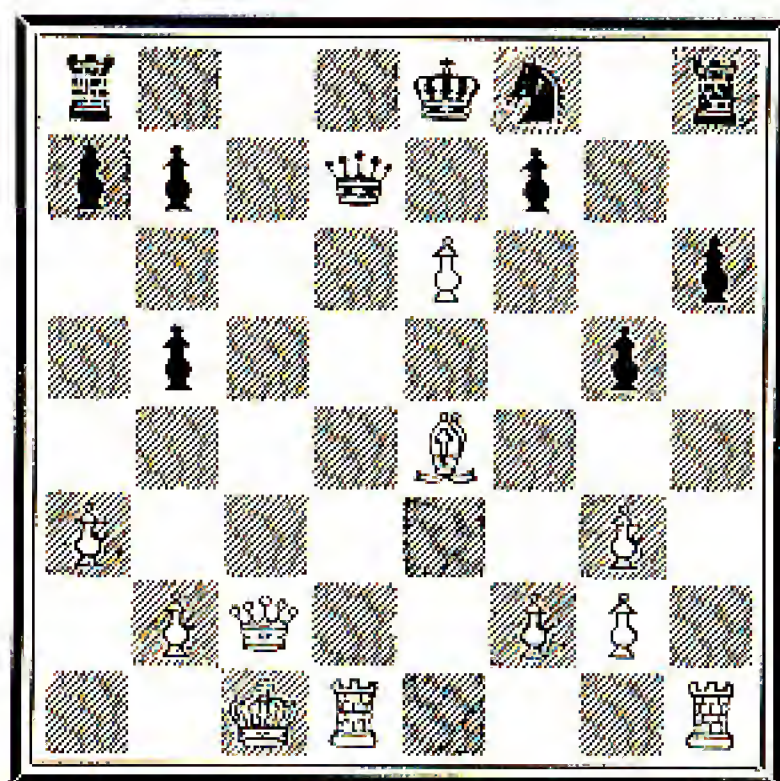
In this position, with Colle playing White against Grunfeld at Berlin in 1926, it would seem that Black could safely capture the opposing KKt pawn as it is not obvious what White could do in retaliation.

Grunfeld didn't bite. Why not?



No. 2. What's wrong with . . . K-R1?

This situation arose in a game between Capablanca and Nimzowitch at Bad Kissingen in 1928. The "natural" move for Black would be . . . K-R1 so as to be able to occupy the Knight file with the Rook. Any kibitzer in good standing would have suggested it at once. Capablanca, however, saw that it would have led to a brilliant win for White. How so?



No. 4. . . . Q×P is O. K., isn't it? Or is it?

In this exciting setting which occurred in the 20th round of the great Carlsbad 1929 tournament, it looks as if Capablanca, playing Black against Spielman, can play . . . Q×P. This move gets rid of a dangerous pawn and threatens . . . R-B1 attacking the White Queen and King on the file. However, Capablanca doesn't like to be checkmated, so it never happened!



The Game of the Month

By REUBEN FINE

Each month Grandmaster Fine explains and annotates a recently-played game considered of greatest current interest to CHESS REVIEW's readers. The Game of the Month for this issue is from the 1942 Championship Tournament of the Manhattan Chess Club.

One of Tarrasch's most famous aphorisms is: "It is not enough to be a good chess player; one must also play well." One apt variation of this remark is that it is not enough to get a good opening; one must also continue well.

The following game (from the current Manhattan Chess Club Championship Tournament) is a splendid illustration of this variation (pardon the chess terminology). Of course, Mr. Adams will doubtless dispute the statement that his opening is inferior, but that leads to an argument which cannot well be taken up here. Incidentally, we should all be thankful to Mr. Adams for his sponsorship of so many out-of-the-way opening lines which invariably lead to sparkling and interesting play.

ALBIN'S COUNTER GAMBIT

B. Blumin

White

- 1 P-Q4
2 P-QB4

W. W. Adams

Black

- P-Q4
P-K4

This gambit is based on the idea of sacrificing a Pawn in order to secure a powerful Pawn at Q5 and a free and easy development. Black does usually develop well; the hitch is that he has to ruin his position to regain the Pawn.

- 3 P x KP
4 Kt-KB3

- P-Q5
....

Best. On 4 P-K3 there is the well-known trap 4... B-Kt5ch; 5 B-Q2, P x P!; 6 B x B?, P x Pch; 7 K-K2, P x Kt (Kt)ch!, etc.

- 4....
5 P-QR3

- Kt-QB3
....

The value of this fashionable move may well be questioned. White's strategic objectives are to keep the Black QP under guard and to secure play against the Black Q-side. Neither of these objectives are furthered appreciably by the advance of the QRP.

- 5....

- P-QR4

Forced, but it gives Black an excellent Pawn position on the Q-side.

- 6 QKt-Q2
7 P-KKt3

- B-KKt5
B-QB4

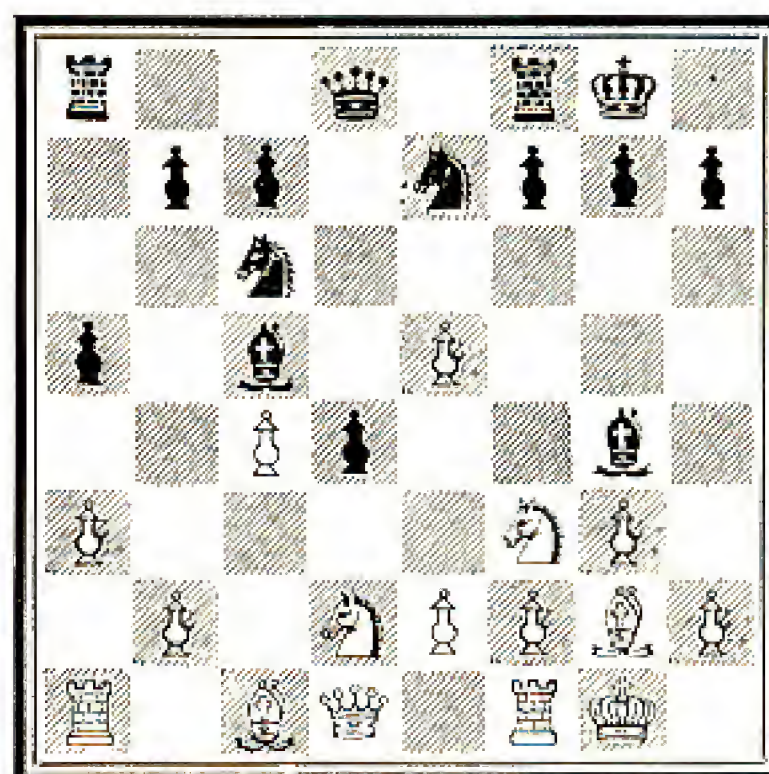
7... Q-Q2, followed by castling on the Q-side—formerly the most common continua-

tion—exposes Black to a strong attack against his King.

- 8 B-Kt2
9 O-O

- KKt-K2
O-O

Position after Black's 9th move



So far so good. Black is still a long way from regaining his Pawn, and White's development is satisfactory. The simplest plan then is to concentrate on the exposed Black Pawn by 10 P-KR3!, B x Kt (virtually forced); 11 KtxB, Kt-Kt3; 12 Q-B2, Q-K2; 13 B-Kt5, Q-K3; 14 B-B4, followed by QR-Q1, etc. But the line chosen is not bad.

- 10 P-Kt3
11 B-Kt2
12 P-R3
13 KtxB

- Kt-Kt3
Q-K2
B x Kt
QR-Q1

Overprotecting the vital QP. With his next move Black will defend the KtP and threaten to recapture the KP. This can no longer be prevented, but at least White can exert pressure on the QP by Q-B2, KR-Q1 (or QR-Q1—the exchange of the QRP for the enemy QP would be a good bargain for White), R-Q2, QR-Q1, etc. White hits on this idea, but too late. Nevertheless, despite the loss of a tempo he still retains an excellent position, so that we must conclude that with 14 Q-B2 he would have held a fairly significant advantage.

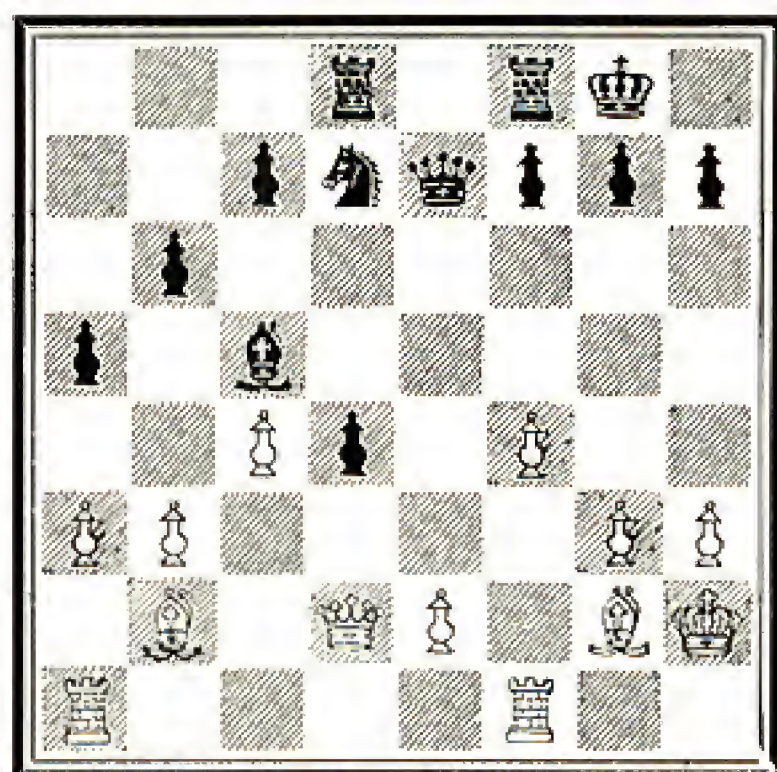
- 14 Q-Q2?
15 K-R2?

- P-Kt3
....

This is quite beside the point (except for the fact that it prepares a blunder), since the King was in no way threatened. Even 15

WEAVER W. ADAMS, winner of the Game of the Month, is the Stormy Petrel of chess, despite his taciturn manner. Adams plays brilliant aggressive chess. Win or lose, his games are always interesting. The New Englander believes White has a theoretical win, plays his own "system" of selecting best moves.

Position after Black's 17th move



Q-Kt5, QxQ; 16 KtxQ, Kt(B3)xP; 17 QR-Q1, though none too good, would have been preferable. But, as ever, simple piling up on the Black QP was in order. White seems to have been overcome by one of those strange compulsions which lead a player to carry out a preconceived idea even though he realizes it is bad.

15	KKtxP
16 KtxKt	KtxKt
17 P-B4	Kt-Q2

(See diagram above)

18 KR-Q1??
------------	-----------

In spite of all his previous inaccuracies, White could still have secured a playable position by 18 BxP, for the pin after 18 . . . Kt-B3; 19 P-K3 is meaningless (besides, 19 BxB is strong). And after 18 BxP, BxB; 19 QxB, QxKP; 20 QR-Q1! White has no reason to be dissatisfied.

18	Kt-B3!
--------------	--------

Mr. Adams has been playing consistently and intelligently and now presses his advantage home with great vigor. First the K-file is secured.

19 Q-Q3	KR-K1
20 B-KB3	Kt-K5
21 K-Kt2	P-B4
22 B-R5	. . . . .

Further loss of time, but White is already doomed to passivity.

22	P-Kt3
23 B-KB3	P-KKt4!

Black has completed all preparations and now unleashes a violent attack.

24 R-KKt1	PxP
25 PxP	Q-R5!

"Let him discover America," as Manhattan Chess Club-ites are wont to say.

26 QR-KB1	K-B2
27 K-R2	. . . . .

Hoping for 27 . . . QxBPch??; 28 K-R1, Q-R5; 29 BxKt, etc.

27	R-Q3!!
--------------	--------

A pretty surprise. The immediate threat is mate in five, beginning with 28 . . . QxRPch!! 29 KxQ, R-R3ch; 30 B-R5ch, RxBch; 31 K-Kt2, R-Kt1ch etc.

28 B-Kt2
----------	-----------

The best chance was 28 BxKt and if 28 . . . PxP; 29 Q-Kt3, while if 28 . . . RxB; 29 R-Kt2. However, there is no doubt that either of the above variations leaves Black with a fairly easy win.

28	R-Kt3
--------------	-------

Threat: . . . R-Kt6 or . . . B-Q3.

29 R-B3	B-Q3
30 QxP	. . . . .

Desperation. After 30 B-QB1, 30 . . . P-QB4 leaves White speechless and moveless.

30	BxPch
31 K-R1	R-Q1!!

A pretty conclusion. White's Queen is lost.

32 RxB
--------	-----------

Or 32 QxR, QxQ; 33 RxB, Kt-Kt6ch; 34 K-R2, Q-Q3, etc.

32	QxR
33 Resigns	

On 33 QxR, Kt-B7 mate is short and to the point.

MY FIFTY YEARS OF CHESS

By FRANK J. MARSHALL

UNITED STATES CHESS CHAMPION 1909-1936



FRANK and CAROLINE MARSHALL with their son, FRANK, Jr., in 1907.

CHAPTER V

Commuting to Europe

I have lost count of the number of times I have crossed the Atlantic to appear in European chess tournaments. Certainly in the five years following my marriage I seemed to spend a great deal of time on shipboard.

After my success at Scheveningen in 1905 we went to the tournament at Barmen, held the same year. I came in third, just a half-point below Maroczy and Janowsky. Then we returned to our home in Brooklyn. My son, Frank Junior, was born shortly after our homecoming.

The following year I went to Europe alone as Carrie had to take care of young Frankie. I competed in the Ostend 1906 tourney but did not fare too well, placing seventh. It was a large field and I at least achieved a plus score of $16\frac{1}{2}$ — $13\frac{1}{2}$. Perhaps my poor showing was due to the fact that Carrie was not with me. I hardly ever seemed to do well when she wasn't around.

However, I redeemed my reputation in a big way at Nuremberg in 1906. In a field of sixteen which included nearly all the leading

Part One of this series began in the October, 1941 issue. These articles are condensed excerpts from the book of the same title, now in process of publication.

Games accompanying these articles are selected from the 140 Best Games which will appear in Marshall's book.

masters of the day I won first prize without the loss of a game. It was almost as great a victory as Cambridge Springs.

In 1907 I was invited to play at Ostend. Carrie and I decided that we would again go abroad together and take Frankie along, although he was only 16 months old. This new life was all very strange to Carrie, but she proved to be a real trouper. We had memorable experiences together in our travels abroad during this period.

At Ostend I tied for 3rd and 4th prizes. A game from this tournament appears on the next page. Then I had another slump and failed to win prizes at Carlsbad, 1907, Vienna, 1908 and Prague, 1908. Among other things, financial troubles were affecting my steadiness.

Later in 1908, however, I came back with another "first prize with no losses" success at Dusseldorf. Against a field which included Salwe, Mieses, Spielman and other masters, I won 11 games, drew 7, lost none.

In the same year I won a match with Mieses and placed second to Rubinstein in the Three-Masters Tourney at Lodz. Then, in 1909, I returned to America and won clear title to the championship of the United States in a match with Showalter.

(Chapter VI - Championship Years - Next month).

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Although this game is not very well known, it is one of my best.

F. J. Marshall

C. Schlechter

White

Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-QB3	P-QB4
4 BPxP	KPxP
5 Kt-B3	Kt-QB3
6 B-Kt5	B-K2

For some time this was my favorite line of play against the Tarrasch Defense; but later I switched to the more effective Schlechter-Rubinstein move 6 P-KKt3.

7 BxB	KKtxB
8 P-K3	O-O
9 PxP	Q-R4
10 B-Q3	QxBP
11 O-O	B-K3
12 R-B1	Q-Kt3

Black has a fair development, but suffers from the general helplessness of the isolated QP and his weakness on the black squares.

13 Kt-QR4	Q-Kt5
14 P-KR3	....

Before playing his next move, he cuts off the Queen from KKt5.

14	P-KR3
---------	-------

... KR-Q1 looks preferable.

15 P-R3	Q-Q3
16 Kt-B5	QR-Kt1

Not a pleasant move to make. He could have dislodged White's QKt from its powerful post with ... P-QKt3, but this would have created a certain amount of insecurity in the QB file and would have made it difficult for him to dispute the QB file later on because of the possibility of B-R6.

17 Q-K2	B-B4
---------	------

Black's desire to exchange is understandable, but the text is not good, because it deprives the QP of needed support. Evidently the uncomfortable nature of his position is robbing Schlechter of some of the necessary self-confidence in his prospects.

CONVINCING THE KIBITZERS (See P. 31)

No. 1. If 1 ... PxP; 2 PxP, KtxP; 3 RxKt, QxR; 4 QxKPch, Kt-Q2; 5 Q-B6ch!! PxQ; 6 B-R6 mate.

The fact that both players saw this brilliant idea is testimony to their genius. It is interesting to note that at a later stage of this same game, Black (Alekhine) threatened a Queen sacrifice in his turn, which Nimzowitch avoided!

No. 2. If 1 ... K-R1; 2 Kt-K4, B-K2; 3 Kt(B3)-Kt5, PxKt; 4 Kt-B6, BxKt; 5 B-K4 and mate cannot be stopped.

No. 3. If 1 ... BxP; 2 P-Q5, PxP; 3 Kt-B5, B-B1; 4 Q-R5, KtxQ; 5 Kt-R6ch, K-R1; 6 Kt(Kt5)xP mate. If, in this, 3 ... B-Q1; 4 QxRch, KtxQ; 5 RxKtch, Kt-B1; 6 Kt-R6ch, PxKt; 7 BxRP mate.

No. 4. If 1 ... QxP; 2 KR-K1, R-B1; 3 QxRch, QxQch; 4 B-B6 double check and mate.

18 BxB
19 KR-Q1
20 P-K4

KtxB
KKt-K2
P-QKt3?

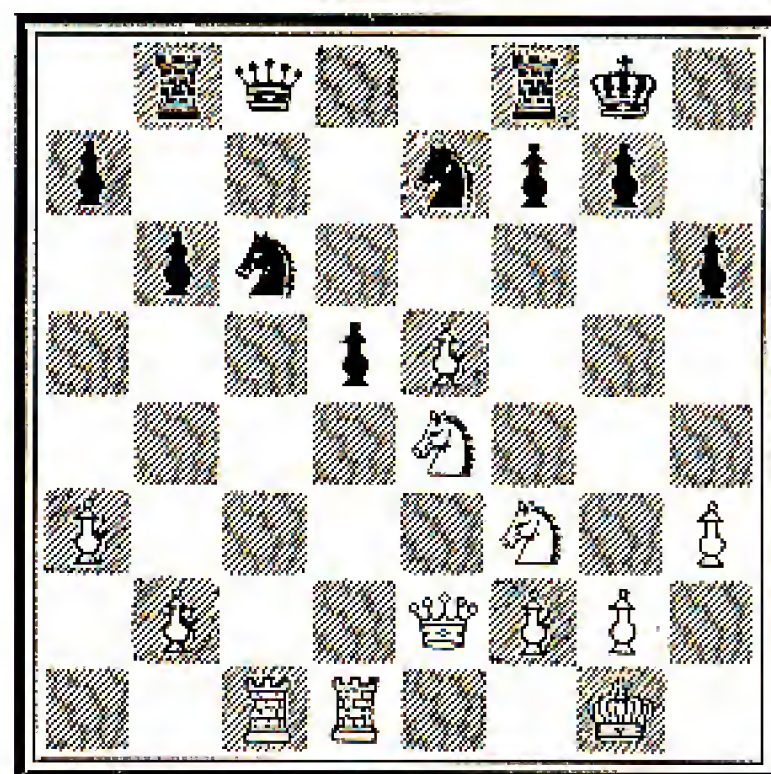
This may be said to be the decisive mistake, partly because it deprives the QKt of necessary protection, and partly because it results in the Queen being forced back to a very bad square. It would have been better to play 20 ... KR-Q1, ruling out the reply 22 Kt-Q7 after 21 P-K5, Q-Kt3!

21 P-K5	Q-Q1
---------	------

Not 21 ... KtxP; 22 QxKt! QxQ; 23 KtxQ, PxKt; 24 Kt-Q7 and wins.

22 Kt-K4!	Q-B1
-----------	------

Schlechter



Marshall

23 Kt-B6ch!
-------------	------

Initiating a surprise attack which succeeds very rapidly because it menaces both wings, and because White is much more aggressively developed than is Black.

23	PxKt
24 PxP	Kt-Kt3

If 24 ... Q-K3; 25 QxQ, PxQ; 26 PxKt, KtxP; 27 R-K1, K-B2; 28 R-B7 followed by Kt-Q4 or Kt-K5ch with a won game.

25 Q-Q2!
----------	------

Q-Kt5 would regain the piece at once, but the text is even more forcing. The threat of QxRP followed by mate, must now be met by Black.

25	Q-B4
---------	------

If 25 ... K-R2; 26 Kt-Q4 regaining the piece with decisive advantage.

26 QxRP!	QxBP
27 RxKt!	QxP

If 27 ... QxR? 28 Kt-Kt5 forces mate.

28 R-Q4!	Q-Kt8ch
----------	---------

White threatened to win right off with RxKtch etc.

29 K-R2	Q-B4
30 R-KKt4	Resigns

As in our Barmen encounter, Schlechter's resignation comes somewhat too soon. However, there can be no doubt about the result; for example 30 ... QR-B1 (if 30 ... KR-B1; 31 either RxKtch, PxR; 32 RxPch, K-B2; 33 Q-R7ch etc.); 31 R(6)xKtch! PxR; 32 R-KR4! KR-Q1 (if 32 ... R-QB2; 33 Q-R8ch and 34 Q-R7ch); 33 Q-R8ch, K-B2; 34 R-R7ch, K-K3; 35 Kt-Q4ch and wins.

PLAY THE MASTERS

Test your skill. Get out your board and pieces—or your pocket set—and play with Reti against Bogoljubow! You have Black.

The opening moves are given in the next column and all remaining moves in the box below. With a strip of paper, cover all the moves in the box except the first—White's 6th. Make all the opening moves on your board up to and including White's 6th.

Then study the position and select the reply you think Black should have made and write it down in the space provided.

Expose the next line in the box and see the move Black actually made (at the left). Score par if you picked this move. If not, score zero

and make the correct Black move on your board. Also make White's 7th, shown on the same line, and continue as before, one line at a time, to the end of the game.

MAKE THESE OPENING MOVES

FRENCH DEFENSE

White: E. Bogoljubow. Black: R. Reti.

1 P-K4, P-K3; 2 P-Q4, P-Q4; 3 Kt-QB3, Kt-KB3; 4 P-K5, Kkt-Q2; 5 Kt-Q4, P-QB4; Now continue with moves in box below.

Complete annotations of this game (Mahrisch-Ostrau 1923) can be found in "Chess Strategy and Tactics" by Reinfeld and Chernev.

Black			Par	White	Your Selection	Your
Played			Score	Played	for Black's move	Score
6	...	P x P	2	6	Kt—Kt5	-----
7	...	Kt—QB3	1	7	Kt—KB3	-----
8	...	B x Kt	1	8	Kt—Q6ch	-----
9	...	B x P!	4	9	Q x P	-----
10	...	Q—B3	2	10	Kt x B	-----
11	...	Kt x Q	1	11	Q x Q	-----
12	...	B—Q2	1	12	B—QKt5	-----
13	...	Kt—K5!	3	13	Kt—B3	-----
14	...	P—B3	3	14	O—O	-----
15	...	P x B	2	15	B x Kt	-----
16	...	P—QB4	2	16	Kt x P	-----
17	...	K—B2	4	17	Kt—K2	-----
18	...	Kt—Q3	2	18	P—KB3	-----
19	...	P—K4	2	19	P—QKt3	-----
20	...	QR—QB1	2	20	B—R3	-----
21	...	P—Q5	2	21	QR—Q1	-----
22	...	Kt—B4	2	22	Kt—B1	-----
23	...	Kt—K6	2	23	R—B2	-----
24	...	P—B5!	5	24	R—K1	-----
25	...	B—R5	2	25	P—QKt4	-----
26	...	Kt—Q8	5	26	R(K1)—K2	-----
27	...	Kt—B6	1	27	R—B1	-----
28	...	Kt—Kt8	5	28	R(K2)—B2	-----
29	...	P—B6	5	29	B—Kt2	-----
30	...	B x Kt	3	30	Kt—Kt3	-----
31	...	Kt—Q7	2	31	RP x B	-----
32	...	KR—Q1	5	32	R—K1	-----
33	...	P—Q6!	5	33	B—B1	-----
34	...	R x P	1	34	P x P	-----
35	...	R x B!	5	35	B x Kt	-----
36	...	K—K3	2	36	R—R1	-----
37	...	R x Rch	4	37	K—B1	-----
38	...	P—B7	2	38	K x R	-----
39	...	K—Q4	2	39	R—QB1	-----
40	...	R—B6ch	2	40	K—K3	-----
41	...	K—Q5	2	41	K—Q2	-----
42	...	R—Q6ch	5	42	P—R4	-----
				43	Resigns	-----
Total Score			100	Your Percentage		

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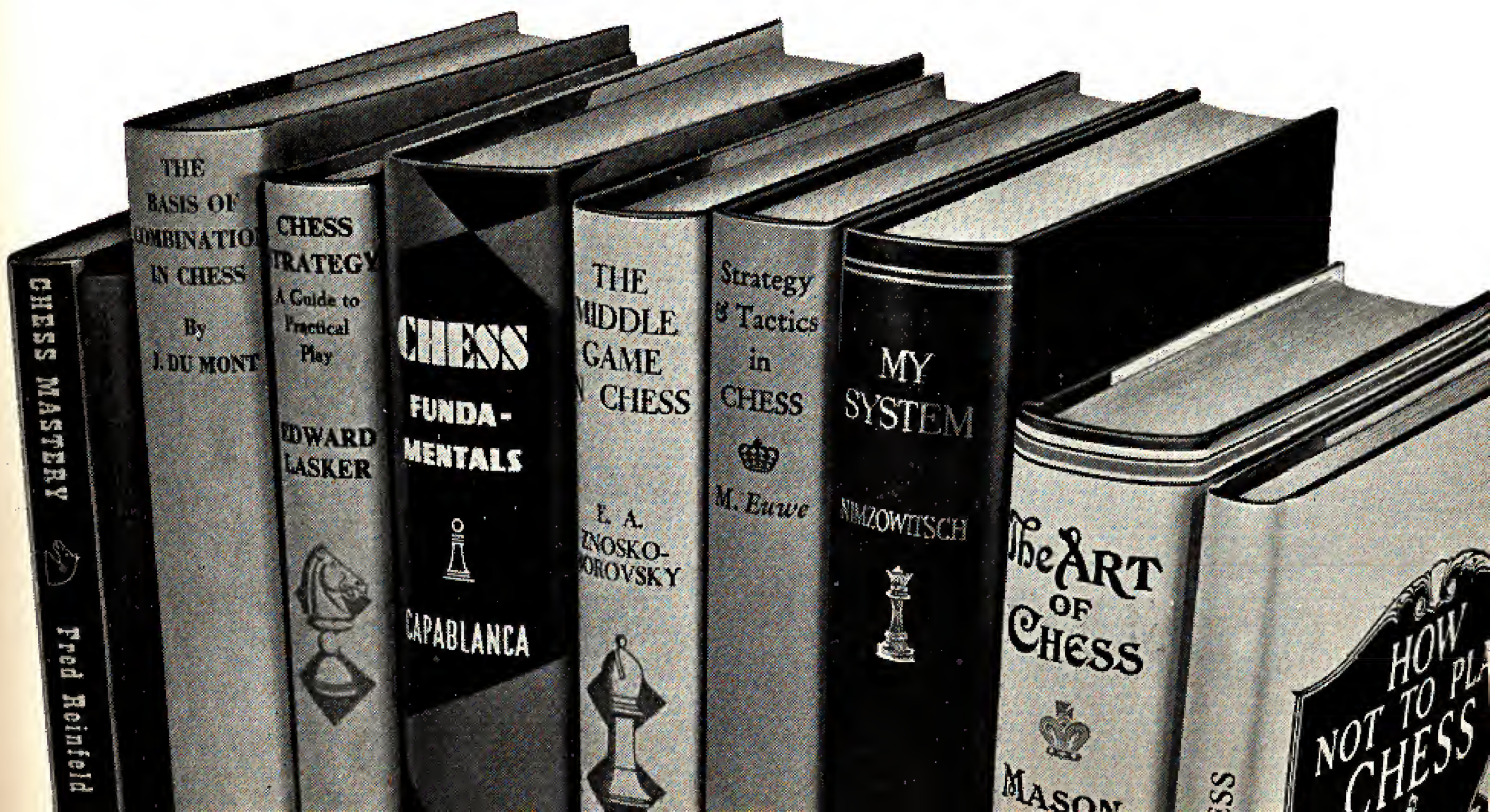
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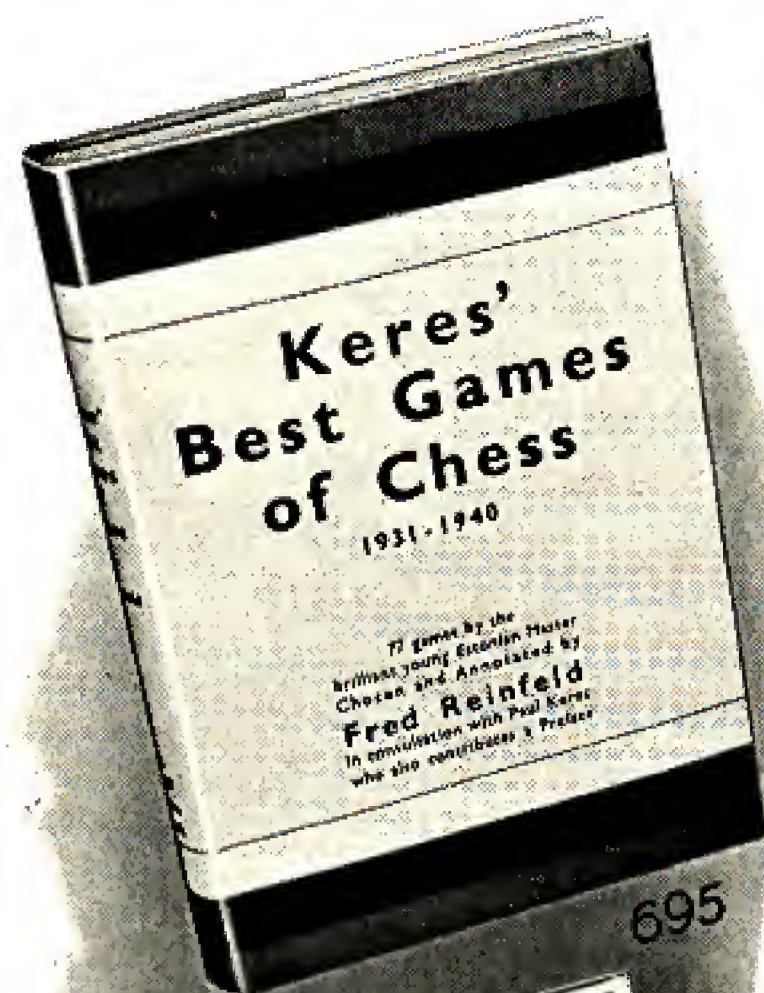
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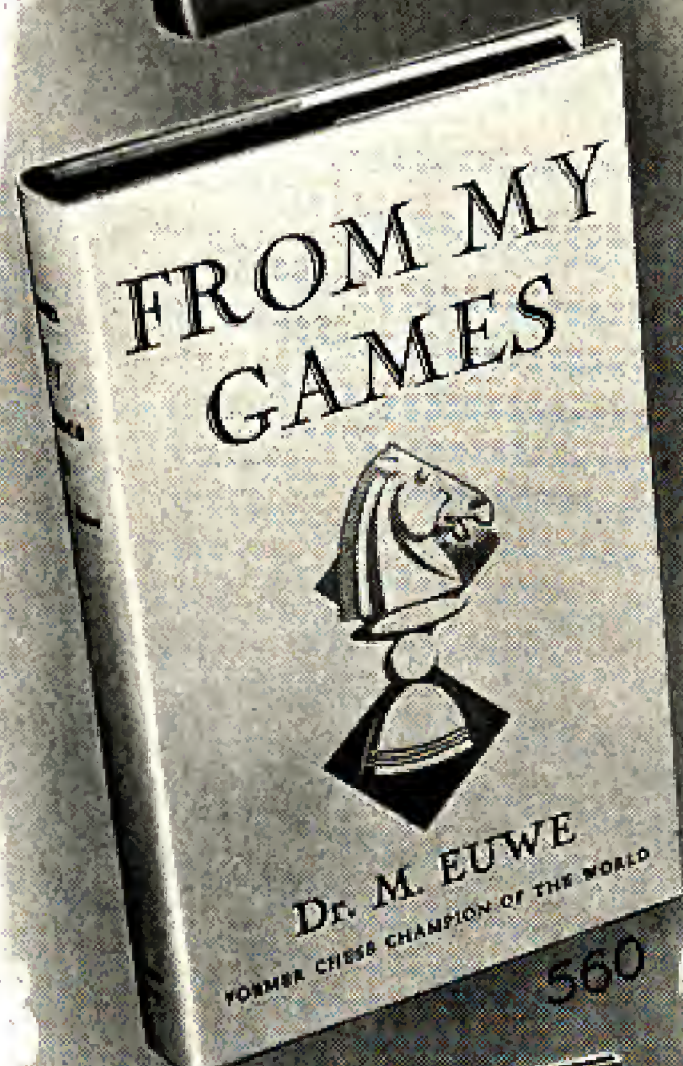
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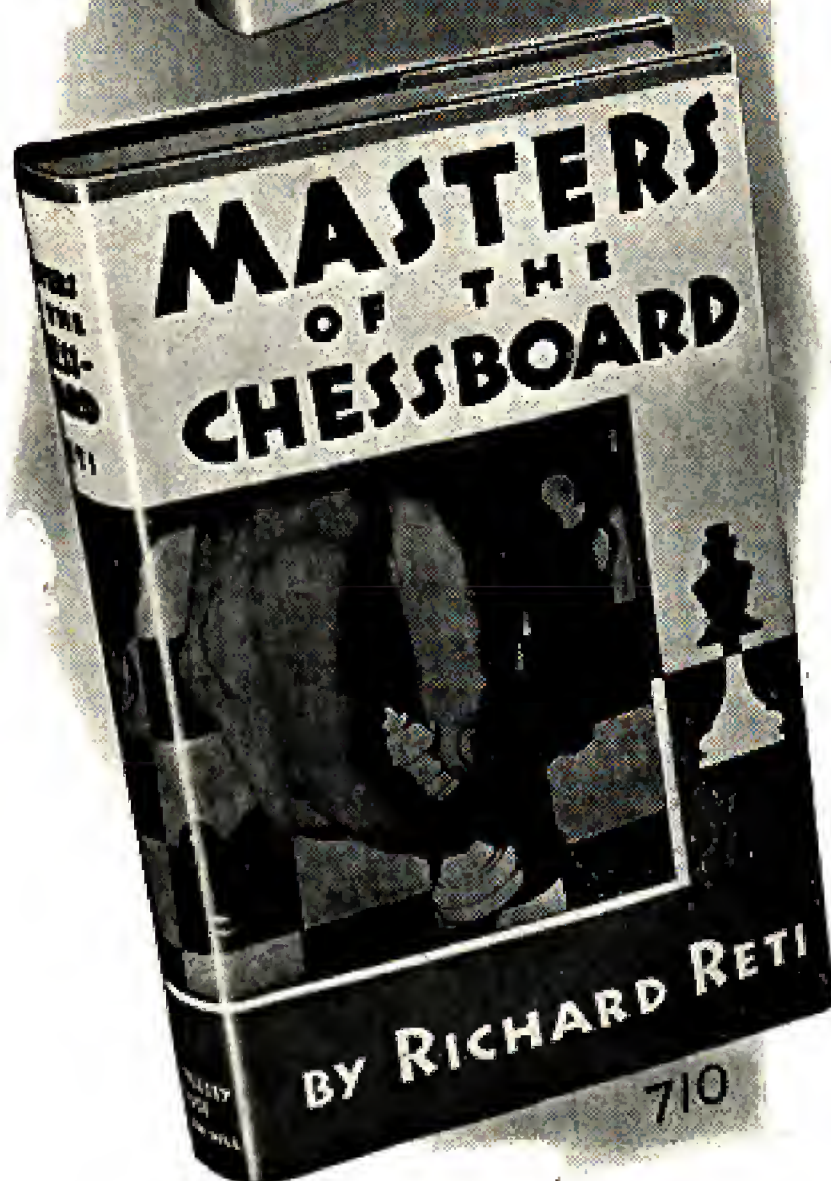
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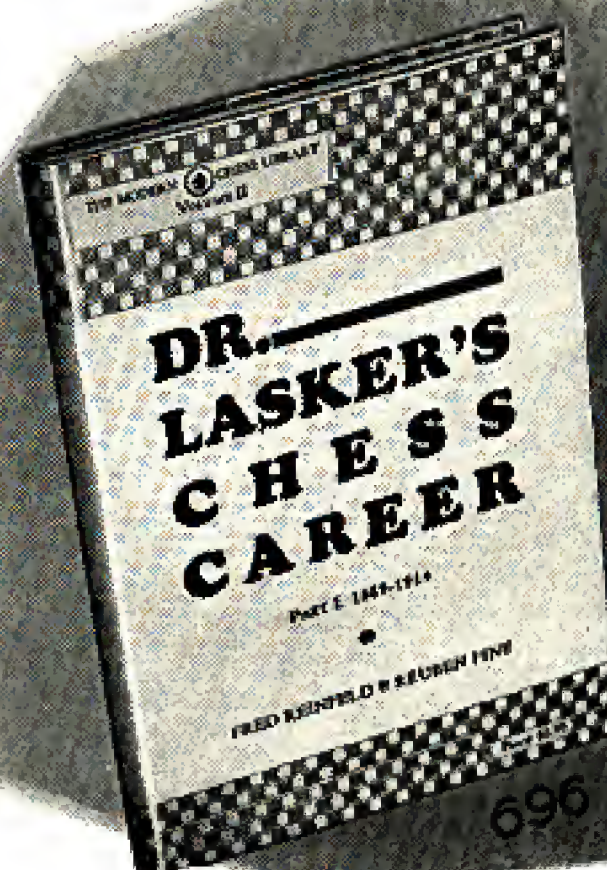
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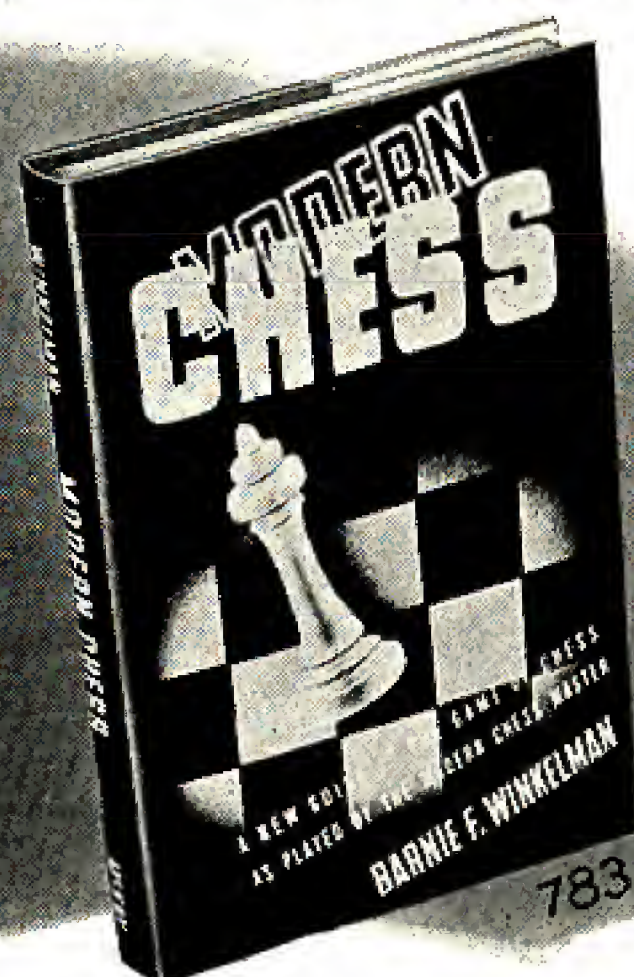
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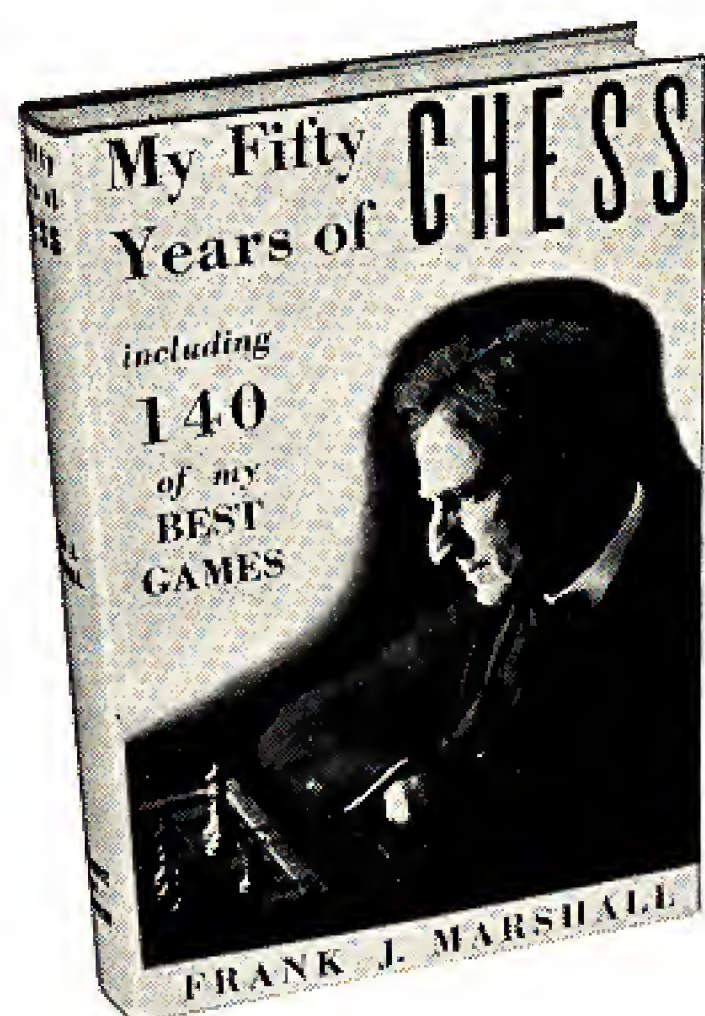


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S OF FAMOUS CHESS MASTERS

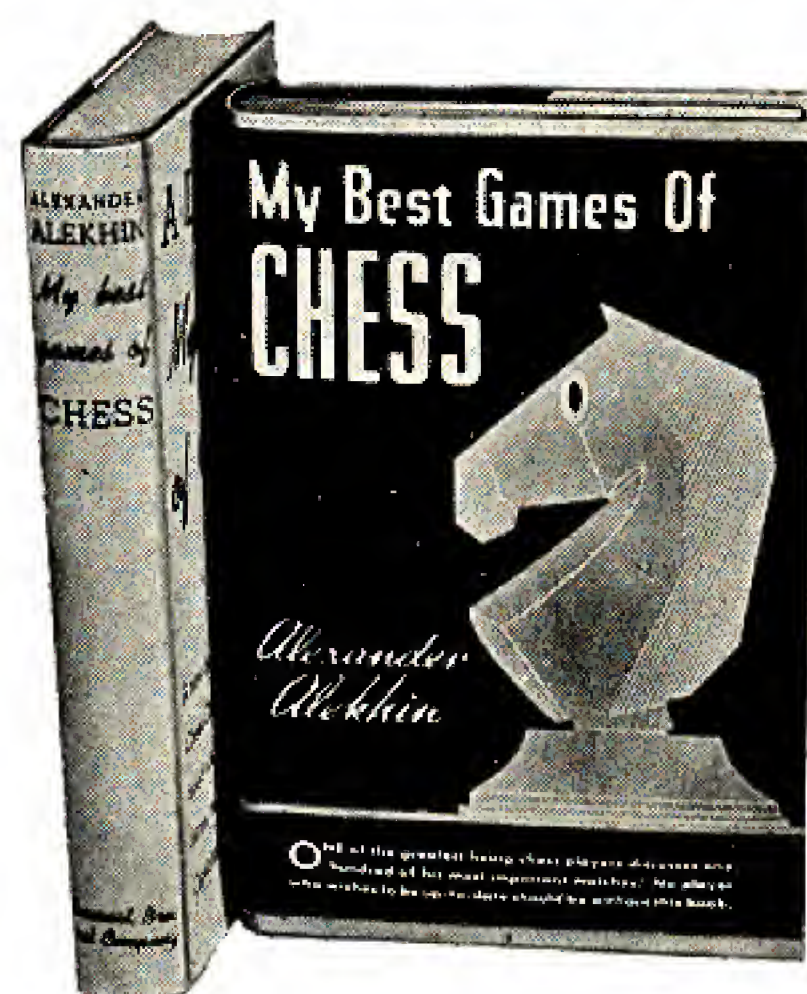


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PROBLEM SECTION

P. L. ROTHENBERG
Problem Editor

All correspondence pertaining to this department should be addressed to P. L. Rothenberg, CHESS REVIEW, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y. For personal replies, please enclose self-addressed, stamped envelope.

Unfinished business will be disposed of as soon as the necessary material is received from Mr. Eaton. As has already been noted, the Government of the United States has "requisitioned" our former Problem Editor. Our indulgent patience is certainly in order.

The solvers' contest is resumed. In the following pages you will find the new monthly allotment, accompanied by instructions to solvers. Composers, if they so desire, will receive a copy of the issue wherein their original compositions appear.

I shall welcome comment from readers on the merits, continuance or initiation of the following:

1. Relationship of chess to chess problems
2. Glossary of chess problem terms
3. Detailed discussion of chess problem themes
4. Special articles by contributors
5. Feature Problems of the Month (see below)
6. Solvers' contest problems
7. Fairy problems—as distinct from orthodox compositions

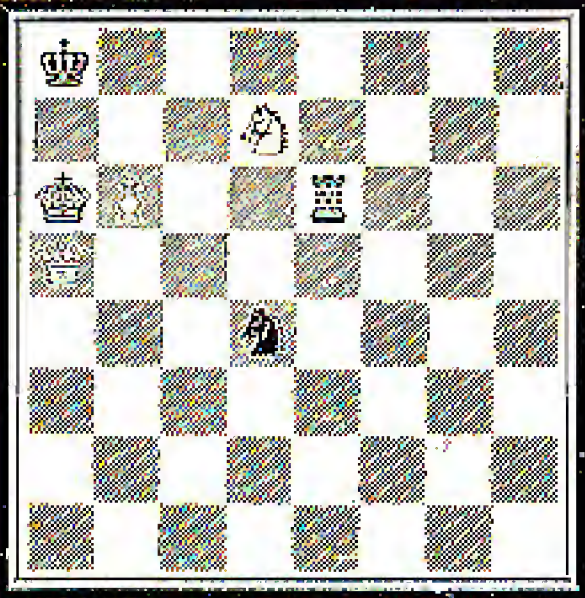
This department, in soliciting the opinions of the readers, gladly follows the fine precedent set by CHESS REVIEW'S editors who let the desires of the readers govern the policy of the publication. Please bear in mind that frank, open criticism is wanted; harsh, if need be. That, obviously enough, is to be preferred to indifference.

MONTH'S HARVEST

Original problems have been received from many sources, but there appears to be a serious lack of three-movers, four-movers and self-mates. May I—with no intention to discourage a continued flow of two-ers—beseech the composers to sharpen their wits in the indicated areas?

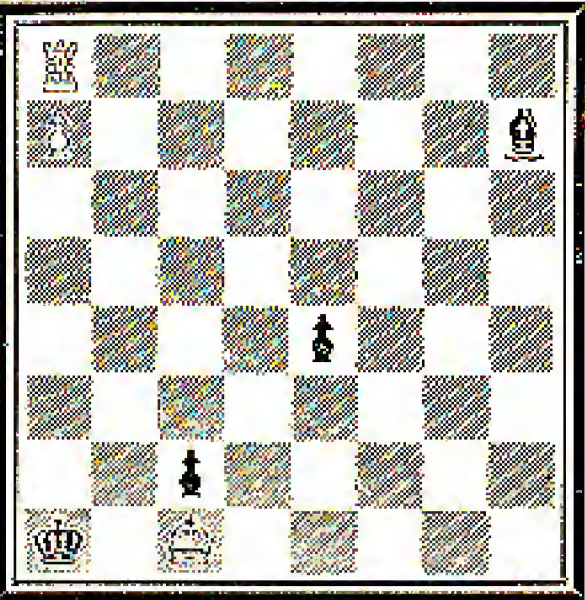
I acknowledge with thanks receipt of problems from C. W. Sheppard; A. C. White; Simon Costikyan; F. J. C. DeBlasio; Prof. G. W. Hargreaves; Harry Conover; Geoffrey Mott-Smith; Claude Du Beau (the other is cooked); Meyer Edelstein (a thematic dual
(Continued on next page)

Geoffrey MOTT-SMITH
New York Sun, 1932



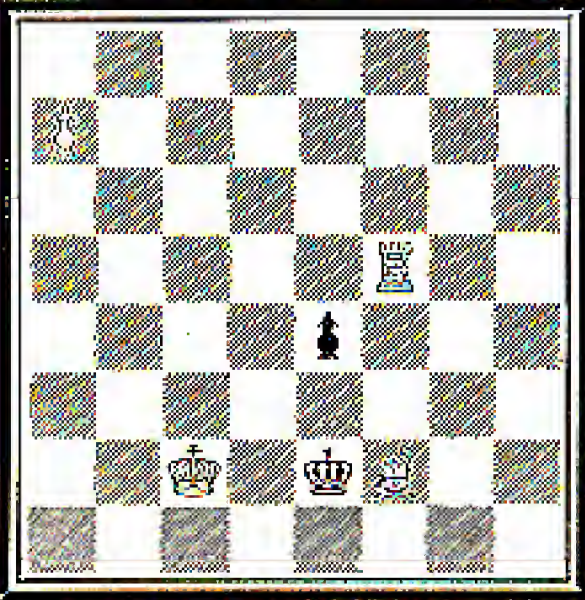
1. White mates in 2

L. A. GARAZA
Xadrez Brasileiro,
Dec., 1941



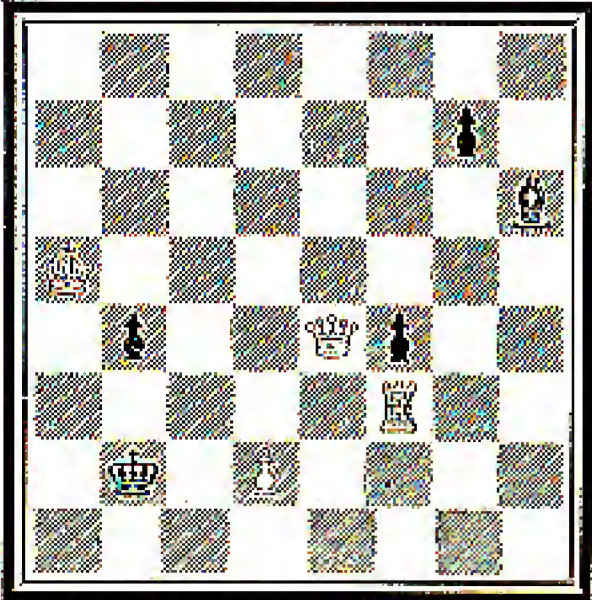
2. White mates in 3

OTTO WURZBURG
American Chess Bulletin,
Dec., 1941



3. White mates in 3

F. KOHNLEIN
Chess (quoted), Jan., 1942



4. White mates in 3

FEATURE PROBLEMS OF THE MONTH

You are tantalizingly invited to solve these featured problems and to compare your solutions with those appearing on Page 46. No peeping, please. Proceed!

follows 1 . . . KxB; 2 Q—K4ch, KxKt; can it be eliminated?).

No. 1929 presents clever unpin and line-of-pin play, with a key creating a threat which is not at once apparent.

No. 1930 is an incomplete block with very accurate Pawn-one-two variations.

No. 1931 is the first published effort of an enthusiastic composer who starts his debut, characteristically enough, with the "music goes 'round and 'round." If the problem lacks novelty, it certainly does not lack picturesqueness.

No. 1932 allows a number of tries before the key piece, which by all "solving rules" should not be it, is found.

No. 1933 is a Meredith offering, with a nice sacrificial key, by one of our enterprising young composers who is at present in the forces of the U. S. Army.

No. 1934, aptly dedicated, exhibits masterful Pawn-one-two line closing and line opening inter-play.

No. 1935 was composed with clock-like precision to illustrate the anticipatory pin; i. e., White, in his plan to deliver mate, anticipates that the attacking piece may be pinned and promptly forestalls the nefarious scheme.

No. 1936, also a dedication to Mr. Altschul, is, according to some authorities, not an absolutely accurate expression of the theme. The hope is, however, that minimum force has been used.

No. 1937 is the ever-pleasant perimetric idea, here extended to a pentagon.

No. 1938 is an amazingly surprising problem, for Black suddenly finds himself with a plethora of moves all of which, much to Black's disgust, lead to the assassination of the White King. (In a self-mate, White, as in ordinary problems, moves first and compels Black to mate White in a stipulated number of moves.) The problem is probably a "tasker", Mott-Smith believes, for it does not seem likely that more mobility can be granted the Black Queen at the critical moment. The key is unavoidably brutal.

BOOK REVIEW

F. GAMAGE, AN ARTIST IN CHESS PROBLEMS, by Alain White. Limited Edition (250 copies); The Overbrook Press, Stamford, Connecticut, November, 1941. 227 pp.; Price—\$5.00; together with **A CENTURY OF TWO-MOVERS**—\$10.00.

This is the second problem book under the sponsorship of Frank Altschul. (**A CENTURY OF TWO-MOVERS** was reviewed in **CHESS REVIEW**, July, 1941.) Again we have a uniquely attractive book embodying some 10 to 12 years of activity—over a period of 40 years—of the eminent chess problem composer, Frederick Gamage. It is fitting, I believe, to stress the splendid spirit of Mr. Altschul's undertakings, especially during unsettled, turbulent days such as we are experiencing at present. The problem series bespeak the publisher's faith in the preservation of culture in a world devoid of the dark forces of oppression.

The term **artist** in the title of the book is aptly chosen, for it reflects the beauty and precision of the 100 problems included in the compilation. (An unfortunate flaw has crept into the introductory problem dedicated to Mr.

Altschul. I learn that a corrected version will be applied as an insert.)

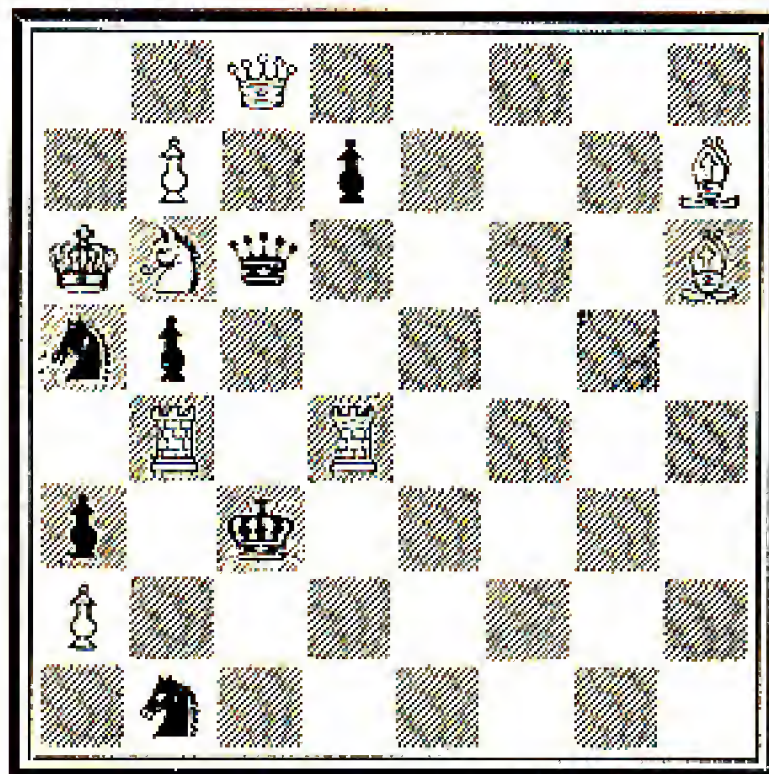
One gathers the impression that Gamage can apply himself to any composition with the determination of a person who must produce a superior piece of work. Presaging modern patterns during his early composing days, Mr. Gamage, who is now 59 years of age, has been consistently good, in the complete sense of the word. One contemplates with regret the years of inactivity, 1914 to 1937.

Gamage's forte is the two-mover (83 of the problems are two-ers) wherein his composing genius approaches perfection. Alain White ranks him as "high among the world's greatest." There is, however, complete evidence of the perfectionist's skill in the problems of three and four moves.

Mr. White's explanatory text, clear and unequivocally analytical, directs the reader's attention to the most delicate threads which might ordinarily remain unobserved. The book, like the first in the series, is designed for the pleasure and understanding of any one who has an interest in chess. It is only the uninspired reader who would fail to share White's enthusiasm in his lively discussions of the problems. The homage paid to Gamage's art is indicative of a superior judgment which is unfailingly that of A. C. W.

It is not possible to include within the confines of a review even a reasonably complete account of the various phases of Gamage's compositions. Suffice it to say, that he has shown mastery in the blending of themes by the utilization of the problemist's tricks of the trade, such as the block and interference, with artistic precision. His greatest success lies in an ability to present complex patterns in incredibly simple settings.

Following is a first prize winner (*Tidskrift for Schack*, 1911):



Mate in 2

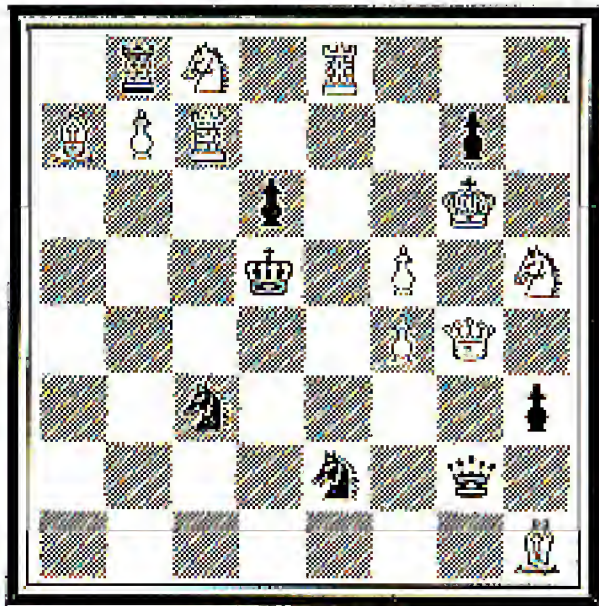
The key, 1 R-KR4, is, as Mr. White states, "one of those perfect opening moves that every composer dreams of and so few achieve." The principal variations, after 1 . . . P-Q3 and 1 . . . P-Q4, are, respectively, 2 Q-KR8Mate and 2 Q-R3Mate. In each instance Black causes self-interference with the pinned Black piece, the Queen, which is unpinned by the White piece delivering mate. This is known as the Gamage theme.

Rarely has a new theme been introduced more unpretentiously. It is this refreshing quality which, with practically no exception, is in evidence throughout Gamage's problems.

SOLVERS' CONTEST PROBLEMS

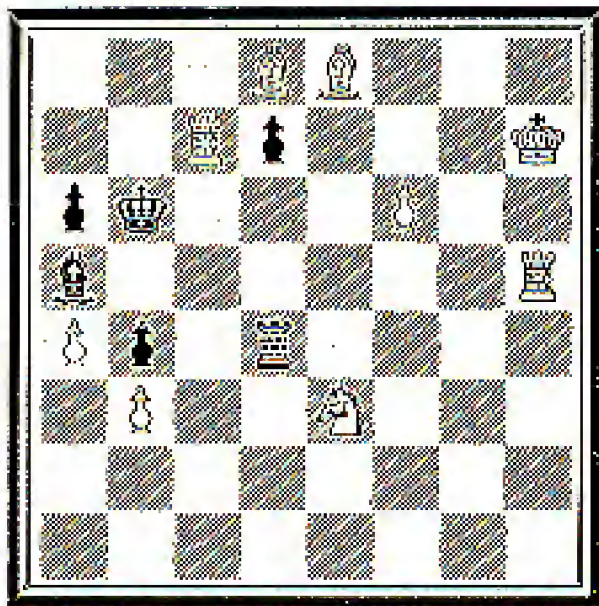
Solutions are due on the 15th of the month following month of publication. Key moves only are required for two-movers and three-movers (unless variations are specifically requested); key moves and variations—for all others. Point credits correspond to number of moves of problem. A monthly prize, consisting of a half-year subscription to CHESS REVIEW, or a \$1.50 book, or an equivalent credit toward the purchase of a costlier book, will be given to the person or persons at the top of the solvers' list. A prize of twice this value will be given every three months to the composer whose original problem is considered the best for the preceding period. Kindly submit your vote for the best original problem in each issue.

C. W. SHEPPARD
Norristown, Pa.
(Original)



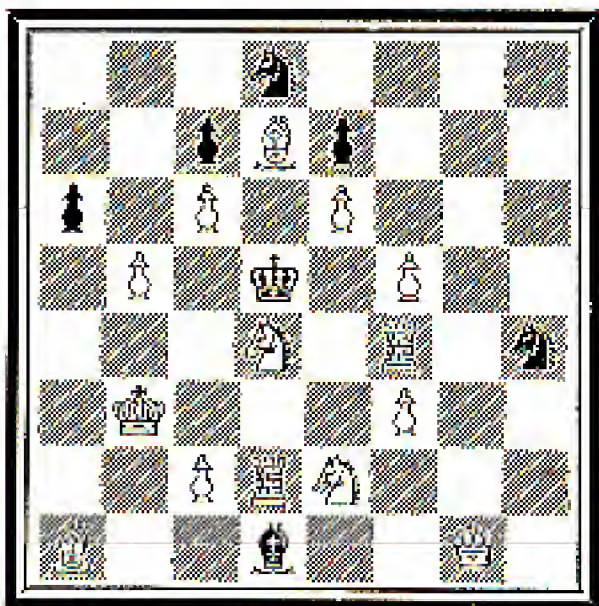
1929 Mate in 2

A. C. WHITE
Summerville, So. Carolina
(Original)



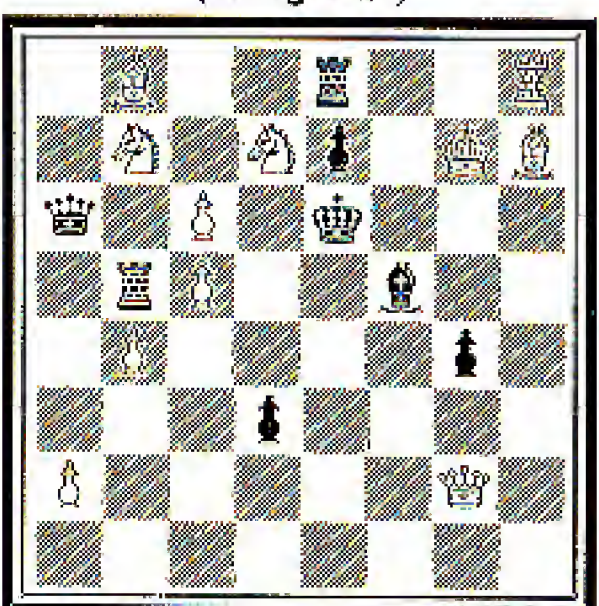
1930 Mate in 2

F. J. C. DeBLASIO
Brooklyn, N. Y.
(Original)



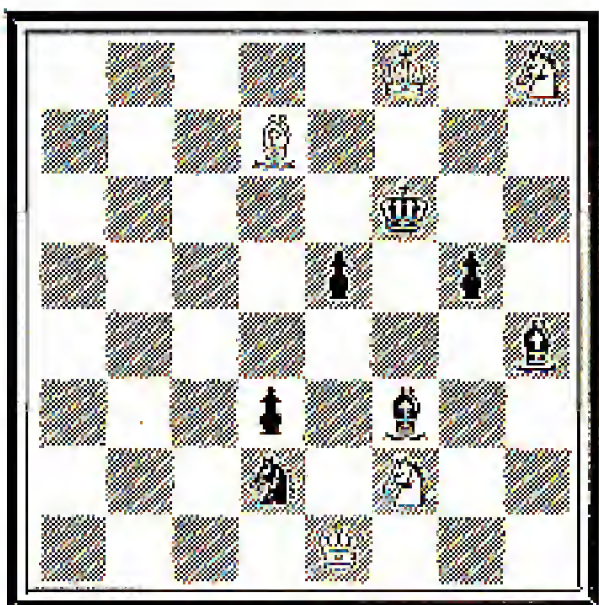
1931 Mate in 2

PROF. G. W. HARGREAVES
Auburn, Alabama
(Original)



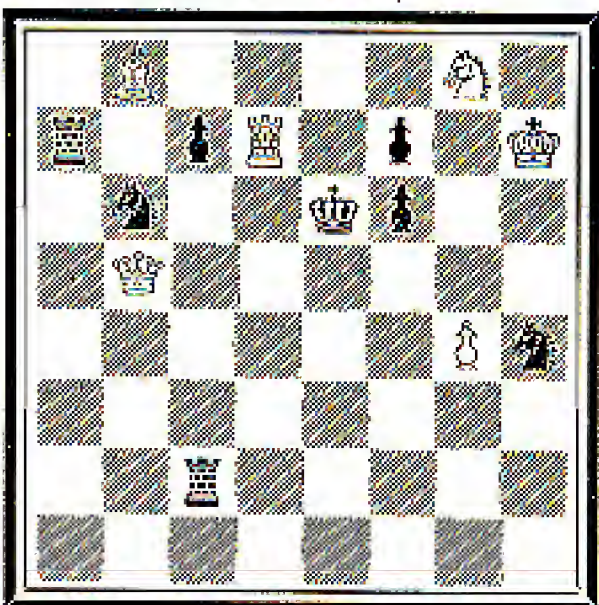
1932 Mate in 2

HARRY CONOVER
Camp Croft, S. C.
(Original)



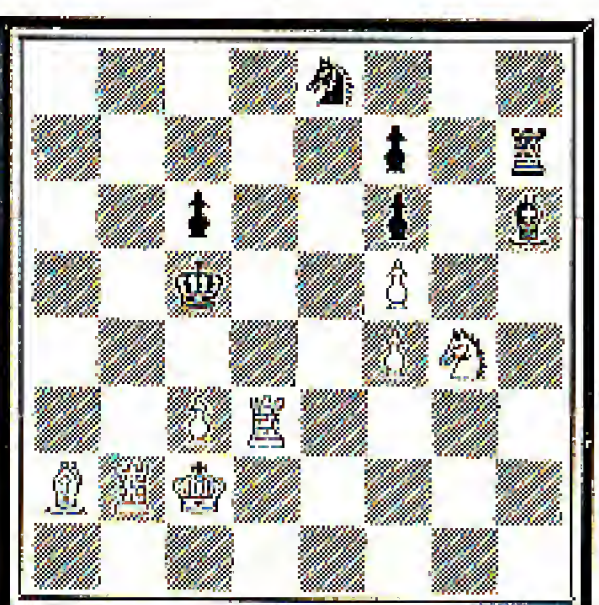
1933 Mate in 2

Geoffrey MOTT-SMITH
New York, N. Y.
Dedicated to
Frank Altschul
(Original)



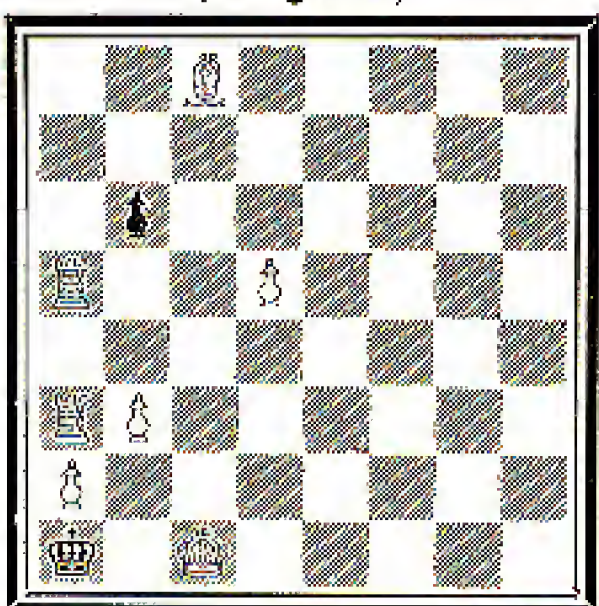
1934 Mate in 2

SIMON COSTIKYAN
New York, N. Y.
(Original)



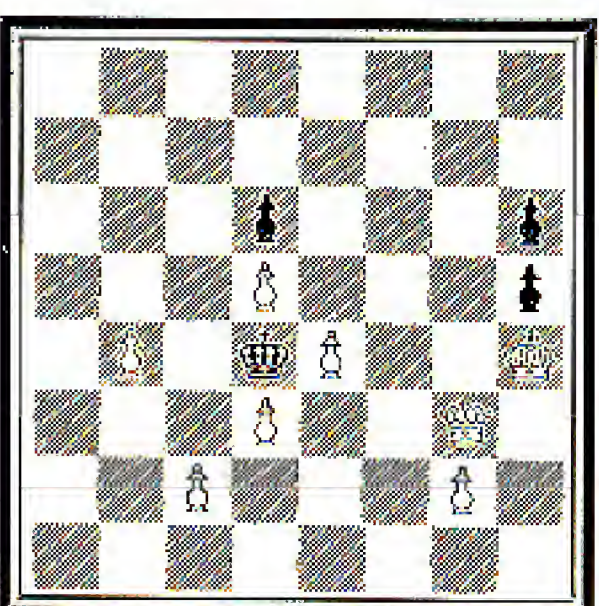
1935 Mate in 3

P. L. ROTHENBERG
Dedicated to
Frank Altschul
(Original)



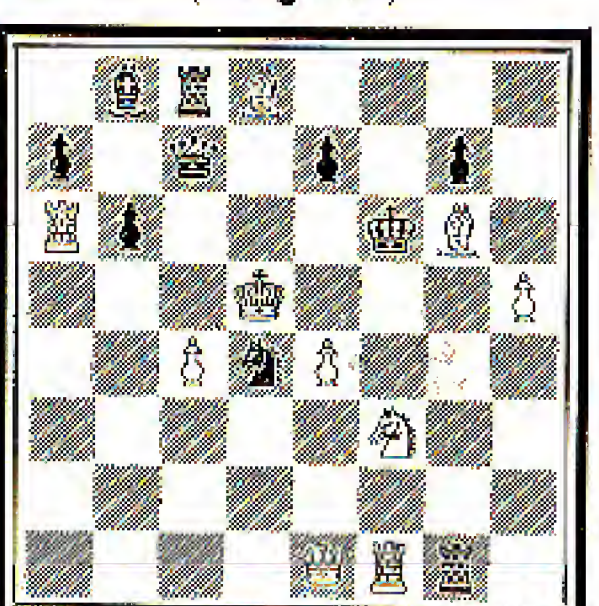
1936 Mate in 4

CLAUDE DU BEAU
Stockton, N. J.
(Original)



1937 Mate in 5

Geoffrey MOTT-SMITH
New York, N. Y.
(Original)



1938 Self-mate in 3

A SOCIAL EVENING AT THE MARSHALL CHESS CLUB

By KENNETH HARKNESS



His match game finished, the Maestro goes in for a bit of gin rummy, his favorite pastime. Behind Marshall is part of the famous Pfeiffer collection of chessmen.



Mrs. Marshall bustles around and sees that everybody is served with coffee and sandwiches. At the left is a splendid rear view of Club Steward Munro Jackson.

When you read about Frank Marshall, Reuben Fine, Samuel Reshevsky and other leading members of the Marshall Chess Club they're always winning (or losing) championships of this and that. You probably get the impression that the club is made up of nothing but Grandmasters, Masters and near-masters.

Perhaps it hasn't occurred to you that most of the activities at the Marshall Club, like any other, are carried on by a swell bunch of plain ordinary wood-pushers like you and me!

Of the total membership of around 250, there is, of course, an upper crust of masters and championship players. They're the ones you read about. There is also a group of rather choice Class A players who break into the sports pages occasionally. But then come the good old hoi-polloi, the common or garden variety of woodshifters who make up the majority membership. They're all known as Class B. No matter how you try, you can't get below Class B. You know how it is. If you wanted to grade them all, you'd have to find another alphabet.

The Class B players live in a sort of reflected glory because they happen to be members of the same club as well-known international masters but they can put a piece en prise with the care-free nonchalance common to all chess duffers. The main thing is they have a swell time doing it.

Once a month the Marshall Club holds what is known as an "Intra-Club Match" and very popular it is too. The B players get their share of the spotlight as the results are published in the local papers. Of course, it doesn't really matter which side wins, but maybe the papers don't know that.

All grades of players get mixed up in this match. The lady members love it and always insist on playing "with a man"! After you've finished your match game, you move around and play with other opponents. The club serves coffee and sandwiches and everybody has a good time.

We thought you'd like to look in on one of these social evenings at the Marshall Club so we brought along our Candid Cameraman Ned Goldschmidt to the Intra-Club Match which was held on January 27th. The results appear on these pages.

Who won the match? Well, if you must know, there were 18 boards and the team captained by Theodore Angel won by 11-7, in spite of the presence of Frank Marshall and Lady Champion N. May Karff on the line-up of the losing team captained by John W. Barnhart.

All photos on these pages by CHESS REVIEW Photographer NED GOLDSCHMIDT, whose studios are at 52 W. 58th St., New York.

Here Frank Marshall is flanked by the team captains. At his right is JOHN W. BARNHART, at his left THEODORE ANGEL. Barnhart, a newspaper publisher, won his own game and had Marshall on his line-up but the team lost just the same.



Miss M. WALL plays her match game with FREDERICK KING. Both these members play in the Class B tournaments at the Marshall Club.

You can find Mr. King at the Club almost any evening. Puffing away at his cigar, he gets a tremendous kick out of the game, plays for hours at a time.

A family struggle in progress. In the foreground MRS. KENNETH HARKNESS (left) battles MRS. ARTHUR JAFFE. The two husbands fight it out in the rear.

The one at the right, trying to extract a good move from the back of his head, is the Managing Editor of CHESS REVIEW.



Well, well, here's Mr. King again. How you do get around. Popular with the ladies, too. New cigar, new opponent. This time he's tackling MRS. M. HARMATH.

The pensive lady in the background is none other than MISS N. MAY KARFF, woman champion of the United States.

CHESS BRIEFS

CONCISE — CURRENT — CONDENSED

Herbert Seidman of Brooklyn College is out in front in the Championship Tournament at the Marshall Chess Club. He has lost only one point and now has a score of 10—1. Santasiere is a close second with 8—2. Hanauer has 6½—3½. On February 8th, Louis Levy lost to Carl Pilnick of City College, making Levy's score 6½—2½.

There have been many withdrawals from this event. Frank Marshall was forced to withdraw after finishing only two games; his health has been poor lately. Illness also caused Edward Lasker to retire after scoring 3—3. Matthew Green and Olaf Ulvestad have both dropped out. Green was working in Boston for several weeks; Ulvestad returned to Seattle, Wash. on New Year's Eve as he received word that his father was dying.

Eight New York City Clubs will take part in the annual contest for the championship of the Metropolitan League, now held by the Marshalls. Four of these clubs will also enter teams in the Class B division in which the Queens Club won first place last year.

The pairings for the first round on February 21st are Marshall vs. Brooklyn College; Winitzki vs. City College; West Side vs. Queens County; Manhattan vs. Bronx-Empire City.

In the Class B section, play will also begin on February 21st when the Marshalls meet Bronx-Empire City and Queens County takes on City College.

The Marshalls have lost many of their strong players this year and the odds favor the Mannhattans to win back the title. However, this should make the Marshall Club fight all the harder and a close battle is anticipated.

Two prizes, one for brilliancy and the other for best play in the championship division, have been offered by L. B. Meyer, President of the League. Meyer has also offered a prize for the best-played game in Class B.

The New York Times chess team is leading by 5½—½ at the end of the eighth round in the annual contest for the championship of the Commercial Chess League of New York. The Real Estate Board is second with 5—1. Ten commercial teams are competing.

Brooklyn College and C. C. N. Y. will each send two of their best men to Yale some time in March to play against representatives of Yale and Harvard. The players from all four colleges will then unite in a match against the Connecticut State League.

In January the C. C. N. Y. Team played a match with the London Terrace Chess Club. The college boys won 7½—1½.

Dr. S. Tartakower, famous Grandmaster of chess, is now in England, serving with the Free French Army. His French colleagues found his name too difficult to pronounce, so he changed it! He is now known as Lieut. Dr. Georges Cartier. The doctor took part in the recent match between the Allied and British Armed Forces at Nottingham, reported last month. He won his game against Brigadier

H. Golombek of the British Army at Board No. 1. However, the British forces won the match by 6½—5½. The line-up included ten different ranks, from Major to Private!

The R. A. F. still finds time to play chess. A team of flying men recently lost a match to a British Army team. Similar chess activities are continually taking place among the men in the British and Allied Services. How about some organized chess in the American Army?

Marcos Lucki of Lithuania won first prize in a tournament just completed in Argentina. Luckis scored 10½—3½. Herman Pilnick was runner-up with 10—4 and Hector Rossetto of Argentina was third with 9—5.

Luckis and Paul Frydman of Poland, who have both taken part in Argentine tournaments, are reported to be on their way back to Europe. Our Argentine correspondent has not confirmed this.

Newcomer Dr. G. Katz of the Boston City Club won the Boston City championship title tourney without losing a game, his score being 9 wins and 2 draws. The tournament was played at the Boylston C. C. with headquarters in the Y. M. C. U. Fliegel of the Boylston Club finished second with 9½—1½ and Shapiro of the City Club was third with 9—2.

New Jersey Notes The annual monster tournament between the North Jersey Chess Association and the Suburban Chess League, usually held on Washington's Birthday, was cancelled

The East Orange Chess Club, with K. S. Howard at Board No. 1, is leading in the Suburban League matches with two straight wins. Nutley C. C. is second with 3—1

John L. Biach has been elected President of the Newark-Rice Club. David Meisel and Albert Bauderman are leading in the club's championship tournament.

The Denver Athletic Club chess team defeated the Colorado School of Mines team of eight at Denver on January 10th by 12—4.

The Borrowed Time Chess Club meets regularly at the home of John Hamshaw, 94, in Toronto, Ont., according to columnist Charles Crompton. The four chess veterans who compose the group have a combined age of 333 years! The other members are John Brown, 84, James H. McClintock, 78, Robert McDowall, 77. The last two youngsters, of course, are just junior members.

SOLUTIONS TO FEATURE PROBLEMS

No. 1 1 Q—K5!

No. 2 1 R-KKt8!! BxR; 2 P-R8(Q)ch, B-R7;

3 Q-R8 Mate

1 . . . K-R7; 2 R-Kt8, any; 3 P-R8 (R or Q) Mate. (Setting looks familiar. It is not clear whether it was meant as an original or quoted problem. Help wanted!)

No. 3 1 P-R8(B)!, K-B8; 2 BxP, K-K7; 3 B-Q3

Mate

1 . . . P-K6; 2 B-Kt2, PxB; 3 R-K5 Mate

No. 4 1 P-Q3!!, threatening 2 R-B2ch, and 3 Q-B4 or QxKtP or Q-R1 Mate, accordingly.

1 . . . K-R8 (or -Kt8 or -B8); 2 Q-K2, any; 3 R-B1 Mate. (Black King given 7 flight squares. Maximum!!)

WITH OUR CORRESPONDENCE PLAYERS

The New 1942 Tournament

The response to this new event is very encouraging. One Class A and three Class B Sections have been started. A fourth Class B group is about complete and will be started by the time this issue goes to press. As the sections are composed of seven players, this means that no less than 35 players will be competing in this new tournament.

We also have a number of Class A and Class C entries on hand. We need more entries from these classes to complete sections. So if your rating this month is in one of these two classifications, send in your entry.

To accommodate players who wish to compete with stronger opponents, Class B players are now eligible to enter Class A sections if they wish to do so. Similarly, Class C players may enter "B" sections. Specify whether you want to play in your own class or in the class above you.

We welcome entries from players who have not yet competed in our tournaments. If you have had no experience with correspondence chess (or if we cannot estimate your playing strength), you are given an initial rating of 1000 points and entered in a Class B Section. If your playing strength is known to us, you are rated and classified accordingly.

Classifications

We again remind players that our A, B and C classifications are temporary. When your ratings become more stabilized we will extend the limits of the classes. The present classification is mainly to guide us in grouping players in sections of the 1942 tourney. We realize that the limits are too narrow and that individual players may be incorrectly classified. Under the present system, you can jump to the class above (or descend to the class below) as the result of finishing only two games. However, it is the best we can do at present. Players have not yet finished enough games to show their true form.

The Rating System

O. W. Dishaw, of Arizona, wants to know if we use a "combination of astrology and a set of dice" to compute players' ratings.

You've probably got something there, Dishaw, but we try to be slightly more scientific. We started by using a rather complicated system but we are now employing a simplified method which we think is fair to all.

What happens behind the scenes is shown in the adjoining column. We use this table to determine the change in your rating when you send in game reports.

The number of points you gain or lose varies from zero to 100 in proportion to the difference between your rating and the rating of your opponent. If that doesn't make sense, let us illustrate.

If you win from an opponent with the same rating as yourself (see first line of table), you gain 50 points and he loses 50. If you are playing a weaker opponent with a lower rating than your own, consider yourself as

"Player A" and the table tells you what happens. The greater the difference between your ratings, the less points you gain for a win from "B." For instance, if your rating is 1200 and your opponent (B) is rated at 1000, the difference is 200. As shown on the 11th line of the table, you gain 30 points (and he loses 30) if you win.

If you're the kind of a person who likes to take candy from children and win from a player rated 500 or more points below you, there will be no candy forthcoming from us. However, if he beats you, 100 points come off your rating and serves you right. (See last line of table).

If you are playing a stronger opponent, consider yourself "Player B" in the table. The third column shows what you gain (and your opponent loses) if you win. The fourth column shows the points you are awarded for a draw with a stronger player.

And if it still isn't clear, just forget the whole thing and leave it to us. Whatever you do, please don't try to compute your own rating. You can't do it because ratings change from day to day. Your opponent's rating (and your own) may have changed since last published.

Rating System Table

First column is the difference between the ratings of two players "A" and "B." Remaining columns show number of points gained by one player and lost by the other, depending upon the result of their game. Player "A" has the higher rating (except first line of table when the players are equally rated).

A's Rating Minus B's Rating	A WINS A gains B loses	B WINS B gains A loses	DRAW B gains A loses
0	50	50	0
20	48	52	2
40	46	54	4
60	44	56	6
80	42	58	8
100	40	60	10
120	38	62	12
140	36	64	14
160	34	66	16
180	32	68	18
200	30	70	20
220	28	72	22
240	26	74	24
260	24	76	26
280	22	78	28
300	20	80	30
320	18	82	32
340	16	84	34
360	14	86	36
380	12	88	38
400	10	90	40
420	8	92	42
440	6	94	44
460	4	96	46
480	2	98	48
500	0	100	50

100 points is the maximum which can be gained or lost by any player as the result of one game.

Game Reports - 1941 Tourney

- Section Results to Feb. 3rd.
- 1. Linder won two from Emmerman, two from Noland, one from James (2—0). N.W. Mitchell 1, Linder 0 (1—1).
 - 2. Mrs. Muir defeated Shephard. Linder 2, Klein 0. Klein 2, Meeker 0. Klein 1, Shephard 0 (1—1).
 - 3. Gennert claimed forfeit from Martin and was awarded the point (1—1).
 - 5. Hamburger and Rockel drew.
 - 8. B. Rozsa defeated Zoudlik.
 - 10. Hardwick defeated Hays.
 - 11. Wallace drew with W. M. P. Mitchell.
 - 14. W. H. Smith drew with Butler (1½—½).
 - 16. Chauvenet 1, Eddy 0 (2—0). Chauvenet and Palmer drew.
 - 18. T. Rozsa 1, Allured 0 (2—0). Stubblefield ½, L. K. Smith ½ (1½—½). Rozsa reports score of Kemble 1, Rozsa 0 in October issue incorrect. Both his games with Kemble are still in progress.
 - 19. Reichenbach 2, Kresse 0.
 - 21. Jacobs defeated Hatch. Rubin and Hatch drew.
 - 22. Hicks 1, Benardete 0 (2—0). Dayton 2, Benardete 0. Dayton 1, Davis 0. Anderson 1, Davis 0.
 - 24. Stauffer 1, Greenfield 0 (2—0).
 - 25. Kelsey defeated Stauffer, drew with Kramer.
 - 26. Spielberger 1, Hamilton 0 (2—0). Hays ignored warning to observe time limit. Spielberger claimed forfeits and was awarded the 2 points.
 - 27. Little divided 1—1 with Campbell, defeated Powell (1½—½) and won from Frutkin. Campbell 2, Powell 0. Frutkin 1½, Campbell ½. Frutkin 1, Powell 0 (2—0). Tishko won from Powell, drew with Campbell.
 - 28. Powers 2, Hodgson 0.
 - 31. Borker defeated W. N. Cook. Borker claimed forfeits and was awarded 2 points against Axinn.

Prize-Winners This Month

ANTON LINDER won Section 1 with a score of 7—1. His only loss was to N. W. Mitchell.

MRS. DOROTHY S. MUIR won Section 2 with seven straight wins and one unfinished game.

LOUIS R. CHAUVENET won second prize in Section 16 with a final score of 5½—2½.

PAUL KERES on Correspondence Chess

“ . . . I often had as many as 150 games in progress; this naturally made it impossible for me to play them all well but had the useful effect of deepening my theoretical knowledge and giving me an insight into all aspects of the game. Later on, this proved of great value to me in tournament play.”

From the Preface to “Keres’ Best Games of Chess”, compiled and annotated by Fred Reinfeld, published this month.

Here is the game which clinched first prize in Section 2 for Mrs. D. S. Muir.

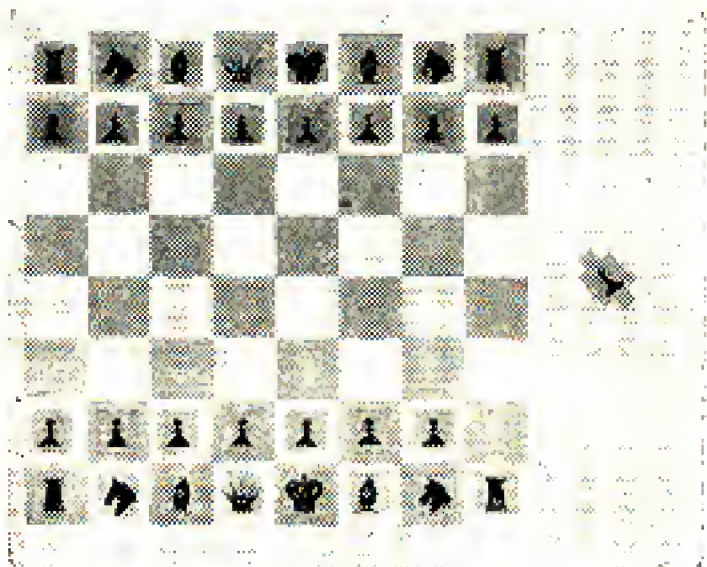
INDIAN DEFENSE			
Mrs. D. S. Muir		Dr. H. C. Shephard	
White		Black	
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	21 P-KB4	R-Kt3
2 P-KKt3	P-K3	22 Q-B3	Q-Q4
3 B-Kt2	Kt-KB3	23 P-B5	R-R3
4 P-Q4	P-QKt3	24 P-B6	PxP
5 O-O	B-Kt2	25 PxP	B-B1
6 P-QB4	B-K2	26 B-B1	R-Kt3
7 QKt-Q2	O-O	27 Q-Q3	R-K1
8 P-QKt3	P-B4	28 B-B4	Q-B4
9 B-Kt2	Kt-QB3	29 Kt-B2	RxRch
10 P-K3	Q-B2	30 RxR	QxB
11 R-K1	Kt-QKt5	31 QxRch	BPxQ
12 Kt-K5	KR-Q1	32 PxQ	K-B2
13 P-QR3	Kt-B3	33 Kt-K4	B-R3
14 PxQP	KtxKt?	34 Kt-Kt5ch	KxP
15 PxKt	KtxP	35 K-B2	K-B4
16 P-K4	QR-B1	36 K-B3	B-B1
17 PxKt	PxP	37 R-K5ch	K-B3
18 Q-Kt4	P-Q5	38 KtxPch	K-B2
19 BxB	QxB	39 KtxB	KxKt
20 Kt-K4	QR-B3	40 K-K4	Resigns

LOUIS PERSINGER, winner of Section 4 in 1941, is now playing in Section 4 of the 1942 tourney. He has plenty of tough competition. The other players are Capt. R. P. Kemble, Dr. B. W. Paul, Louis Vichules, L. R. Chauvenet, Morton Jacobs and J. Holiff. We can expect some violent swings in the Class A ratings!

L. B. HAMILTON of St. Petersburg, Fla., is giving a fine display of courage and sportsmanship. He has lost a lot of games and many players would have become discouraged. However, Hamilton keeps trying and has just entered the 1942 tourney. This time he will be grouped with other Class C players and we wish him luck.

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CHESS REVIEW RATINGS

These Ratings of our Correspondence Players are from Game Reports received up to FEB. 3rd.

Class A

Players with ratings of 1050 up will be entered in CLASS A SECTIONS ONLY. They are not eligible for Class B or Class C Sections.

Anderson, E. N.	1080
Borker, L.	1130
Chauvenet, L. R.	1090
Dayton, E.	1148
Frutkin, A. M.	1082
Gennert, C. E.	1070
Glynn, J.	1143
Hicks, Col. G. R.	1066
Hoit, H. S.	1068
Holiff, J.	1154
Jacobs, M.	1150
Kelsey, R. M.	1060
Koch, J. A.	1110
Lesh, J.	1052
Linder, A.	1184
Little, P.	1082
Marcelli, N.	1064
Mayers, D.	1074
Muir, Mrs. D. S.	1214
Nicholson, W.	1174
Palange, J. E.	1229
Paul, Dr. B.	1108
Persinger, L.	1054
Powers, A.	1090
Quillen, J. P.	1080
Reichenbach, H.	1078
Rozsa, Bela	1166
Rozsa, Ted	1164
Smith, W. H.	1130
Spielberger, C.	1080
Vichules, L. P.	1282

Class B

Players with ratings of 950 to 1050 are eligible to play in CLASS A or CLASS B Sections, but are not eligible for Class C. Entries will be placed in B Sections unless application specifies desire to play in Class A.

Alexewicz, W.	1000
Allured, K. B.	1012
Aronsen, Maud	992
Austin, N. T.	994
Bauder, E. L.	1000
Beringer, T. H.	1033
Bowman, I. H.	1000
Boyd, R. M.	1000
Brown, R. L.	1020
Buschke, A.	1000
Callis, L.	1000
Campbell, C. W.	1008
Ceruzzi, A.	1000
Cook, Alton	1000
Cook, W. N.	960
Culbertson, Wm.	1000
Dean, P. L.	1000
Dudley, R.	1016
Enochson, H.	1000
Fallenbeck, E.	1026
Faucher, J. A.	1024
Fell, C.	1000
Fenley, C. M.	1004
Fielding, L. W.	1000
Friend, B.	1000

Gabor, N.	1000
Gilutin, E.	1000
Gluski, H. E.	1000
Hadden, A.	1000
Hallager, Wm.	1000
Halverson, C.	1000
Hamburger, L.	1038
Hardwick, C. L.	1010
Hatch, D. B.	986
Hawkins, K. C.	1000
Henry, F. L.	1000
Henry, L. L.	1000
Hogan, J. G.	1000
Hurt, J. E.	1000
Jurgensen, W. G.	1000
Kahn, L.	1000
Kaufman, A. H.	1000
Kemble, Capt. R. P.	1030
Kingsland-Smith, F.	1000
Kirkegaard, M.	992
Klein, B.	1024
Koken, J. C.	1000
Kolisch, R.	1000
Kovner, I.	1010
Kramer, M.	1000
Lacey, W. H., Jr.	1000
Laskoff, I.	1000
Lay, K.	1000
Liggett, H. N.	1000
Mager, J.	1000
Martin, E. B.	1006
Masket, A. V.	1000
McCullough, F. V.	1000
Mitchell, N. W.	1042
Mladinich, G.	1016
Mundt, J.	1000
Newmark, J.	1000
Noonon, T. R.	1036
Palmer, J. M., Jr.	1020
Parker, A. W.	1046
Parmelee, C.	1000
Paul, P.	1030
Pratt, M. U.	960
Read, H. L.	1000
Rehr, J. J.	1000
Rivise, I.	1022
Roberts, C.	1000
Robinson, N. I.	1040
Rockel, R. S.	1036
Rubin, M.	968

Russ, N.	1000
Sechler, C.	1000
Shephard, H. C.	952
Stauffer, D.	1036
Ter Veen, R.	1000
Tichko, W. E.	988
Treiber, W. J.	1000
Van Patten, H.	1002
Wallace, W. J. L.	978
Wilcox, H. L.	1000
Williams, T.	1000
Work, T. A., Jr.	1002
Zoudlik, R. J.	954

Class C

Players rated below 950 are eligible to play in Class B or Class C Sections. Entries will be placed in "C" Sections unless application specifies desire to play in Class B.

Axinn, S.	910
Benardete, J.	882
Briggs, A.	890
Butler, H. C.	848
Chism, S. M.	894
Davis, D. L.	862
Dishaw, O. W.	764
Eddy, Dr. S. S.	910
Emmermann, H.	944
Gay, Mrs. H. B.	912
Greenfield, H.	864
Hamilton, L. B.	626
Hays, R. W.	772
Heisey, H. C.	874
Hodgson, A. G.	910
James, W. J.	838
Koslow, B.	850
Kresse, A. O.	848
Lippes, A.	930
Meeker, J. M.	834
Meiden, W.	932
Mitchell, W. M. P.	916
Noland, H.	932
Powell, J. M.	762
Smith, L. K.	926
Stubblefield, A.	906
Treend, E. I.	842
Umberger, E. H.	928
Yaffe, L. L.	936

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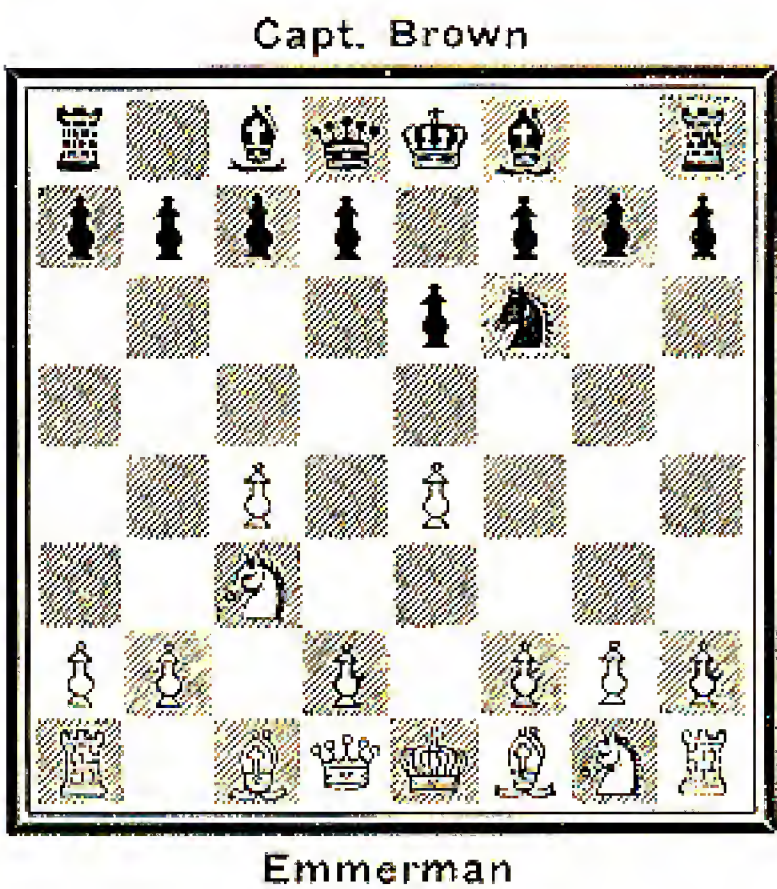
By FRED REINFELD

Reader Emmerman sends us this instructive game from Havana. He handled it very well, but his opponent made two mistakes from which the student can learn a great deal.

Played by Correspondence
ENGLISH OPENING

H. Emmerman	Capt. D. H. Brown
White	Black
1 P-QB4	Kt-KB3
2 Kt-QB3	P-K3
3 P-K4	....

Black is now confronted with the same kind of problem as in the Blackall-Smith game we studied in the last issue (P. 22). He must not allow his Knight to be kicked around by P-K5 if he has no better reply than ... Kt-Kt1. Now, how would you meet the problem of solving the Kkt's difficulties? After 3 ... P-K4 the Kkt would be secure, but this would mean the loss of a tempo for Black. 3 ... P-Q3 would serve the same purpose, but after the obvious reply 4 P-Q4 White has a very superior game, while Black's possibilities of development are wretched.



Should we conclude, then, that 2 ... P-K3 was an inferior move? That would be a hasty decision; the fact is that 2 ... P-K3 implies knowledge of a satisfactory plan of development for Black. That plan is based on 3 ... P-Q4! The reason why 3 ... P-Q4! is good is that it disputes White's threatened monopoly of the center; it re-establishes the balance of power there. Thus if 4 BPxP or KPxP, Black replies ... Pxp with a fine game; but the really crucial point appears after White's next move.

3 ... P-Q4!
4 P-K5 Kt-K5?

Black goes wrong here. One sympathizes with his reluctance to retreat the Knight, but this advance is even worse. The right move to maintain the balance of power was 4 ... P-Q5! If then 5 PxB, PxB; or 5 QKt-K2, KKt-Q2 and in either case Black's position is quite satisfactory.

There is a lot to be learned here. Black has compromised his game at this early stage by a fundamental strategical error. You can correct this weakness only by learning opening principles not by memorizing opening moves.

5 PxB?

In turn not the best. White could have won a Pawn (and with much the better game to boot) with 5 KtxKt, PxB; 6 Q-Kt4 etc.

The reply 6 ... Q-Q5 is refuted by 7 Kt-B3!
5 ... KtxP??

Just as Black is on the point of getting an excellent game, he ruins his game irretrievably. The text is a bad mistake primarily because the sacrifice of the piece is quite pointless. Merely getting two checks against the King is no reason for sacrificing a Pawn, let alone a piece.

Secondly, the text is a mistake because Black could have obtained a good game with ... PxB or ... KtxKt.

6 KxKt Q-R5ch
7 P-Kt3 Q-Q5ch
8 K-Kt2 PxB

See the previous note. White's King is quite secure, Black has no compensation for the piece and in addition the premature development of the Queen is soon punished as well.

9 Kt-B3 Q-KKt5

If 9 ... Q-B4; 10 P-Q4, Q-B3?? 11 B-QKt5 or 10 ... Q-R4 and the Queen is badly out of play.

10 KtxP Q-Q2
11 B-B4 Kt-B3
12 R-K1 Kt-Q1
13 Kt-B6ch

This sacrifice is unnecessary, but in view of Black's retarded development and exposed King, quite sound. The remaining play requires no comment.

13 ...	PxB	18 KtxR	B-K2
14 PxBch	Kt-K3	19 Q-R5ch	K-Q1
15 P-Q4	P-B3	20 Kt-B7ch	K-B2
16 Kt-K5	Q-Q1	21 Q-K5ch	QxQ
17 KtxKBP	QxBP	22 RxQ	Resigns

Summary: (1) Maintain balance of power in the center.
(2) Avoid unmotivated sacrifices.

Paul Little is known to CHESS REVIEW readers as an interesting writer on various aspects of chess. In this game he reveals that he can play a mean Queen's Gambit as well.

Chess Review Correspondence Tournament QUEEN'S GAMBIT

C. W. Campbell White	P. H. Little Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	PxP
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3
4 P-K3	P-K3
5 BxP	P-B4
6 O-O	Kt-B3
7 Kt-B3	P-QR3
8 P-QR3	.....

The usual procedure Q-K2 followed by R-Q1 gives more chances of initiative. However, White is playing for the break P-Q5.

8	P-QKt4
9 B-R2	B-Kt2
10 P-Q5	PxP
11 KtxP	KtxKt
12 BxKt	.....

The result of the advance in the center is that White has established an aggressive position and has prepared for the development of his QB (after P-K4).

On the other hand, if Black gets through the middle game satisfactorily, he has very good chances for the endgame because of his Queen-side majority of Pawns. As is well-known, the possession of this three-to-two preponderance is often a great advantage when both Kings are situated on the other side of the board or in the center.

12	B-Q3
----------	------

... B-K2 is better, as Black is hardly in a position to undertake aggressive action at this point, and he would do better to make a subsequent Kt-Kt5 impossible.

13 P-K4	Q-B2?
---------	-------

Intensifying the error of the previous move. It is usually poor policy to delay castling in a fairly open position.

14 P-K5!	B-K2
----------	------

Naturally he cannot play ... BxP because the ensuing pin on the K file would cost him a piece.

15 R-K1
---------	-------

This in turn is weak. More to the point was Q-Q3, with a view to posting the Queen powerfully at K4, at the same time avoiding all danger from a pin by ... R-Q1.

15	O-O-O?!
----------	---------

Very risky. Queen-side castling can hardly ever be ventured successfully in QP openings. The reason for this is that such openings lead to Pawn positions in which the Q file and QB files are either open or can easily be opened, with the result that a King moved to the Queen-side will generally be subjected to heavy and successful bombardment.

16 Kt-Kt5?
------------	-------

A mistake. Q-Q3 was still correct, with a view to getting in either Q-B5ch or Q-K4. Black would answer 16 ... Q-Q2, forcing 17 R-Q1 with a difficult game for both sides.

16	BxKt?
----------	-------

Black in turn does not play the best. Correct was 16 ... KtxP! winning a Pawn. A possibility is 17 RxKt, QxR; 18 Q-Kt4ch, P-B4; or 17 BxBch, KxB; in either event White has no compensation for the Pawn.

The text, on the other hand, is very poor: it develops White's game, gives him two strong Bishops and allows him to win a Pawn!

17 BxB	Kt-K2
--------	-------

Or 17 ... R-Q2; 18 P-K6! etc.

18 Q-Kt4ch	K-Kt1
19 BxP	.....

Little queries this move, evidently under the impression that it is Pawn-grabbing. However, the move is excellent if correctly followed up.

An even simpler course was 19 BxB, QxB; 20 BxKt, QxB; 21 QxP. With only the heavy pieces on the board, Black would have no way of getting any compensation for the Pawn minus.

19	R-Q5
----------	------

Little gives this move an "!" although there is nothing conclusive about it. Pawn sacrifices must have either of these two motivations: (1) a quickly decisive win to which there is no defense; (2) lasting, inescapable pressure.

In this case, both motivations are lacking.

20 Q-Kt3?
-----------	-------

A fatal oversight. Correct was 20 Q-R3 with a winning game. Again it must be emphasized that special care is needed in such instances, where one mistake, like the text, makes all the difference between victory and defeat.

20	Kt-B4
----------	-------

Now it's all over.

21 Q-R3	QxB
22 P-K6	Q-Kt3
23 B-K3	R-R5
Resigns	

Writes Reader Carl E. Booth of Springfield, Mass.: "Mr. Gleason is Chess Editor of our local paper and a very enthusiastic worker for chess, while I am just a duffer who subscribes to CHESS REVIEW." As will be seen from this excellent positional game, Reader Booth is much too modest.

City Championship Preliminaries 1941 DUTCH DEFENSE

C. E. Booth White	R. Gleason Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3
2 P-QB4	P-KB4
3 P-KKt3	.....

The most important positional factor in the following play will be the mobility of White's KB as contrasted with the poor prospects for Black's QB. It is this latter feature which robs the defense of greater popularity.

3	Kt-KB3
4 B-Kt2	B-K2
5 Kt-QB3	O-O
6 Kt-R3	.....

Ordinarily it is poor play to bring a Knight to the side in this manner; but in the present situation, the KKt has fine prospects in the subsequent maneuver Kt-B4-Q3 with strong

pressure in the center.

Black must now make up his mind about which one of two possible systems he wishes to adopt: (a) . . . P-Q3 with . . . Kt-B3 to follow, aiming for . . . P-K4; (b) . . . P-Q4, setting up a "stonewall" with . . . P-B3. As will be seen, Black confuses these two systems.

6	Kt-B3
7 O-O	P-Q4?
8 PxP	KKtxP
9 KtxKt	PxKt
10 Kt-B4	. . . . .

Note how all the various positional motifs interlock: Black made a mistake in combining . . . Kt-B3 with . . . P-Q4; White's Knight has strong pressure on the center after reaching KB4; White's KB is very strong along the diagonal, Black's QB has so little scope that it cannot play to K3. It all adds up to loss of the QP.

10	B-B3
11 P-K3?	. . . . .

Superfluous caution. BxPch was correct.

11	Kt-K2
12 Q-Kt3	P-B3
13 B-Q2	. . . . .

Because most of White's Pawns are on black squares, his KB has a lot of scope and his QB is hemmed in; likewise, because most of Black's Pawns are on white squares, his KB is the "good" Bishop and his QB is the "bad" Bishop.

13	Q-Kt3
14 Q-B2	B-Q2

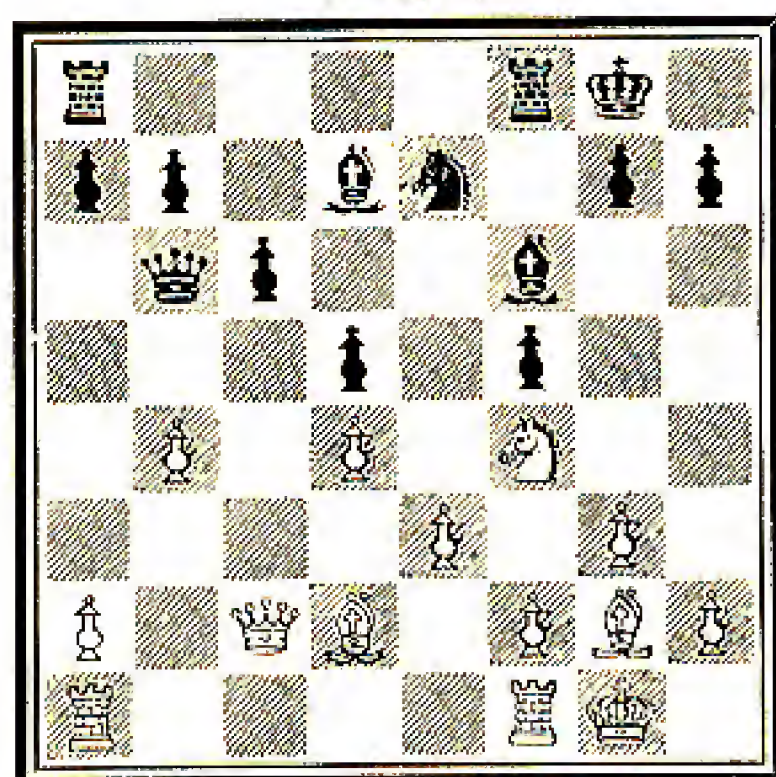
See the previous note.

15 P-QKt4!
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Very well played. This is the minority attack (advance of two White Pawns against three Black Pawns) with a number of objectives: (a) exerting pressure on the Black QP by attacking its support, the QBP; (b) opening up new attacking lines on the Queen-side, which will chiefly be controlled by White because of his preferable development; (c) utilizing these newly-opened lines for a further penetration of Black's position; (d) creating—by means of the ultimate P-QKt5—a weak Black Pawn on QKt2 or QB3.

These objectives are fundamental to the whole further course of the game and should be borne in mind through all the remaining play.

Gleason



Booth

15	Kt-B1
16 P-QR4	P-QR3
17 P-Kt5?	. . . . .

Offering a Pawn without sufficient compensation, for after 17 . . . RPxP; 18 Pxp, RxR; 19 RxR, QxKtP etc., it is not clear how White obtains compensation for the sacrificed Pawn. Simply QR-Kt1 was in order.

17	RPxP
18 Pxp	Kt-Q3?
19 Pxp	Pxp
20 QR-Kt1	. . . . .

White has now the kind of position he would have had after the more accurate 17 QR-Kt1. The play now proceeds as indicated in the note to White's 15th move.

20	Q-Q1
21 Q-Kt3	K-R1
22 KR-QB1	Kt-K5
23 B-Kt4	B-K2

Parting with his effective Bishop for White's ineffective Bishop (see the note to White's 13th move); but his position was very uncomfortable in any event.

24 BxB	QxB
25 Q-B2	P-Kt4
26 Kt-Q3!	. . . . .

Black's weakness on the black squares is accentuated by the wonderful perspectives available to this Knight, as compared with the ineffectual Black Bishop.

26	QR-B1
27 Kt-K5	QR-B2
28 KtxB	. . . . .

It would have been even stronger to defer this exchange. Why be in a hurry to swap a well-posted piece for a poorly posted one?

28	QxKt
29 R-Kt6	KR-B1
30 Q-Kt2	K-Kt1
31 R-Kt1	. . . . .

It is very questionable whether White has pursued the proper strategy hereabouts by transferring his heavy pieces from the QB to the QKt file. The object of this transfer was of course to "infiltrate" via QKt7; but by relaxing the pressure on the QB file, White has allowed . . . P-B4.

31	Kt-Q3
--------------	-------

Here and in the subsequent play, Black should take advantage of the opportunity to play . . . P-B4. True, this would give him an isolated QP, but on the other hand he would have counterplay on the QB file. As Black plays, he is left with another weakness but with no counterplay whatever. Hence the result is not surprising.

32 Q-R2	K-Kt2	39 R-Kt6	R-Q1
33 B-B1!	Kt-K5	40 RxP	R-Q3
34 Q-Kt2	K-B2	41 B-Kt5	P-B5
35 B-Q3	Q-K3	42 R-B7	Kt-B3
36 B-R6	R-KKt1	43 B-Q3ch	K-R3
37 R-Kt7!	RxR	44 RxPch	Resigns
38 QxRch	K-Kt3		

Go back and again read the note to White's 15th move, so that you can see how 15 P-QKt4! worked out. An extremely instructive positional game, in the main very ably played by White.

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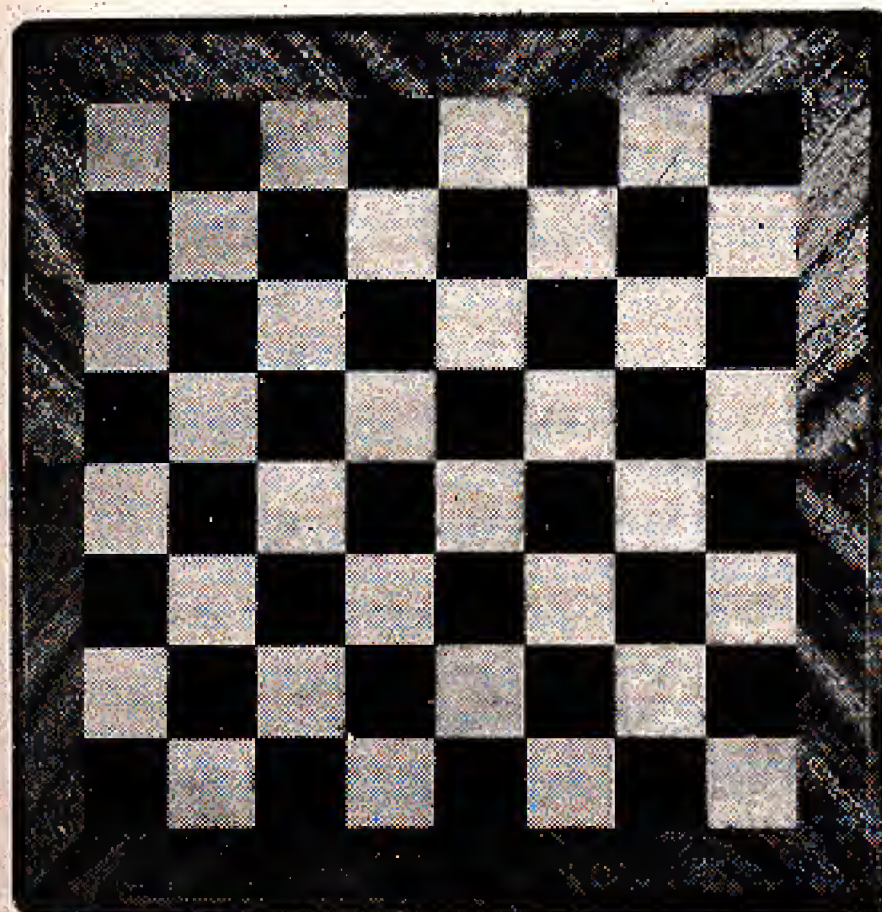
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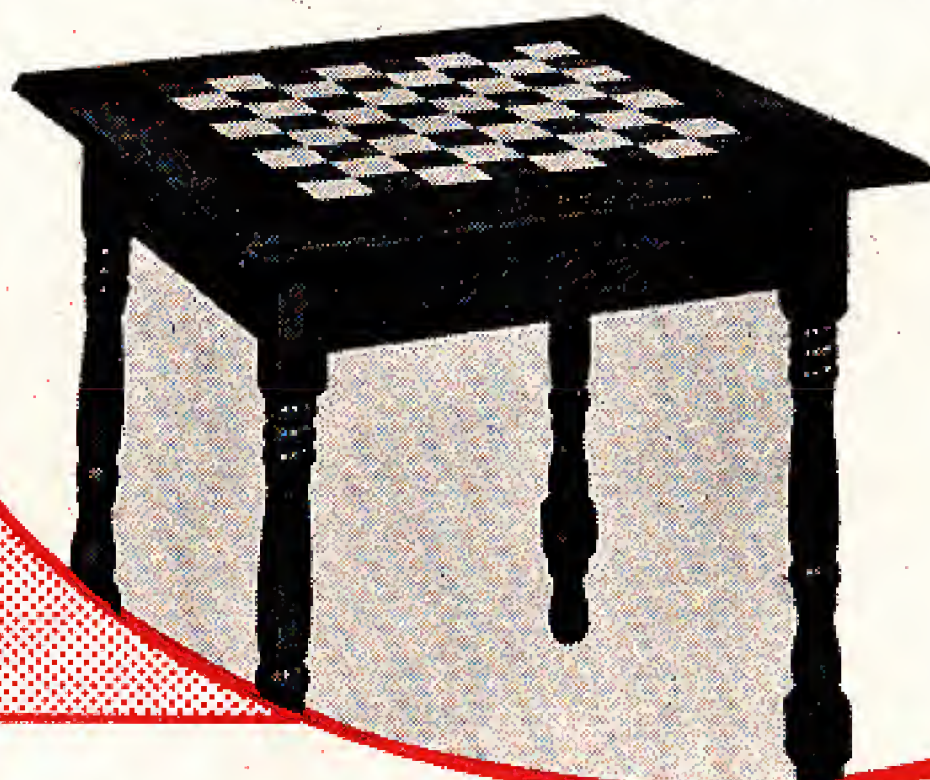
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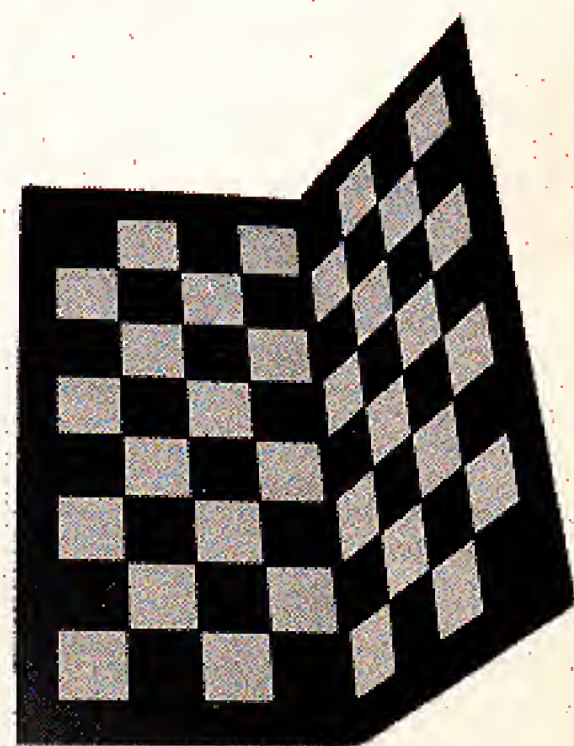
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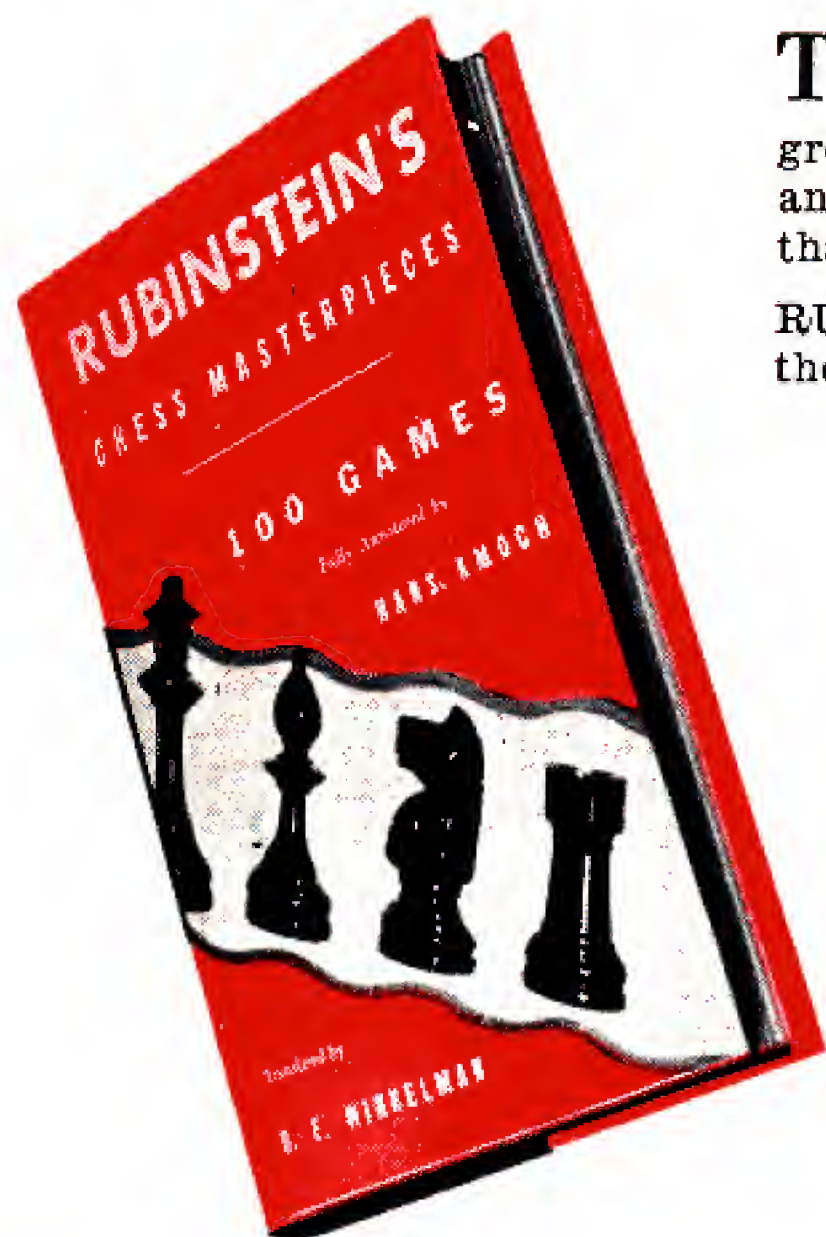
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Vol. X, No. 3, March, 1942

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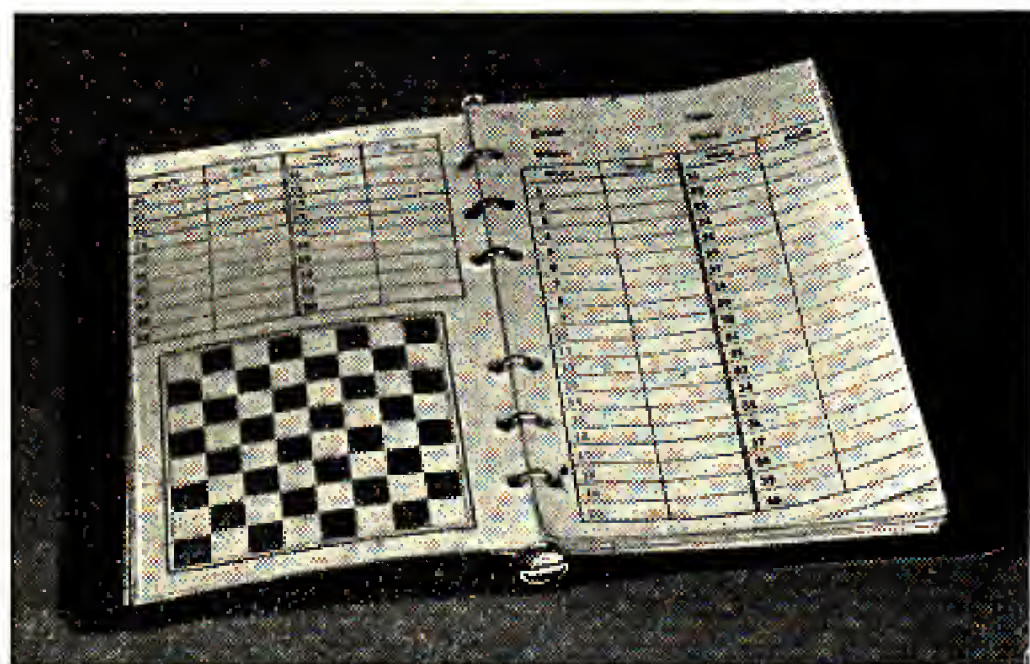
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LETTERS

Readers are Invited to Use these Columns
for Their Comments and Suggestions on
All Matters of Interest to Chess Players.

Reply to Edward Lasker

Sirs:

Mr. Edward Lasker's letter concerning the
playing schedule at the 1941 New York State
Chess Association Congress deals with an im-
portant point, does not take recognition of all
the facts and distorts the picture as a whole.

I am glad that members of tournament com-
mittees were called "fine gentlemen" because
the meaning of that term has always been quite
well understood. Nor does being a gentleman
necessarily invalidate one's judgment. Surely
no one supposes that only chess masters are
acquainted with the strain and fatigue of in-
tense concentration.

The 1941 NYSCA Tournament Committee
knew very well that the schedule for the
masters was too heavy. How then did such a
schedule come about? The players who came to
Hamilton last August were greater in numbers
and quality than even recent NYSCA develop-
ment and fine prospects for 1941 could possibly
lead us to expect. The Tournament Committee,
confronted by this situation, consulted the mas-
ters. The final arrangement was the result
of such consultation. Everyone who was at
Hamilton knows that.

The Tournament Committee and I made spe-
cial efforts to get from everyone suggestions
for improvement of the Congress next year.
Before the end of the week we had worked out
modifications that would prevent a recurrence
of the too-heavy schedule. We gave assurance
that the schedule for masters another year
would not exceed one tournament game a day
with the exception of one day on which two
games would be played. We received assur-
ances, on the other hand, that this program
would be satisfactory. No one was prevented
from airing his views at that time.

The Congress has been, and shall continue to
be, made up of several tournaments represent-
ing different levels of skill. The policy we
follow is that chess should be on as broad a
foundation as possible and all kinds of players
should be given tournament experience. Be-
sides one never knows when or from whence
a fine player may arise. This past summer the
Brilliancy Prize for the Master's Section of the
Championship Class was won by a young
fellow who, but a few years ago, played in his
first tournament in our lowest class. In suc-
cessive years he worked his way up by winning
progressively higher tournaments until this
year he participated with credit in our highest
class. My observation is that players in lower
classes take their chess very seriously and, in
no case, approach their tournament games in
"the spirit of pleasurable chess debauch."

Perhaps, under the circumstances, it is neces-
sary to emphasize that the several tournaments
of the NYSCA Congress run parallel with each
other but do not compete with each other. For
instance, Class A has its own prizes, its own
prize winners and does not compete with the

Championship Class. The masters need not be aware that other tournaments exist in their vicinity.

As a matter of fact I have found the masters most cooperative. We have appreciated, all of us, their coming to Hamilton year by year in steadily increasing numbers. On the other hand, we have felt that we had something to give over and above the modest prizes we offered. Such facilities as we have have been theirs. All in all we are making no apologies.

Chess does not flourish by the efforts of one class of supporters. This is no time to create or accentuate barriers between masters and other people.

C. HAROLD KING

President, N. Y. State Chess Ass'n
Hamilton, N. Y.

The Fried Liver Attack

Sirs:

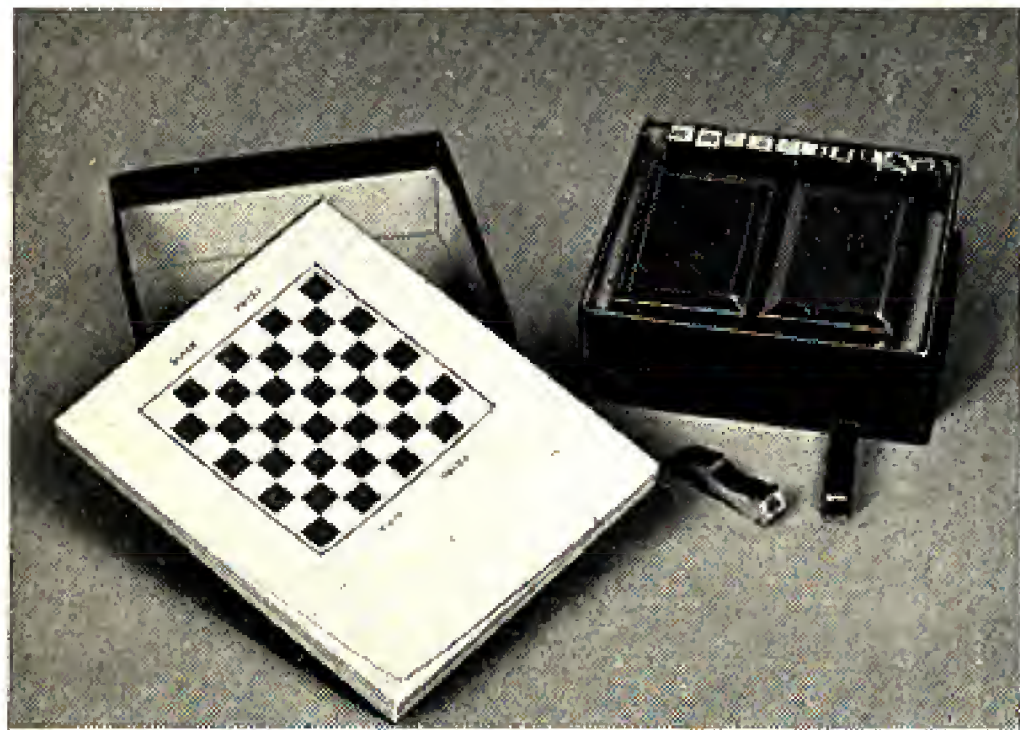
I believe you know that "Fried Liver" is a translation of "Fegatello" which means "cooked liver". It also is used as an Italian idiom of speech when applied to a person who is a push-over, or easy to beat, saying "I'll make cooked liver out of you." However, this started with Polerio in 1575—1600 in Italy and the first to use the English translation is probably Mr. E. P. Eliot, President of the Los Angeles Chess Club, when he played in 1900 in Chicago with Sydney Johnson and others. He used it extensively.

ANTHONY MORGAN

Los Angeles, Calif.

Sirs:

In his review of a Two Knights Defense game in the January issue, Fred Reinfeld asks if any reader can tell him how the name "Fried Liver" came to be applied to the famous variation in which White sacrifices a Knight.



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Years ago, in Leadville, Colo., I indulged in a weekly encounter with C. T. Menzel and when opportunity offered, I adopted this form of attack. It was stated in an old chess book that the Italians had used the word "Fegatello" to describe this particular line of play. This comes close to meaning "Fried Liver" and Menzel always used this expression. Later, after leaving Leadville, Menzel took up correspondence chess with great success; it would not be unlikely that he used the expression on his postal cards and thus gave it currency.

Why Italian writers selected this word to describe the maneuver was not stated in the book. The dictionary definition of Fegatello is "A bit of liver rolled up in its caul".

H. C. BUTLER

Denver, Colo.

Better and Better

Sirs:

The current issue of CHESS REVIEW came this morning. Starting a few months back from a standard already high, it gets better and better—and better.

WALTER S. IVINS

Tucson, Ariz.

Sirs:

May I congratulate you on the latest issue. It was by far the best yet. The pictures, format, features and text show a vast improvement. There is really no comparison between the old CHESS REVIEW and the readability of the new.

It may interest you to know that this seems to be a general opinion. At a meeting of Westchester chess players on February 28th it came in for a lot of favorable comment that I know would have pleased you. Mr. John Barnhart, whom you know, said he thought this last issue was the best he had ever seen of any chess magazine. "It's obvious," he said, "that someone is working on it who knows the publication business."

New York, N. Y.

ROSSER REEVES

Sirs:

I consider CHESS REVIEW definitely the finest chess publication on the market today. It is full of life and does much to promote chess activities. I particularly like the Baron Munchausen stories. Certainly such a grand game as chess should not always be looked at in too serious a light. I like Chess Quizz and the more pictures the better. How about a section sometime devoted to photos and activities of many chess amateurs.

CARLTON M. FENLEY

South Portland, Maine

To readers Ivins and Fenley, Advertising Man Reeves, Newspaper Publisher Barnhart and the many other subscribers who have expressed their appreciation of our efforts, we extend our grateful thanks. That others feel as they do is evidenced by the 50% increase in circulation in the past eight months.—Ed.

FRONT COVER portrait is by CHESS REVIEW photographer NED GOLDSCHMIDT, 52 West 58th Street, New York, N. Y.

José Raoul Capablanca

On Saturday evening, March 7th, José R. Capablanca sat watching a skittles game at New York's Manhattan Chess Club. He was in his usual excellent spirits, seemingly full of life and vigor. He joked and "kibitzed" with the others surrounding the board.

Suddenly the Cuban Grandmaster's voice thickened. "Help me — help me remove my coat," he gasped, and fell to the floor. Carried to a couch, he lapsed into a coma before the arrival of medical help. Rushed to Mt. Sinai Hospital, Capablanca died at 5:30 a. m., never having regained consciousness. A cerebral hemorrhage was the cause of his death.

Thus, with dramatic but merciful swiftness, passed the most famous figure in contemporary chess. To the farthest ends of the earth, Capablanca and Chess were almost synonymous. While the names of other men needed explanation, the magic name of Capablanca was sufficient in itself. The whole world knew that he was a chess genius, a chess champion.

At the time of his death Capablanca was commercial attache of the Cuban Embassy but had spent most of his time in New York, since his arrival here last May. The Cuban Ambassador, Dr. Aurelio F. Concheso, came from Washington to pay his respects to his friend as he lay in state. The Consular Service was represented by Consul General Roberto Hernandez and New York Consul Alfred Hernandez.

With ceremonies usually reserved for a Colonel killed in active service, Capablanca was laid to rest in Havana on March 14th. General Batista, President of Cuba, took personal charge of the funeral arrangements.

Capablanca leaves a widow, his second wife, the former Princess Olga Chagodalf of Russia; a son and daughter, José R. Jr., and Gloria, children of his first marriage; and a younger brother.

As Reti has so well expressed it, chess was Capablanca's "mother tongue" in which he "couched his thoughts in the proper terms with ease." Born in Havana, Cuba, on November 19, 1888, he learned to play the game at the age of four. His father and grandfather, both Spanish Army Officers, played chess. Young José was brought up to regard chess as a natural accompaniment of the home. He learned the

game in the same subconscious way that a child learns to speak.

José Capablanca, however, was not an ordinary child. He was possessed of that mysterious genius for the game which manifests itself in few individuals. Others may look at the chess board and see inanimate pieces of wood on checkered squares but Capablanca saw a living, moving, dynamic picture in which the Queens and Bishops and Rooks and Knights radiated their power. At a glance he saw how their forces were concentrated on certain squares, left others weak. Whereas the ordinary mortal laboriously calculates the outcome of a series of moves and soon becomes befuddled, this boy followed the changing picture of the board with effortless ease. In his mind, the pieces moved from square to square and the final position stood out sharp and clear. Like most chess prodigies, he could not explain this gift. He just "saw" it, that was all.

When Capablanca joined the Havana Chess Club he was by far the youngest member but was soon taking the measure of the older men. At the age of twelve he astonished his countrymen by winning the chess championship of Cuba, in a match with J. Corzo, by a score of 4—0 with six draws.

This early training and experience was reflected in Capablanca's later play. To quote again from Richard Reti:

"In one's native language grammar is an unnecessary crutch, which is replaced by one's feeling for the language, the rich experience stored in one's subconscious mind. And Capablanca has the finest possible feeling for chess. Just by referring to that superior pattern in his mind he has succeeded in pointing out errors of exaggeration in many of the old rules."

As a youth, Capablanca attended a finishing school in New York and studied engineering at Columbia University. It was in this period that he developed much of his strength as a chess master. He studied the end-game exhaustively and played thousands of skittle games for money stakes so that he was forced to concentrate. He became a member of the Manhattan Chess Club and at the age of 18 was considered one of the leading players in this country.



José Raúl Capablanca

Chess Champion of the World 1921-1927

Born in Havana, Cuba
November 19th, 1888

Died in New York
March 8th, 1942

It was in 1909 that Capablanca obtained recognition as the outstanding player of Pan-America. In that year, as a young man of 20, he defeated the American Champion Frank J. Marshall in an unofficial match by the remarkable score of 8—1 with 14 drawn games. Two years later he made his first European appearance at the International Tournament in San Sebastian, Spain. It was a brilliant debut. Against such outstanding masters as Rubinstein, Vidmar and other top-flight competition, he won first prize with the loss of only one game.

For many years thereafter, the name of Capablanca became increasingly famous. Apart from a string of international chess victories, there was something in his romantic background, his polished manner, his handsome appearance, even the euphony of his name itself, which caught the public's fancy. People who had never played chess in their lives knew his name, respected his talents, admired his accomplishments.

His achievement at San Sebastian, in 1911, stamped Capablanca as the leading contender for the world title. He attempted to arrange a match with Dr. Lasker without success. When the latter won the St. Petersburg Tournament in 1914, defeating Capablanca in a famous game, the aspirations of the Cuban temporarily subsided. Furthermore, war conditions made it impossible to hold a match for the title. During the war, Capablanca competed in three tournaments in New York and won first prize each time.

After the armistice he returned to Europe and again attempted to arrange a match. Dr. Lasker had relinquished the title but Capablanca refused to accept this and insisted that they play for the championship. Finally, the match was agreed upon and was held in his native Havana in 1921. Capablanca won the championship of the world by a score of 4—0 with ten drawn games.

The new world champion then won the great international tournament in London in 1922 with the tremendous score of eleven wins, no losses, four draws. It was around this time that he began to be spoken of as "unbeatable"—a "chess machine" overcoming all opposition with deadly accuracy and precision. As a result of his early training he never got into time-trouble, never committed a serious blunder. From 1916 to 1924 Capablanca did not lose a single game of chess in master play. For twenty years, from 1911 to 1931, he was never lower than third in all the tournaments in which he competed.

Capablanca reigned as world champion from 1921 to 1927. Near the end of his reign, he achieved one of his greatest successes when he won first place in the four-round tournament of six masters at New York. The "coming man" Alekhine competed in this tourney and placed second. A match was arranged between them for the title and everybody expected Capablanca to win with ease.

The match was held in Buenos Aires. In the very first game the champion was defeated. He never recovered from the psychological handicap of this initial set-back and lost by a score of 6—3 with 25 drawn games.

Endless negotiations for a return match have taken place ever since 1927. Capablanca accused Alekhine of demanding impossible conditions while the new champion claimed that the terms were the same as those he had been called upon to meet. Whatever the reason, no return match could be arranged.

Up to the time of his death, Capablanca was still striving to prove that he could defeat Alekhine. He came to this country last May in order to interest the U. S. Chess Federation in sponsoring a title match in this country. An attempt was made to bring Alekhine here but the champion was unable to obtain passports.

Perhaps it is just as well that this final attempt failed. Of recent years, Capablanca's power had waned. Since losing the title, he had registered many important tournament and match victories, including the famous tourneys at Moscow and Nottingham, 1936, but the young generation of Masters were beginning to outshine the ex-champion. He experienced more and more difficulty in maintaining his position. The man who had never been in time-trouble was no longer able to disregard the clock. He found it increasingly hard to concentrate. When he gave his last simultaneous exhibition at the Marshall Chess Club on November 6th, 1941, the players and audience could not help noticing how laborious he found this once simple task. The "chess machine" was beginning to run down.

Now he is gone. His remains lie buried in his native Havana. But the name of Capablanca and the games of Capablanca will live forever.

—K.H.

In the near future CHESS REVIEW will publish, in serial form, a selection of Capablanca's best games of chess—*Ed.*

SEIDMAN VICTOR IN CLUB TOURNEY

Herbert Seidman of Brooklyn, whose portrait appears on our front cover this month, is the new champion of the Marshall Chess Club. In the annual tournament to decide who is the strongest player in this famous club, Seidman emerged the victor with the shattering score of 11—1. For the last two years the title has been held by Reuben Fine, who was unable to defend it this year.

The final standings were as follows:

	W	L	D	Score
H. Seidman	10	0	2	11 — 1
A. E. Santasiere	9	2	1	9½ — 2½
Louis Levy	7	3	2	8 — 4
Milton Hanauer	6	4	2	7 — 5
J. Collins	3	3	6	6 — 6
C. Pilnick	5	5	2	6 — 6
A. Bakst	4	5	3	5½ — 6½
H. Fajans	4	5	3	5½ — 6½
J. Richman	5	6	1	5½ — 6½
S. Bruzza	3	6	3	4½ — 7½
J. Hidalgo, Jr.	3	6	3	4½ — 7½
I. Rivise	2	7	3	3½ — 8½
D. Levine	1	10	1	1½ — 10½

Seidman was held to a draw by Santasiere and Collins, won all his other games.

Santasiere, playing in this annual event for the twentieth time, won second prize. He lost to Seidman and Levy, drew with Collins, won the rest.

Louis Levy, regarded as one of the comers among the large group of young college play-

ers in the club, finished third. Hanauer showed greatly improved form and came in fourth. Some games from the tourney, annotated by the players themselves, are given below.

ENGLISH OPENING

(Notes by Herbert Seidman)

M. Hanauer		H. Seidman	
White		Black	
1 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	5 P-Kt5	P-B3
2 Kt-KB3	P-KKt3	6 P-QR4	P-Q4
3 P-QKt4	B-Kt2	7 P-K3	O-O
4 B-Kt2	P-QR4	8 B-K2	QKt-Q2
9 O-O		R-K1	

Angling for . . . P-K4. Though White prevents this break, he does so at the expense of a passive QB and a position in which Black has more freedom.

10 PxQP	PxQP	12 QKt-Q2	B-B4
11 P-Q4	Kt-Kt3	13 Q-Kt3	Kt-K5!
14 KtxKt!?			

Initiating a doubtful combination, 14 QR-QB1 is preferable.

14	PxKt
15 Kt-Kt5	

If 15 Kt-Q2, P-K4 with advantage to Black.

15	P-K3	17 KtxKBP	KxKt
16 P-B4	P-KR3!	18 P-Kt4	Q-Q4!

Either White overlooked this move or underestimated its strength. Black now gets a big edge on the Q-side while White's two Bishops are reduced to passivity. 19 QxQ, KtxQ; 20 PxB, KtxKP leaves White's game in shreds so his next move is practically forced.

19 Q-Q1	KR-QB1!	21 Q-Q2	B-B1
20 PxB	KPxP	22 B-QB3?	

22 KR QB1 is necessary though White's position is far from satisfactory after 22 . . . B-Kt5.

22	Q-Kt6
23 BxP	

Leading to complications with an unpredictable outcome. However, after 23 KR-QB1, B-R6! 24 R-B2, Kt-Q4!, Black maintains the advantage.

23	RxB!
24 QxR	GxPch
25 R-B2	

Or 25 K-R1, QxB; 26 QxKt, R-B7 and a quick mate.

25	QxQP	27 R-KB1	Kt-Q4
26 R-Q1	Q-K6	28 Q-K1	R-B7

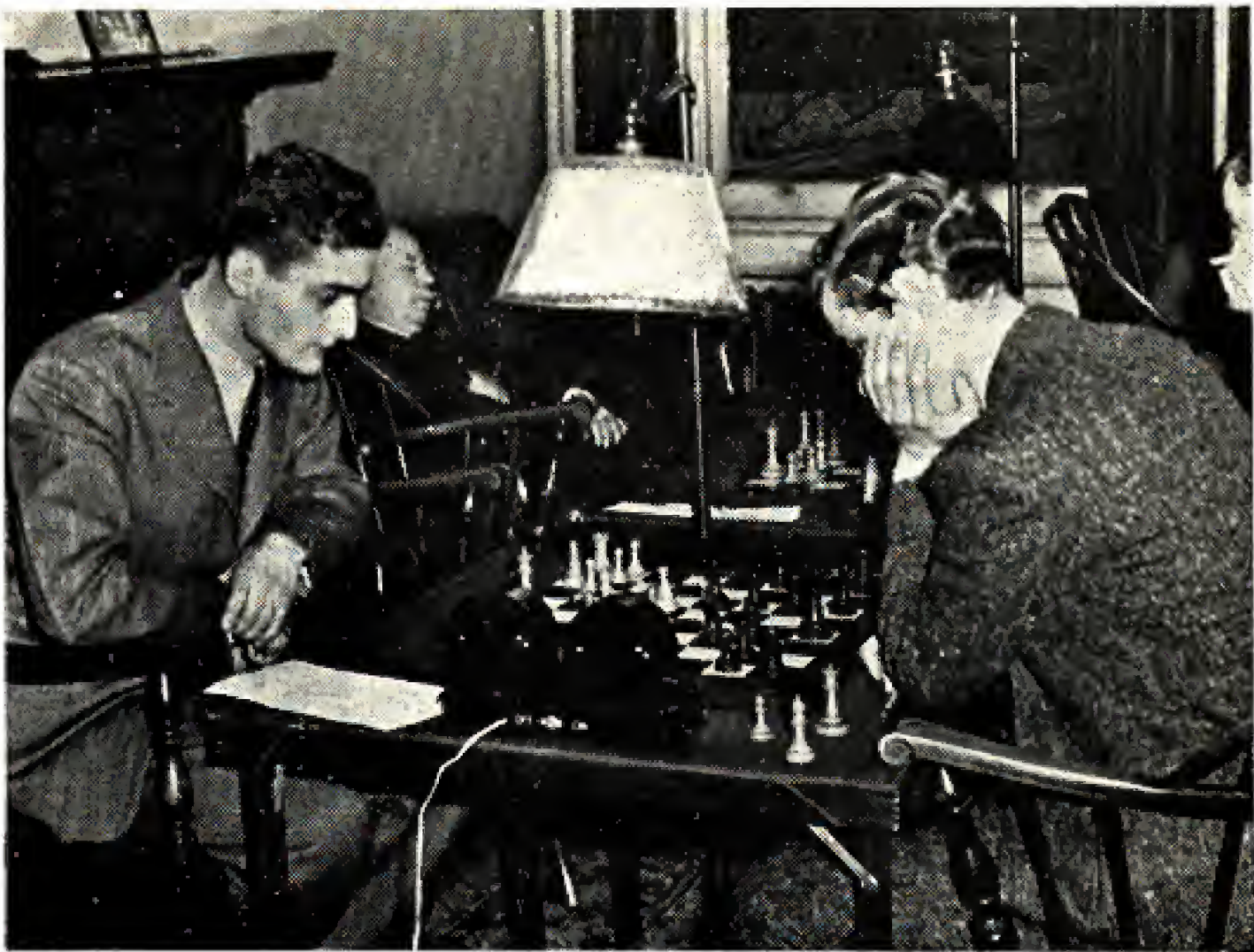
Threatening . . . B-B4 with an overwhelming game. 28 . . . B-B4 at once was also playable but not as sharp, e. g. 28 . . . B-B4; 29 B-B4, Q-Q5 (not 29 . . . R-Q1? 30 QxQ, BxQ; 31 R-Q1, K-K3; 32 K-B1, BxR; 33 KxB, P-Kt3; 34 P-R5! PxP; 35 RxKt! RxR; 36 P-Kt6 wins); 30 Q-B1? (if 30 BxKtch, QxB and Black wins the ending), QxB!; 31 QxQ, BxRch, etc.



ANTHONY E. SANTASIERE won second prize. Looking on is Marshall Club Treasurer HENRY LEEDS.

LOUIS LEVY plays A. BAKST in the Marshall Club Championship Tourney.

Pink-cheeked, good-natured Levy has a fiery gleam in his eyes when he plays chess. In skittle games he gathers the captured pieces in both his hands, twisting and grinding them together, or fondling them like a miser with his gold. Ex-captain of the N. Y. U. chess team, Levy plays brilliant chess, is competing in the preliminaries of the U. S. Championship Tourney.



Note also that 28 . . . KtxP?? 29 B-B4ch wins for White!

29 B-Q1 QxQ 31 R-B2 B-B4ch
30 RxQ R-B8 32 K-R1

If 32 K-Kt2, Kt-K6ch (not 32 . . . RxR? 33 BxR, Kt-K6ch; 34 K-Kt3, KtxB; 35 R-QB1!); 33 RxKt, BxR; 34 RxR, BxR wins.

32 RxR
33 BxR KtxP
34 P-R5

A very difficult ending results after 34 BxP, PxR; 35 RxP but Black should win with best play.

34 P-K6
35 P-R6

35 P-Kt6, threatening P-R6 seems to offer White better chances.

35 PxP 37 P-R4 K-K4
36 PxP K-B3 38 B-Kt1

Preventing Black's entry with 38 . . . K-Q5 which can now be met by 39 R-Q1ch, K-B6? 40 R-B1ch, followed by 41 RxR. White aims to approach the passed pawn with his King via R2 and Kt3.

38 P-K7 40 RxPch K-B5
39 B-Q3! KtxB 41 R-B2 B-R2??

As so often happens, Black plays well in time-trouble but blunders on emerging from the pressure. 41 . . . B-K6 was the only move, saving a vital tempo, and after 42 R-K2, B-Q5! 43 R-K7, K-Kt5, Black wins easily.

42 R-B7 B-K6
43 P-R5?

43 P-R7 was the move, and after 43 . . . BxP; 44 RxR, K-Kt5; 45 R-R3, Kt-B5; 46 R-R5, a win for Black is very doubtful.

43 P-Kt4
44 R-B4ch K-B6
45 R-B3

Attempting to draw the King away from the White RP, when 46 R-B7, followed by P-R7 would be effective.

45 K-K7
46 R-B7 K-B8!

Threatening . . . Kt-B7ch followed by . . . B-B5 mate and win of Rook!

47 R-B4 P-Kt5

Another way would be 47 . . . B-Kt8; 48 R-B2; Kt-B7ch, etc.

48 R-R4 P-Kt6
49 R-R1ch Kt-B8
Resigns

The following game is annotated for CHESS REVIEW by 3rd Prize Winner Louis Levy.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by Louis Levy)

Jack Collins	Louis Levy
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5
4 Q-B2	P-B4
5 PxP	Kt-B3
6 Kt-B3	BxP
7 P-QR3	P-QR4
8 P-K3	. . . .

This move, played with the intention of fianchettoing the QB, allows Black to assume the initiative. With 8 B-Kt5 followed by 9 P-K4, White could retain the advantage of the first move and get a firm grip on the center.

8 P-QKt3
9 B-K2 B-Kt2
10 O-O O-O
11 P-QKt3 Kt-KKt5

Striving for a Dutch formation with good attacking chances.

12 B-Kt2 P-B4
13 Kt-QR4 Q-K2
14 P-KR3 Kt-B3
15 KtxB PxKt

Black could not very well avoid the exchange of his important KB but in compensation gets a Pawn on QB4 which gives him a center packed with potential power.

16 KR-Q1	P-Q3
17 QR-Kt1	Kt-Q1

Threatening . . . P-K4 as well as . . . B-K5 immediately.

18 Kt-Q2	P-K4
19 P-B3	.....

If 19 QxP, Kt-K5; 20 Q-R5, P-Kt3; 21 Q-Kt4, KtxP wins at least an exchange for Black.

19	Kt-R4
20 Kt-B1	Kt-K3
21 Q-Q2	QR-Q1
22 B-B3	Q-Kt4
23 Q-K1	P-B5

Even stronger was 23 . . . P-K5; 24 P-B4 (necessary, or else 24 . . . P-B5 would tear White's position wide open), KtxP; 25 PxKt, KtxP; 26 Kt-K3, KtxPch; 27 K-R2, QxKt; 28 PxKt, Q-B5 ch; 29 Q-Kt3, QxQch; 30 KxQ, P-B5ch; 31 K-R2, P-B6 and White will have to give back a piece and his game is lost.

Although there are many other variations possible, the above moves appear best for each side. In any case, positions like this generally favor the offensive player.

24 P-K4	BxP
25 R-Kt2	B-Kt2
26 BxRP	R-Q2

My original intention 26 . . . P-K5 would now be questionable because of 27 BxR, KtxB (unfortunately a tempo must be lost recapturing this piece); 28 PxP and neither 28 . . . BxP nor 28 . . . P-B6 is decisive.

27 P-KR4	Q-Kt3
28 B-Q3	Q-B3
29 B-B3	R(Q2)-Q1

Consolidating the position before continuing the attack.

30 P-QKt4	P-KKt4
31 PxBP	KtxP
32 PxP	.....

White's last two moves, played in time pressure, were ill-advised and a quick decision is now reached.

32	QxP
33 B-K4	BxB
34 PxB	Kt-KKt6
35 Kt-R2	Kt(B4)xP
36 B-Kt4	R-B3
37 Kt-B3	Q-R4
Resigns	

The annotations of the following game are supplied by International Master Edward Lasker, the distinguished author of "Chess Strategy" and the new book "Chess For Fun and Chess For Blood."

Marshall Club Championship, 6th round

(Notes by Edward Lasker)

BISHOP'S OPENING

Olaf Ulvestad	Ed. Lasker
White	Black
1. P-K4	P-K4
2 B-B4	.....

Suspicious! He must have something new up his sleeve, or he must have seen how badly I played the game which I won last year against Adams, I thought. I must avoid that gioco.

2	Kt-KB3
3 P-Q3	B-B4

With P-KB4 White can now lead into the King's Gambit declined. I was wondering whether my opponent had glanced back into the games I played in the match with Marshall. Well, I could hardly help it. The first chance I get I must look up what Fine says about P-Q4 in answer to P-KB4 at this stage.

4 Kt-QB3
----------	-------

Hum! He is still playing with the thought of P-KB4, evidently. Shall I now play P-B3? But that would possibly run into the Adams game again, if 5 Kt-B3, P-Q4 should follow. On the other hand, I could play P-Q3 instead of P-Q4. But then my Queen's Knight cannot get into play so easily. And if I want to consider P-Q3, I might as well play it right away and leave open the option of playing either Kt-B3 or P-B3, depending on Whites' continuation.

4	P-Q3
5 P-KR3	.....

Well, I declare. This I certainly had not expected. Can't be good, either. Gives me the initiative. Of course, he wants to play B-KKt5 and Kt-Q5. But the good old move B-K3 should provide against that. This Bishop has no better square now anyhow. Therefore:

5	B-K3
6 P-KKt4	.....

This time I hardly believed my eyes. Who on earth conceived that attack? Surely not my esteemed opponent whose logical discussions in CHESS REVIEW on the theme of rapid development I had enjoyed rather recently in connection with his new move in the two Knights' defense? Does he want to chase my King's Knight in order to lodge his Knight on Q5? Does he expect me to play P-KR3? Hasn't he read my CHESS STRATEGY? Is some new-fangled combination to refute my general principles? No, sir, General principles **must** be right. Therefore, let's go on with the development.

6	Kt-B3
7 P-Kt5	Kt-Q2
8 Kt-Q5	.....

Well, he still has only two pieces in the fray. I have four of them. That Knight could easily be dislodged again from the center by making room for P-B3 with either Kt-Q5 or Kt-R4. The latter seems better because it does away with the Bishop. Any swindle possible with 9 P-Kt4? No, BxKt would refute that.

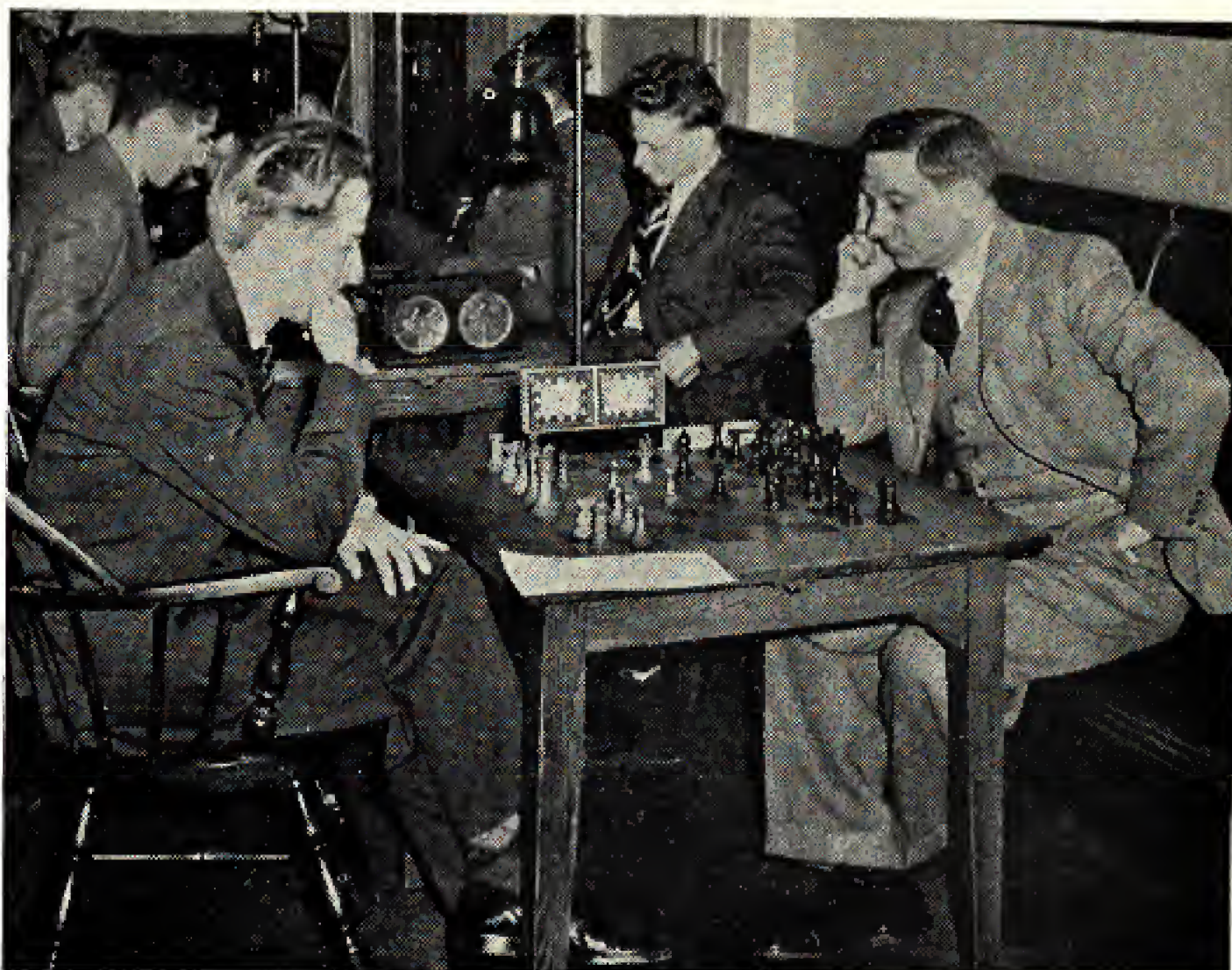
8	Kt-R4
9 Kt-KB3	KtxB
10 PxKt	P-QB3
11 Kt-K3	.....

Now, let us survey the situation. His QB Pawn is surely not very happy. True enough there would be no sense in exchanging the King's Bishop for the Knight which guards the Pawn, because my own Queen's Pawn would lose its protection. But White's Knight blocks the Queen's Bishop and before he moves, the Bishop's Pawn would have to be protected with P-Kt3, creating a hole on QB3. My Queen's Pawn I could protect with the Rook by castling on the Queen's side after playing Q-Kt3 and moving the Knight. Incidentally, from Kt3 the Queen would be attacking White's QKtP through the threat BxKt, practically forcing

OLAF ULVESTAD (left) plays White against EDWARD LASKER in the Marshall Club Tournament. Ulvestad has made an exhaustive study of the openings, published his findings in **CHESS CHARTS**. His analysis aroused great interest and controversy.

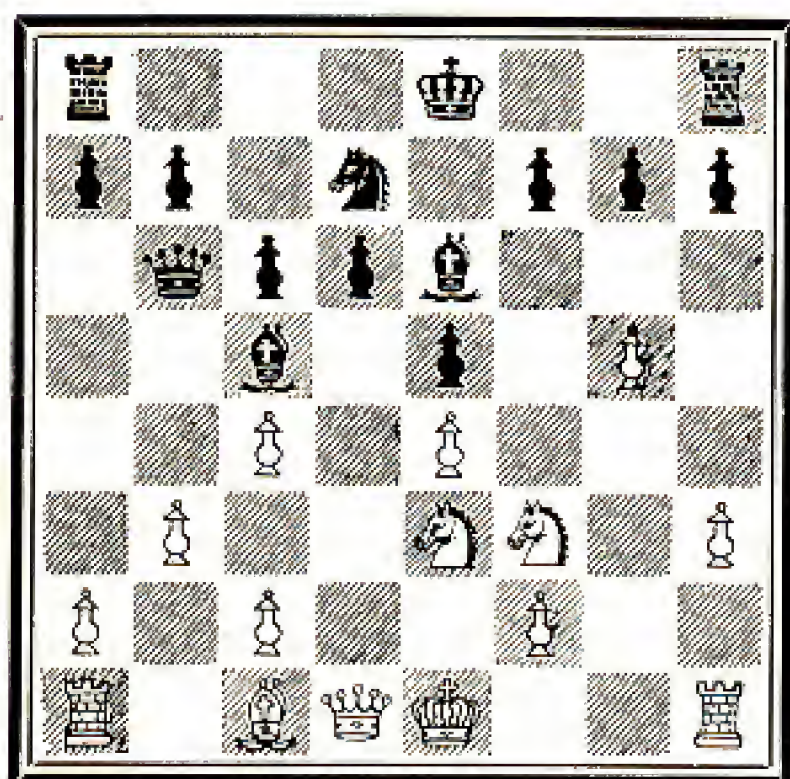
Edward Lasker is the distinguished author of "Chess Strategy" and "Chess For Fun and Chess For Blood."

Both these players were forced to withdraw from the Marshall tourney.



P-QKt3. And then P-QR4 should be very powerful, or B-Kt5ch? Well, anyway:

11 Q-Kt3
12 P-Kt3



With the hole on White's QB3 the first thought would naturally be B-Kt5ch. After 13 B-Q2 the Knight could attack the King's Pawn from B4. But 14 P-B3 might cause trouble then. Oh no, it wouldn't. Kt-Q6ch, 15 K-K2, Kt-B5ch would make room again for the Bishop to retreat, and he could not very well follow up with 17 P-Kt4 because BxPch would be the answer. But how about 15 K-B1 in reply to my check on Q6? After B-B4, 16 P-Kt4, BxKt; 17 BxB my Queen and my Knight would be attacked. BxP would then yield no advantage, on account of 18 BxQ, Kt-Kt7ch; 19 K-Kt2, KtxQ; 20 RxKt, PxB; 21 RxP.

My goodness, there must be something decisive in this position if there is any justice. With all that advantage in development and two Bishops to boot? How about P-B4? After 13 PxP, BxP; 14 KtxB, BxPch; 15 K-K2, O-O; 16 KtxQP, P-K5; 17 Kt-R2, B-Kt6; 18 B-K3 he would be finished in fine shape with R-B7ch. But that looks too good to be true. Let's see again: After 15 . . . O-O, could he perhaps play B-K3? Ouch! He really could. After BxB, KtxB I can't get at him.

Well, back once more to B-Kt5ch. At the end of that combination, with his King on KB1 and his QB Pawn hanging, there should be a move for me to . . . why, certainly! I simply go to R3 with the Queen when he attacks it with his Bishop on his K3, and then he cannot take my Knight because BxP would win his Queen. P-Kt5 would do him no good either, because after Pxp he still cannot capture the Knight.

Running through all these variations had taken a lot of time, and in spite of all the usual efforts not to devote too much time to the opening my clock showed an hour gone. Still, I had to analyze what would happen if White first exchanged Bishops and interposed the Queen on Q2. Exchanging Queens would then give me at least a very favorable ending, I concluded, as P-KR3 would open my Rook's file with strong pressure against White's Rook's Pawn. P-QR4 before exchanging would also be very strong, as 16 P-B3, Q-R6; 17 QxP? would fail on account of R-Q1! followed by Kt-Q6ch. All right, then; the check with the Bishop seemed the most forcible continuation.

12 B-Kt5ch
13 B-Q2 Kt-B4

It was now White who took a great deal of time and evidently he did not anticipate my Q-R3 in the combination cited above, for he went right ahead with what I had figured would lead to a rapid collapse of his game.

14 P-B3 Kt-Q6ch
15 K-B1 B-QB4
16 P-Kt4 BxKt
17 BxB Q-R3

White had figured only on Kt-Kt7; 18 BxQ, KtxQ; 19 RxKt, BxPch; 20 K-Kt2, PxB; 21 RxP. Now he loses two Pawns without any counter play.

18 K-Kt2 QxBP
19 Kt-Q2 QxBP
20 Q-B3 O-O
21 P-KR4 P-KB4
22 Resigns

With Black's Rooks entering the fray there is no hope for prolonged resistance.



The Game of the Month

By REUBEN FINE

Each month Grandmaster Fine explains and annotates a recently-played game considered of greatest current interest to CHESS REVIEW's readers. The Game of the Month for this issue is a "war-time" effort played a short time ago in England.

Some games are outstanding because of what does happen in them, others because of what does not. The following encounter is a combination of the two—the first part is a glorious series of lost opportunities, the second a brilliant finish in grand style.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

White	Black
L. Alexander	J. Mieses
1 P-K4	P-QB4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3

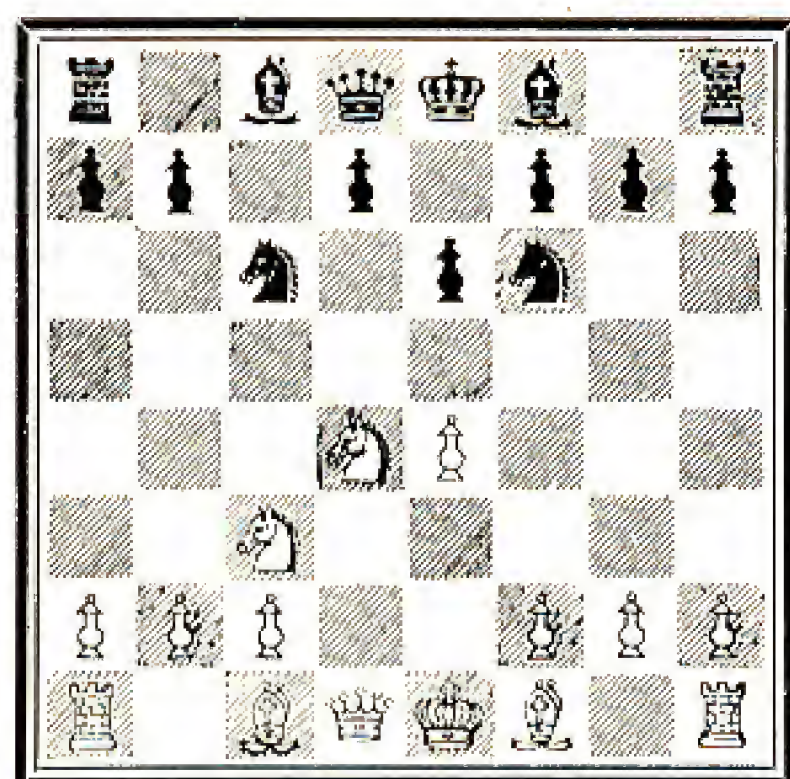
Mieses intends the Sicilian Four Knights'—Black's most enterprising counter.

3 P-Q4	PxP
4 KtxP	Kt-B3

Necessary at an early stage to prevent P-QB4, which would put a crimp in Black's hopes for counterplay on the Q-side.

5 Kt-QB3	P-K3
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Position after 5 . . . P-K3



A position of crucial importance for the theory of this opening. On the natural move 6 B-K2, B-Kt5 gives Black at least equality, for the sacrifice 7 O-O, BxKt; 8 PxP, KtxP leads to no lasting counterplay for White.

The exchange of 6 KtxKt, KtPxKt (the exchange of Queens is in White's favor) is more promising but has likewise resulted in no permanent superiority. On 7 P-K5, Kt-Q4; 8 Kt-K4, Black looks cramped, but he can secure a lively and promising position by 8 . . . Q-B2; 9 P-KB4, P-KB4!; 10 PxP e. p., KtxP(B3); 11 KtxKtch, PxKt; 12 Q-R5ch, K-Q1! and Black's

central Pawns are quite powerful. Again, the simple developing line 7 B-Q3 is met by 7 . . . P-Q4; 8 P-K5, Kt-Q2; and Black's game is solid and sound.

It has been found that the best place for White's King's Bishop in all these and similar variations is the long diagonal from KR1-QR8. Normally, the imperative necessity of quick development has led most experts to carry out this deployment with the loss of a move (B-K2-B3-Kt2). Yet if it could be shown that the fianchetto can be carried out immediately, a great advance in theory would be registered. Many attempts have been made; all ended unsuccessfully. Another try occurs here and, since White does manage to get the better of it, the game acquires added importance and interest.

6 P-KKt3!	B-Kt5
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Black sticks to the usual plan. However, since the normal reaction to a wing maneuver is a break in the center, one is compelled to ask what would happen on 6 . . . P-Q4. The reply 7 PxP, KtxP; 8 Kt(Q4)xKt, PxKt; 9 B-Kt2, B-R3 is obviously not to be feared. Nor is 7 KtxKt, PxKt; 8 P-K5, Kt-Q2 anything to worry about. Again, it would be extremely dangerous for White to try to win a Pawn by 7 B-QKt5, B-Q2 (even 7 . . . KtxP! might be tried); 8 PxP, PxP; 9 Kt(Q4)-K2, B-QKt5 etc., since White's King position is badly weakened.

But the logical 7 B-Kt2! leaves Black in some difficulties. 7 . . . B-Kt5; 8 PxP transposes back into the game, while 7 . . . PxP; 8 KtxKt, QxQch; 9 KxQ, PxKt; 10 KtxP is in White's favor because of Black's ruined Pawn position.

7 B-Kt2	P-Q4
8 PxP	KtxP
9 O-O!	....

A clever rejoinder. On 9 . . . Kt(Q4)xKt; 10 PxKt, BxP; 11 KtxKt!, PxKt; 12 R-Kt1!, B-Q2 (12 . . . QxQ; 13 RxQ, B-Q2; 14 R-Kt7 is immediately fatal); 13 B-QR3 leaves White with a tremendous pull for the Pawn. Similarly, 9 . . . BxKt; 10 KtxKt, PxKt; 11 PxP, KtxP?; 12 Q-B3, Kt-Q4; 13 P-B4 is most decidedly bad for Black. Mieses chooses the simplest line.

9	O-O
10 Kt(B3)xKt	PxKt
11 P-QB3	B-K2
12 B-K3?	....

Up to this point White has played beautifully, but here he begins to see ghosts. With 12 Kt-K2 he would hammer at the Black weakness

and secure an overwhelming position: 12 . . . B-KKt5 (12 . . . B-K3; 13 Kt-B4 is clearly inferior); 13 P-KR3, BxKt; 14 QxB, Q-Q2; 15 B-K3, QR-Q1; 16 QR-Q1 and Black's game is positionally lost because of the terribly exposed QP and White's domineering Bishops.

12 Kt-K4
13 P-KR3

If now 13 Kt-K2, B-KKt5; 14 P-KR3 the strong 14 . . . B-B6 is possible.

13 Kt-B5
14 B-B1 Kt-Kt3

Now Black need no longer lose a Pawn, but his position remains splintered. Instead of developing normally, however, White continues in a mood of agonizing fear and drifts from bad to worse. Soon Altmeister Mieses, hero of many a striking brilliancy, comes into his own.

15 K-R2

Despite seven years of intensive study I can find no reasonable explanation for this move. Perhaps the King was bored with his ivory tower and wanted to try a change of air

15 P-B4
16 P-KB4??

Truly it has been said that the threat is stronger than its fulfillment. At some future date, maybe, possibly, conceivably, . . . P-B5 will be threatened. If, when and as that happens White can always take appropriate counter-measures. Making the move now merely concedes the vital square K5 to his opponent. On 16 R-K1 Black would still have been in a bad way.

16 R-B3
17 R-K1 B-Q3
18 Q-K2 B-Q2
19 B-K3 K-R1

So that the QP will not be taken with check. On 19 . . . Q-KB1 at once, 20 Kt-Kt5 is hard to meet.

20 QR-Q1?

Again afraid of his own shadow.

20 Kt-Kt5 looks and is much stronger. If then 20 . . . Kt-B5; 21 KtxB, RxKt; 22 B-Q4 and White stands magnificently, while if 20 . . . B-Kt1; 21 QR-Q1 Black is in a bad way.

20 Q-KB1!

Preparing the entry of the other Rook. Mieses has finally completed his preparations and now switches to a counter-attack (more precisely attack, since White never deliberately threatened anybody but himself).

21 Q-Q3 R-K1
22 B-B2?

Missing his last chance for some real counter-play, 22 Kt-Kt5 was still in order.

22 R-K5!

Not too surprising, but very pretty.

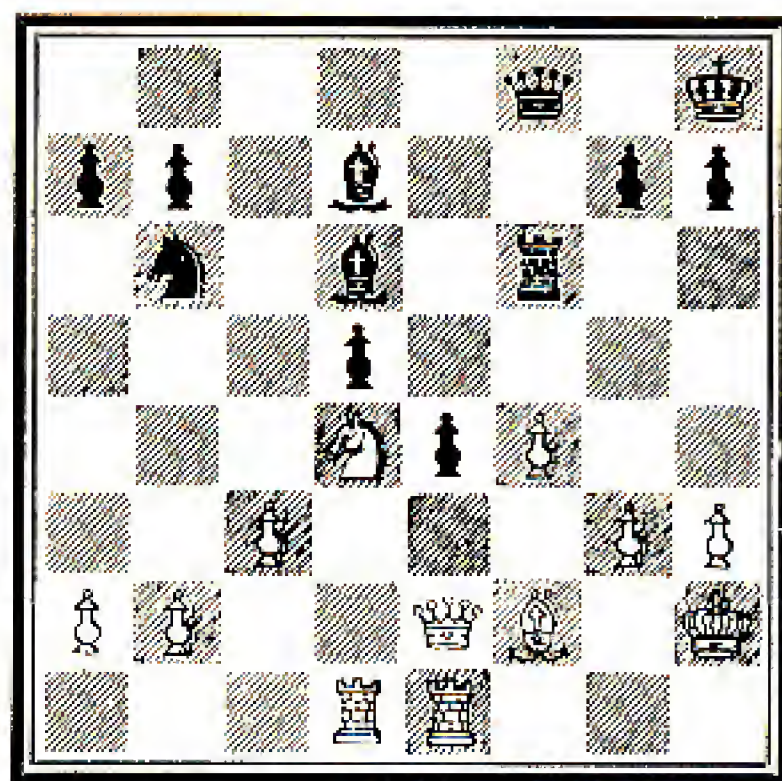
23 BxR??

It is true that Steinitz said that the way to beat a sacrifice is to accept it, but as they say at the Manhattan Chess Club, Steinitz is dead. He could still have had a playable game with 23 Kt-B2, to concentrate on the QP.

23 BPxB
24 Q-K2

It makes no difference where the Queen goes to.

Position after 24 Q-K2



24 RxP!!

The real point.

25 R-KB1

Again over-prudent. After 25 PxR, QxPch; 26 B-Kt3!, QxBch; 27 K-R1 Black cannot find the kidney punch. True, after 27 . . . QxPch; 28 K-Kt1, B-KKt5; 29 Q-Kt2, Q-R4! (29 . . . QxQch, 30 KxQ, BxR; 31 RxB should win, but in such endings, as Keres says, you can always look for a swindle); 30 R-Q2, Kt-B5; 31 R-KB2, Kt-K4 or even 31 . . . P-KR3, it is hard to find good moves for White.

25 R-R5

Not a brilliancy—the Pawn is pinned.

26 B-K1 RxPch
27 K-Kt2 Q-B1!

The most effective way for the Queen to support the K-side action.

28 R-KR1

White sticks to his policy of doing nothing that might give him a chance. The best was 28 Kt-Kt5, for on 28 . . . B-KKt5?; 29 KtxB, BxQ; 30 KtxQ, BxRch; 31 KxB, KtxKt; 32 RxP is good. Of course, 28 . . . BxKt; 29 QxB, Kt-B5; 30 B-B2, P-K6, should still win, but with 31 KR-K1! White can still do his best to fish in troubled waters.

28 B-KKt5
29 RxR BxRch!

Mieses concludes forcefully and elegantly.

30 K-R2 B-KKt5
31 Q-QB2 Kt-B5!
32 R-B1 Q-K1!
33 Q-B2 Kt-K4!

Every move a nail in White's coffin.

34 R-B2 P-K6!
35 Q-B1

35 QxP, Kt-B6ch costs him his Queen.

35 B-QB4
36 K-R1

Desperation. He can do nothing against the threatened exchange.

36 BxKt
37 PxB Kt-B6
38 Resigns

38 R-R2 is the only hope, but then Black can decide as he pleases, e. g. 38 . . . KtxR; 39 KxKt, Q-R4ch; 40 K-Kt1, B-B6 etc.

The moral of the story is: It is not enough to get a won opening; you have to win it, too.

NEW CHESS BOOKS REVIEWED

CHESS FOR FUN AND CHESS FOR BLOOD
—By Edward Lasker. Illustrated by Maximilian Mopp. Published by David McKay Co., Philadelphia, Pa., February, 1942. 224 pp. \$2.50.

A quarter of a century ago Edward Lasker carved for himself a permanent niche in Caissa's Hall of Fame with his "Chess Strategy." The book was soon recognized as a classic; it has gone through eight editions or so and is, I understand, still selling as strongly as ever.

The same distinguished author has now favored us with a new work which, although it has a somewhat different character, is just as attractive as its title. Where the emphasis in the earlier book was on instruction, this one is written in a more mellow mood; the object is not so much to cram the reader with principles as to show him the value of chess as relaxation and recreation. From the rich store of more than thirty years' preoccupation with our ever fascinating game, pastime, sport—call it what you will—the author delights us with his observations, his anecdotes, his maxims; all this in a text which is notable for its quiet charm, far removed from the occasional asperities and keen rivalry of direct chess competition.

Particularly interesting, in the Chess for Blood section, are Lasker's two notable encounters with Dr. Emanuel Lasker and Carlos Torre. These notes are very thorough but not repellently so; the material is not technical and dry but full of boldly etched vignettes which outline clearly the clash of personalities and ideas. The critics should be interested in the errors which the author finds in Alekhine's severe strictures on the game with Dr. Lasker; the artistic value of this game has been greatly decreased by Alekhine's combination of a sharp tone and some serious blunders.

The tasteful decorations by Maximilian Mopp help to make the volume a most attractive one. Another feature which will particularly interest all readers is the series of letters from such distinguished amateurs as Huntington Cairns, of the Invitation to Learning program, and Mischa Elman. Most amusing is the letter to Mr. Lasker from businessman Alfred MacArthur, who writes:

"I am glad to see that you are applying yourself to a book on Chess that emphasizes the potential interests of the game to a large group of people who erroneously assume that its enjoyment depends on deep study, years of practice, oceans of time, and 'that kind of a mind'.

"... A Chess problem is better than solitaire or a cross word puzzle, the game itself a better contest than Bridge.

"... I have heard as criticism that the game is not social. This is, of course, nonsense. I have found nothing that promoted domestic felicity as much as studying the game of a great master, allowing my wife to hold the book and make the opponent's moves, and then fumbling around until I found the move that the book calls for. I improved my game somewhat and the

charming partner of my existence passed a pleasant evening telling me I was wrong 49 times out of 50. This diversion is more enjoyable than back seat driving for both parties."

FRED REINFELD

KERES' BEST GAMES OF CHESS (1931-1940)

Selected and Annotated by Fred Reinfeld in consultation with Paul Keres. Published by David McKay Co., Philadelphia, February, 1942. 222 pp. \$3.00.

* * * *

The games of Paul Keres will fascinate the amateur, the expert, and the master. They are exciting, highly imaginative, even wild-looking at times and yet we can feel the firm hand of the helmsman guiding his ship through raging storm and treacherous waters safely to port.

We find terrific complications in a game against Winter (Warsaw, 1935), a 19-mover full of combinative fire. A twenty-move game against Alexander (Margate, 1937) includes more threats, pins and Knight forks than the law should allow. Or take a 22-move brilliancy played against Dunkelblum (Ostend, 1937) where Keres' opponent tried to play safe. The result was that Keres made life miserable for Dunkelblum but highly enjoyable for the audience as they watched the thrilling battle.

Lest it be assumed that these brilliancies occur only against inferior opponents, we hasten to add that Keres has sparkling victories to his credit over such Grandmasters as Alekhine, Capablanca, Euwe, Reshevsky and Fine. When it is also considered that Keres was the winner of the Avro tournament — undoubtedly the strongest tournament ever held—some idea may be had of Keres' prowess.

Keres' abilities are not confined to over-the-board play. As a youngster of 16, he startled his opponents in correspondence play by his strange openings, then bewildered them by his combination pyrotechnics. He proved, if proof were needed, that correspondence games can be as exciting as cross-board contests.

The Keres book is embellished by the annotations of Fred Reinfeld who has done his usual excellent job of conscientious endeavor to instruct and enlighten the student. The notes point out the traps and pitfalls that lurk along the way and explain the various possibilities of the positions as they unfold. In addition, each game has a brief preface which prepares us for the delights to come.

All in all, a book we recommend highly and worthy to be placed beside Alekhine's, Rubinstein's and Euwe's fine collections of games.

One little suggestion—for future editions. Keres is not only one of the greatest living players, but is also one of the youngest and handsomest. A photograph of him would go far to dispel the general public's illusion that chess is not a young man's game and would serve also to convert the fair sex to the belief that chess is a wonderful game for young men and young women.

IRVING CHERNEV

Chess for Fun & Chess for Blood



By Edward Lasker
Illustrated by MAXIMILIAN MOPP

CHESS FOR FUN & CHESS FOR BLOOD

By EDWARD LASKER

Illustrated by MAXIMILIAN MOPP

WITH this beautifully illustrated book the well known author of *CHESS STRATEGY* makes another unique contribution to the literature of games. Apart from the purely technical contents, intended for Chess players or those who want to learn the game, he discusses a number of related subjects of general nature which make the book highly interesting even to readers who do not actually play the game but are merely attracted to its sporting or strategic background and who would like to know to what type of mind the game appeals.

There are chapters on the relation of Chess to Science and Fine Art, on the psychological aspect of the game, on Chess amenities and ethics etc., and all of these themes are enlivened by anecdotes about some of the great masters and by reminiscences of the author's personal encounters with them.

Strange as it may seem in view of the great age of the game and the thousands of books written about it, *CHESS FOR FUN & CHESS FOR BLOOD* is the first illustrated Chess book. The drawings, finely conceived in the spirit of the text, are by Maximilian Mopp. This noted painter succeeded in interpreting the human qualities of the game and its men most amusingly in a manner which makes their functions appear adapted to real life. One of the illustrations, in which a Bishop stands on a map of the world that has become a Chess board, seems particularly timely right now. Many readers will prize Mr. Mopp's imaginative portrait of Emanuel Lasker which introduces a chapter containing the memorable game between the former world champion and the author from the New York tournament of 1924.

Throughout the technical part of the book general strategic principles are stressed rather than analyses requiring memorization. Thus even a beginner or a player of moderate experience can readily follow the discussion. This method of teaching is unquestionably the most interesting and most effective, because it makes the student think for himself rather than absorb uncritically the analysis of others, and his game is improved more rapidly than could be accomplished by any other approach.

Another unusual feature of considerable interest is offered in the Preface to the book, to which well known people from many walks of life have contributed letters explaining why Chess is their favorite pastime.

A Sample Illustration

C H A P T E R S E V E N



The Chess Problem

THE modern Chess Problem has no relation to a Chess game whatsoever except that the same rules govern the movement of the pieces. It is true that the Chess problem originated with the game. The early composers always concerned themselves with positions which might occur in a game and in which an unexpected move forced the win or produced a mate in a given number of moves. To-day such positions are called End-game studies, while the composer of Problems pays no attention to the question whether or not the position, or the combination made possible by it, is at all likely to occur in a game. The position of a problem is generally supposed to be one which could possibly be reached in a game, no matter how absurd from a player's point of view the moves would have to be to reach it. In my opinion this is an

of P—B6 right away, followed by the advance of the other King's side Pawns. In this connection it occurred to me that I could give back the exchange which I had won early in the game, and get the black King out of play in that way, over on the Queen's Rook's file, so that my own King should have a free hand in the centre as

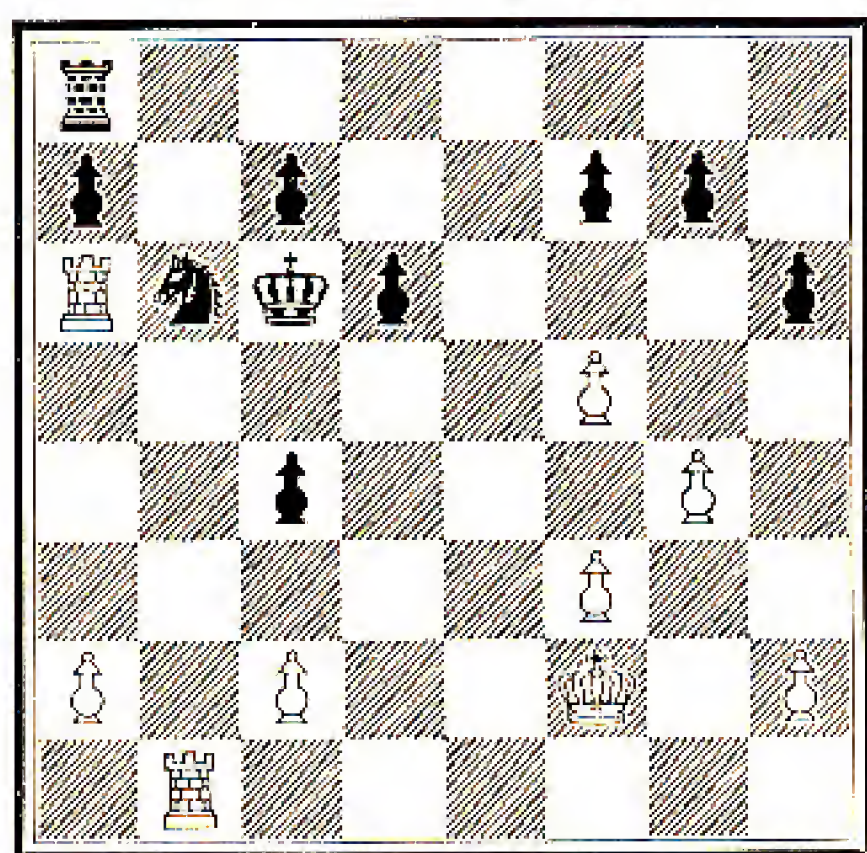


DIAGRAM 18.

well as among the weakened Pawns of Black's King's wing. For these reasons I proceeded as follows: 1. P—B6, P×P; 2. P—QR4, P—Q4; 3. P—R5, K—Kt2; 4. P×Kt, K×R; 5. P×BP, R—QB; 6. K—K3, R×P; 7. K—Q4. So far so good. Black cannot attempt holding the Queen's Pawn, as R—Q2 would be answered by K—B5 with the threat K—B6. On the other hand there is no way for the Black King to get back into play unless he opposes the Rook on Kt2. After the exchange I will win the two black Pawns in the centre. If Black's King's side Pawns were not torn up and I had the th... my Rook's Pawn free... won for...

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U. S. CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT

The most important event in American Chess will begin in New York on April 11th. The bi-ennial Open Tournament to decide who will be the next Chess Champion of the United States will start on that date and continue until May 3rd.

The tournament will be held in the grill-room of the Hotel Astor, Times Square,—the same central location as the 1940 tourney. Five rounds a week will be played. The sessions start at 2 p. m. on Saturdays and Sundays, at 7 p. m. on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Mondays and Thursdays are reserved for adjourned games, which will not be played at the Astor.

FAMOUS MASTERS TO COMPETE

Among the seeded masters who have agreed to play are Samuel J. Reshevsky, I. A. Horowitz, Isaac Kashdan, Arnold S. Denker, Albert S. Pinkus, Herbert Seidman and Herman Steiner.

With this galaxy of chess stars competing for the national title, the tournament is eagerly anticipated by the chess fans of New York. Many visitors from other parts of the country are also expected to attend.

There is just a possibility that Reuben Fine may be able to compete. He has been transferred back to Washington from Portland, Oregon. If he can get the time off he will be there. He is more than anxious to get a crack at the title.

In the present line-up, I. A. Horowitz is considered the leading contender for the title now held by Reshevsky. Returning to tournament competition for the first time since he received serious injuries in an automobile accident over two years ago, he is expected to put up a strong fight for the championship. Kashdan and Denker, who tied with Reshevsky last summer at Hamilton, are also expected to be near the top in the final standings.

PRELIMINARIES NOW IN PROGRESS

In addition to the seeded masters, seven players will be qualified from preliminaries now going on in New York. It is also possible that players will be qualified from preliminaries in Chicago, Washington, D. C., and St. Louis, Mo. A maximum of 18 will play in the finals, including seeded masters and qualifiers.

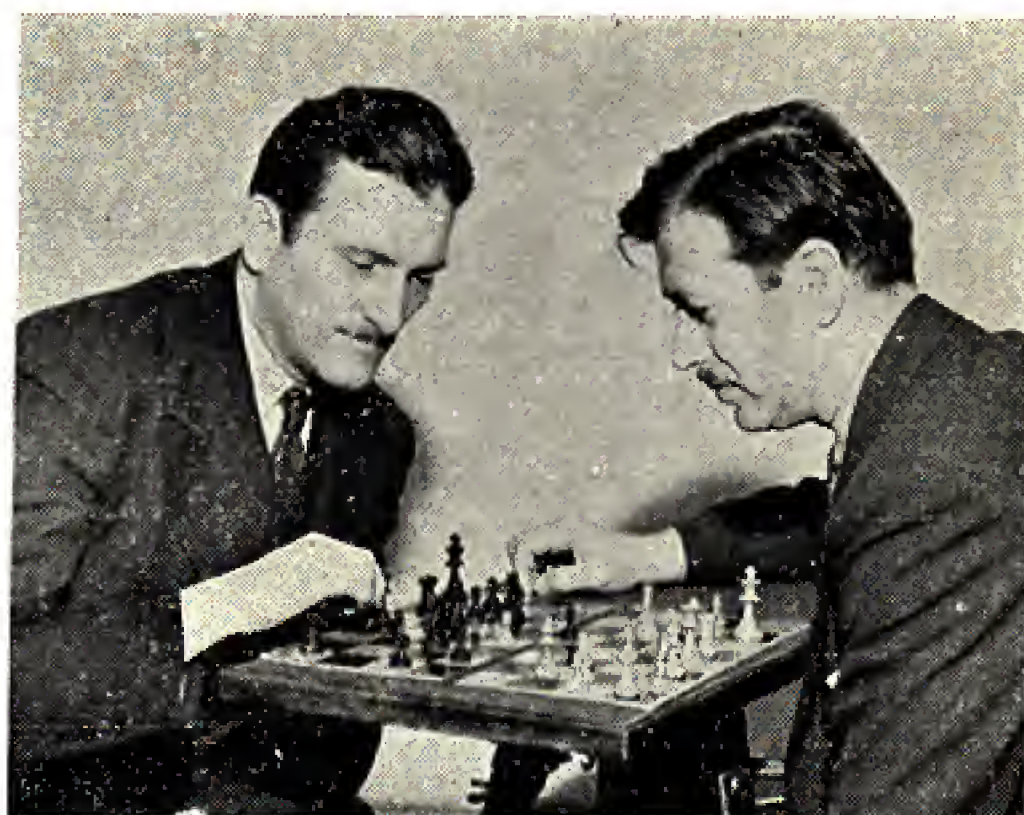
The names of those competing in the New York preliminaries are given below, with the latest standings:

Section A

M. Green ----2½- ½	J. W. Barnhart --0-2
J. Hidalgo ---2½- ½	J. Battell -----0-2
H. Baker -----2 -1	D. Hallman -----0-3
H. Kline -----2 -1	N. Lessing -----

Section B

I. Chernev ---2½- ½	B. Altman -----0-1
J. Feldman ---2 -0	S. Almgren -----0-2
R. Podhorcer -1 -0	W. Frere -----0-2
R. Zoudlik --- ½- ½	J. Westbrook -----



I. A. HOROWITZ and HERMAN STEINER
CHESS REVIEW'S Editor and California
Champion Steiner are among the seeded Masters who will compete for the title.

Section C

L. Levy -----2½- ½	W. Goldwater ----1-1
B. Forsberg --2 -0	T. Barron -----0-2
C. Pilnick ----1½- ½	L. Persinger ----0-3
J. Szold -----1 -1	

WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNEY

The Hotel Astor will also be the battleground of the Open Tournament to decide who will be the next Woman Chess Champion of the United States. In this event, Miss N. May Karff, reigning Queen of American Chess, will defend her title against strong competition. The seeded players who will strive to dethrone her are Mrs. Adele Belcher, Mrs. Mary Bain and Mrs. G. F. Gresser. Mrs. Bain is coming from Miami, Fla. to take part.

The following are competing in the Women's Preliminaries in New York:

Mrs. M. Harmath; Miss Raettig, Miss M. Peters; Miss C. Fawns; Miss E. Wray; Mrs. E. Horowitz. Three of these ladies will be qualified for the finals.

U. S. CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNEY

— April 11th to May 3rd —

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CHESS REVIEW

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MY FIFTY YEARS OF CHESS

By FRANK J. MARSHALL

UNITED STATES CHESS CHAMPION 1909-1936



The five original Grandmasters of Chess—Lasker, Alekhine, Capablanca, Marshall and Tarrasch — appear in this reproduction of a historical postcard sent by Marshall to his wife and son from the Grand International Masters Tournament at St. Petersburg, in 1914.

These “five woodshifters,” as Marshall calls them, eliminated six other masters, including Rubinstein, Nimzovitch and Janowski, then played a double round for the final prizes.

Lasker, who won the event, was world champion. Two of the others—Capablanca and Alekhine—later succeeded to the title.

CHAPTER VI

Championship Years (Pre-War)

In the five years following my match with Showalter for the U. S. title, I played in twelve International Master Tournaments and was among the prize-winners in all except three of these events. The last tournament in this period, at Mannheim in 1914, was interrupted by the outbreak of war and was never finished.

In 1910 I played at Hamburg. It was here, in my game with Dr. Tarrasch, that I introduced a new move in the Max Lange Attack. This famous attack was being exhaustively analyzed around that time and efforts were being made to refute it. My new move re-established the strength of the attack and it has stood up for over twenty years. Ever since that game, few masters have permitted the Max Lange to be played against them. I believe, however, that I have finally found the refutation of the move myself! I lack space to explain it here—but it is in my book, in the chapter devoted to some of my recent analysis of openings.

In 1911 I won first prize in the New York tournament of that year and then went to San Sebastian. It was at this event, you will recall, that Capablanca, whose sudden death we all

mourn, made his brilliant debut. I remember the occasion well. Capa was 23 years old, handsome, cultured, full of youthful eagerness to demonstrate his ability. As usual, the veterans at San Sebastian under-rated this young newcomer, with practically no tournament experience. I did not share their viewpoint. I was still licking the wounds I had received two years before when Capa beat me in an exhibition match. I had been guilty of the same fault; I had thought Capa was going to be a pushover, too. I made no preparation for the match and took the whole thing very lightly. My experience gave me a wholesome respect for his ability.

When Capa first arrived at San Sebastian, he seemed a little awe-stricken to find himself in such distinguished company. His natural self-confidence, however, soon asserted itself and in the very first round, he administered a crushing defeat to his opponent. The rest is history. Capa won first prize, followed by Rubinstein, Vidmar and myself.

Two years later, I again played with Capa in a tournament in his native Havana. By that time, of course, he was the national hero of Cuba. The first prize hinged on our individual game. The setting and the game itself were

quite extraordinary. There was a tremendous crowd, which filled the street outside. Capa had a win and could have taken first place, but the tension and excitement were too much for him. He made a bad move and I eventually won the game and first prize. When the result was announced, the crowd let out a tremendous roar. At first I thought they were after my blood for daring to defeat their idol and asked for an escort to my hotel. It turned out, however, that the good Cubans were just showing their sportsmanship and were cheering me!

(Continued next month)

Breslau, 1912
FRENCH DEFENSE

Perhaps you have heard about this game, which so excited the spectators that they "showered me with gold pieces!" I have often been asked whether this really happened. The answer is — yes, that is what happened, literally!

S. Lewitsky	F. J. Marshall
White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3
2 P-K4	P-Q4
3 Kt-QB3	P-QB4
4 Kt-B3	Kt-QB3
5 KPxP	KPxP
6 B-K2	Kt-B3
7 O-O	B-K2
8 B-KKt5	....

PxP is better. White does not handle the variation particularly well and Black soon has a fine position.

8	O-O
9 PxP	B-K3
10 Kt-Q4	BxP
11 KtxB	....

Weak. Black's Pawns are strengthened and the KB file is opened advantageously for Black. If White expected to profit from the "weakness" of the KP, he is soon undeceived.

11	PxKt
12 B-Kt4	Q-Q3
13 B-R3	QR-K1
14 Q-Q2	....

Another weak move, as Black promptly demonstrates. 14 P-R3 was decidedly better.

14	B-Kt5!
---------	--------

Now something has to be done about the threat of ... P-Q5.

15 BxKt	RxB
16 QR-Q1	Q-B4

Disposing of the threat of Kt-K4, and reviving the menace of ... P-Q5.

17 Q-K2
---------	------

Feeling very uncomfortable because of the pin, White steers for what seems a clever exchanging combination. He could have put up a longer resistance with 17 P-R3, BxKt; 18 QxB, QxQ; 19 PxQ—although it is clear that the ending would prove untenable.

17	BxKt
18 PxB	QxP
19 RxP	....

Regaining his Pawn, but losing the game. White's position can no longer be held.

19	Kt-Q5
20 Q-R5	....

Part of the combination: if 20 Q-K5, Kt-B6ch! 21 PxKt, R-Kt3ch and wins.

20	QR-KB1!
Better than 20 ... P-KKt3?	21 Q-K5.
21 R-K5	....

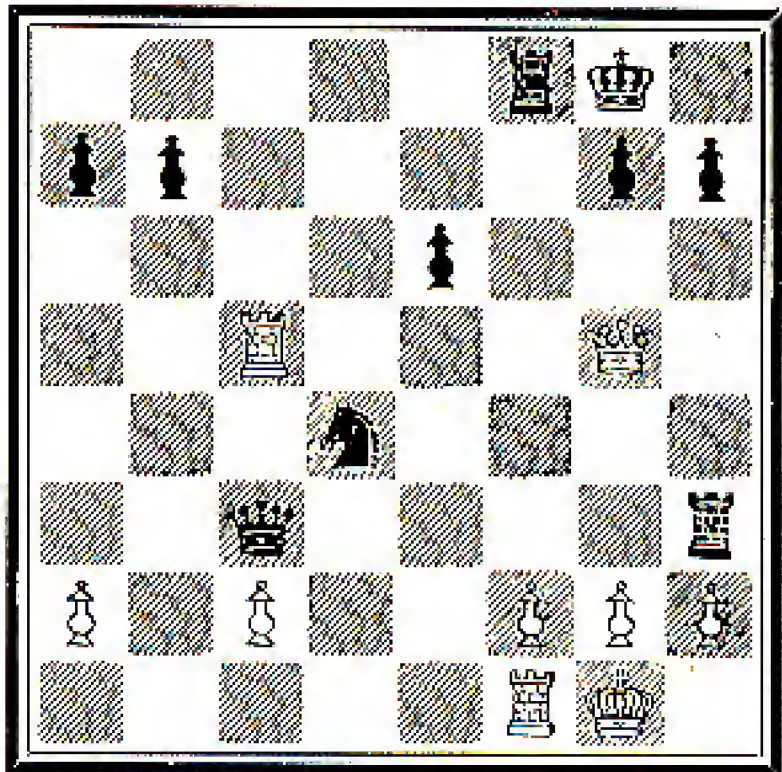
White must have relied on 21 R-QB5, overlooking 21 ... RxP!

21	R-R3
22 Q-Kt5	....

Losing prettily, but if 22 Q-Kt4, Kt-B6ch wins easily enough.

22	RxB
23 R-QB5	....
Despair ...	but see what follows!

Position after White's 23rd move
Marshall



Lewitzky

23	Q-KKt6!!!
---------	-----------

The most elegant move I have ever played! The Queen is offered three ways, and White cannot accept the offer in any form: I 24 BPxQ, Kt-K7ch forcing mate; II 24 RPxQ, Kt-K7 mate; III 24 QxQ, Kt-K7ch; 25 K-R1, KtxQch; 26 K-Kt1, KtxR with a piece ahead. Therefore:

White resigns.

Order Marshall's New Book Now

A limited first edition of "My Fifty Years of Chess," autographed by Marshall, is now in printer's hands.

The book contains the complete autobiography of Frank J. Marshall and includes 140 of his brilliant games, fully annotated for the first time.

To obtain your copy of this first edition, you must order NOW, in advance of publication. The price is the same as for the regular edition—\$3.00. Order from

HOROWITZ and HARKNESS
250 West 57th St. New York, N. Y.

PLAY THE MASTERS

Get out your board and pieces — or your pocket set—and play with Nimzovich against Salwe. You have **White**.

The opening moves are given in the adjoining column and all remaining moves in the box below. With a strip of paper, cover all the moves in the box except the first—Black's fourth. Make all the opening moves on your board up to and including Black's 4th.

Then study the position and select White's next move. Write it down. Expose the next line in the box and see the move White actually made (at the left). Score par if you picked this move. If not, score zero and make the correct White move on your board. Also make

Black's reply, shown on the same line. Continue as before, one line at a time, to the end of the game.

MAKE THESE OPENING MOVES

FRENCH DEFENSE

White: A. Nimzovich Black: Salwe

1 P-K4, P-K3; 2 P-Q4, P-Q4; 3 P-K5, P-QB4; 4 P-QB3. Now continue with moves in box.

Complete annotations of this game (Carlsbad, 1911) can be found in "Masters of the Chessboard" by Richard Reti. Correction: In last month's PLAY THE MASTERS, White's 5th move is Q-Kt4, not Kt-Q4.

White Played	Par Score	Black Played	Your Selection for White's move	Your Score
5 Kt—B3	1	4 Kt—QB3	-----	-----
6 B—Q3	4	5 Q—Kt3	-----	-----
7 P x P	3	6 B—Q2	-----	-----
8 O—O	1	7 B x P	-----	-----
9 P—QKt4	4	8 P—B3	-----	-----
10 B—KB4	3	9 B—K2	-----	-----
11 Kt x P	1	10 P x P	-----	-----
12 B x Kt	1	11 Kt x Kt	-----	-----
13 Kt—Q2	2	12 Kt—B3	-----	-----
14 Kt—B3	2	13 O—O	-----	-----
15 Q—K2	3	14 B—Q3	-----	-----
16 B—Q4	3	15 QR—B1	-----	-----
17 Kt—K5	3	16 Q—B2	-----	-----
18 QR—K1	3	17 B—K1	-----	-----
19 B x B	2	18 B x Kt	-----	-----
20 B—Q4	3	19 Q—B3	-----	-----
21 Q—B2	5	20 B—Q2	-----	-----
22 R—K3	4	21 R—KB2	-----	-----
23 R—Kt3	3	22 P—QKt3	-----	-----
24 B x RP	9	23 K—R1	-----	-----
25 B—Kt6	4	24 P—K4	-----	-----
26 R—K1	4	25 R—K2	-----	-----
27 B—K3	2	26 Q—Q3	-----	-----
28 B—Kt5	3	27 P—Q5	-----	-----
29 R x R	1	28 R x P	-----	-----
30 Q x P	1	29 P x R	-----	-----
31 P—QR3	3	30 K—Kt1	-----	-----
32 B—R4	4	31 K—B1	-----	-----
33 B—B5	3	32 B—K1	-----	-----
34 Q x Q	2	33 Q—Q5	-----	-----
35 R x R	2	34 P x Q	-----	-----
36 B—Q3	3	35 K x R	-----	-----
37 B x Kt	3	36 K—Q3	-----	-----
38 K—B1	2	37 P x B	-----	-----
39 P—KR4	3	38 B—B3	-----	-----
		Resigns	-----	-----
Total Score -----100		Your Percentage -----		

PROBLEM SECTION

P. L. ROTHENBERG
Problem Editor

All correspondence pertaining to this department should be addressed to P. L. Rothenberg, CHESS REVIEW, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y. For personal replies, please enclose self-addressed, stamped envelope.

It is unfortunate that none of the material relating to this department has been received from Mr. Eaton. The solvers' ratings have not appeared since Jan., 1941, when the standings through the Nov., 1940 issue of CHESS REVIEW were published. With no submitted solutions on hand, it is impossible for me to compute up-to-date cumulative ladder scores.

CHESS REVIEW, however, will issue prizes to the eight persons who, in addition to the winner then announced, were leading the ladder in Jan., 1941. This is being done on the equitable assumption that each would have progressed to first place during the subsequent eight months; i. e., through the Aug.-Sept. issue, wherein the last problem section under the editorship of Mr. Eaton appeared. All other scores are cancelled, but "just" claims will be given proper attention. Please do not hesitate to write.

The "official" solutions of problems which appeared in the May, June-July and Aug.-Sept. issues have not been received from Mr. Eaton. However, we have worked out the solutions and they will be published next month.

A Solvers' Contest begins anew with the problems in the Feb., 1942 issue. I urge each of the previous participants to submit solutions and comments. The deadline for the solutions to the Feb. problems is being extended to April 5th, but not for corrections of solutions already submitted.

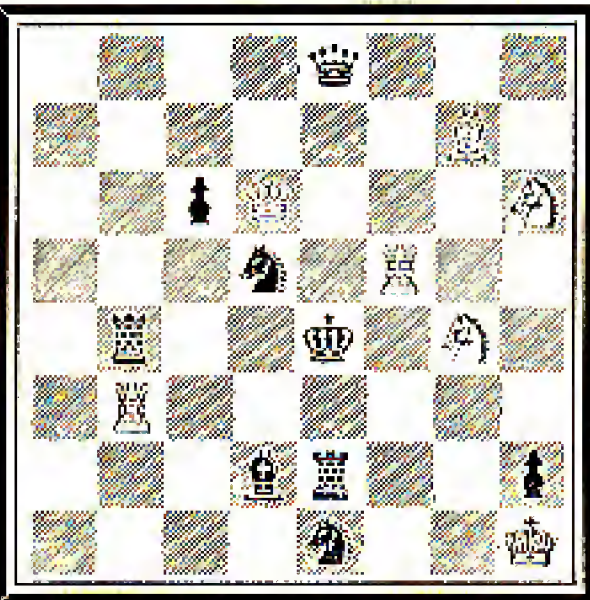
I should also like to suggest that composers re-submit problems which have not been published in CHESS REVIEW. The same applies particularly to those who sent contributions for the Sam Loyd (1941) Tourney. I share the composers' understandable anxiety in wanting to bring the tournament to completion as quickly as possible. At present, however, I have not a single entry on hand.

MONTH'S HARVEST

I have an extremely small number of original problems. Composers, please get to work. Please! It will be most regrettable if it is found necessary to use an unduly large number of quoted problems in the Solvers' Contest.

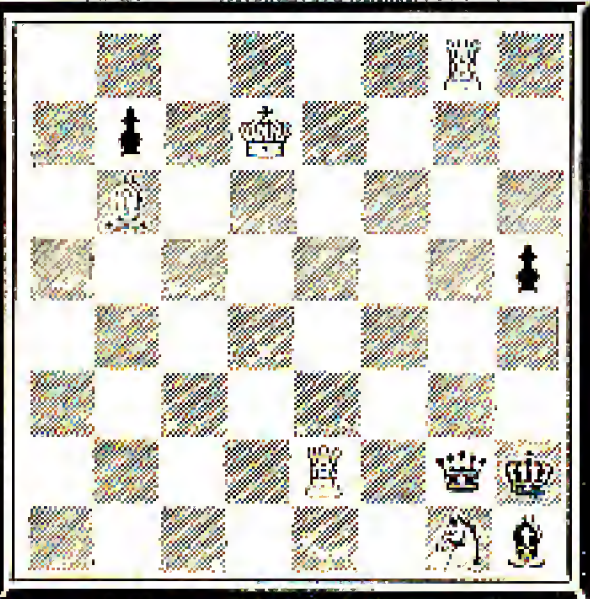
Acknowledging with thanks receipt of problems from Sven Almgren; F. J. C. DeBlasio;

WALTER JACOBS
First Prize, 1941 Tourney
American Chess Bulletin,
Jan, 1942



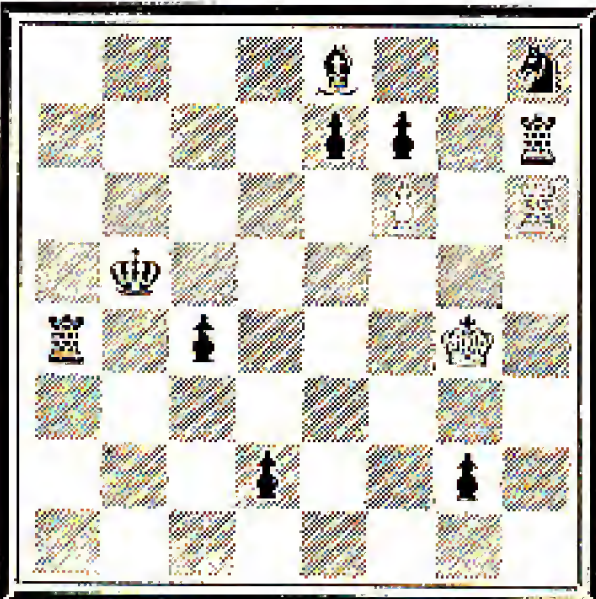
1. White mates in 2

OTTO WURZBURG
Emery Memorial, 1937



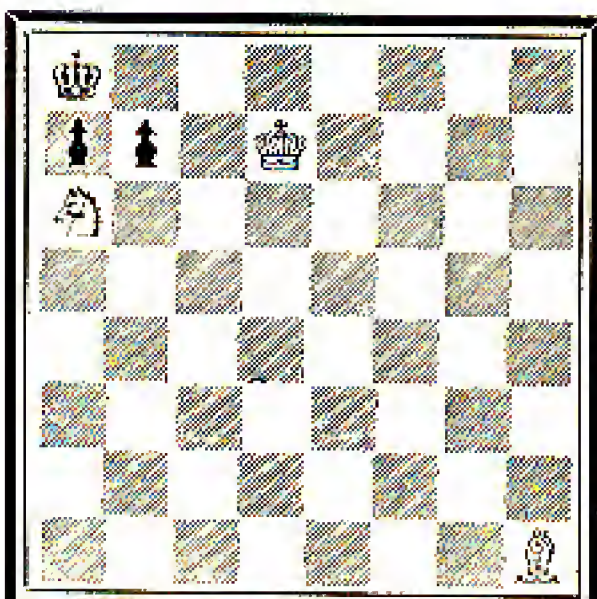
2. White mates in 3

NICHOLAS GABOR
Chess Correspondent,
March, 1942



3. Black plays first and HELPS White mate in 3

Source?



4. White mates in 3
See Instructions Above

FEATURE PROBLEMS OF THE MONTH

You are invited to solve these problems. Solutions on next page. Note that No. 4 requires two solutions — (a) when Black moves DOWN the board and (b) when Black moves UP the board.

John Elsmann; F. Gamage; Prof. G. W. Hargreaves, E. E. Stears. If budding composers will enclose self-addressed, stamped envelopes with their first efforts, it will be helpful. Early compositions usually call for some comments which, time permitting, I shall be glad to make.

Welcome to the family of solvers: F. J. C. DeBlasio; W. G. Jurgensen; W. O. Peters; Aaron Rokoff; Herbert Seideman (won't a top-notch chess player try his hand at composition?); W. F. Viveiros (your point is well taken, but most solvers seem to favor a brief preview; others postpone reading the text until they have solved the problems. By the way, how about some problems?)

Nos. 1939 and 1942 are rather in the modern style; the other direct two-ers are of the less complex "threat" or "wait" type. The offering of Mr. Almgren, a well known composer of endgames, is indeed welcome.

Fifteen points in the Solvers' Contest will be awarded for a **complete** solution of No. 1944. The stipulation is as follows: A White piece has been physically removed (NOT captured by a Black piece) from the board. Place the White piece on the correct square, enabling White to deliver mate on the move. Give reasons fully. Please bear in mind that this—as all other problems, in the absence of a specific indication to the contrary—is presumed to be a legal position; i. e., one which could be arrived at from the starting point in a regular game of chess. (By the way, if you are inclined to regard this problem as difficult, I shall sardistically refer you to some of the truly startling settings in RETROGRADE ANALYSIS, 1915 issue of the A. C. White Christmas Series, and you will agree that the possibilities for complex problem composition are unlimited.)

This month's treat is the following special article by ACW on Nos. 1945 through 1948, the theme of which bears the name of a brilliant contemporary.

Mott-Smith Theme: Unpins by Black King

By Alain White

It is an interesting contention of Geoffrey Mott-Smith, the genial problem editor of the Chess Correspondent, that almost any theme which can be illustrated in the direct mate two-mover can be shown with novel results in the self-mate two-er. Recently I happened to mention to him a problem by the late Alexander Kish, in which the principle Black defense, unpinning both a White and Black piece, defeats an initial threat but allows a new mate.

Mott-Smith promptly presented a batch of self-mates which he had composed. In these, somewhat the same mechanism was involved, the White threat, the pinned White and Black men, the simultaneous unpin of both by Black defense, the ensuing White check, and (the new element!) the mate of White by a move of the Black unpinned piece. I like to call this combination the Mott-Smith theme, for he has not only originated it but has explored it extensively. The results are characteristic of his brilliance.

Some of the positions have already been published, but there is a little quartette which is new and which I believe the readers of CHESS REVIEW will enjoy. Here the main-

plays are entrusted to the Black King.

No. 1945 shows the theme delightfully. The White Queen grants a flight square of which the Black King takes advantage at once. This results in liberating the White Rook and Black Bishop. The former checks and the latter mates. It all fits in like clock-work. The flight-giving key is a thematic embellishment which Mott-Smith has worked into all his renderings. The defeat of the threat by the Black unpin is also a thematic touch which is not realizable in every one of the other renderings. In most of the positions, owing to the complex set-up inherent in the theme, there is little beyond the threat and mainplay, but the ingenious strategy offers more than ample compensation.

Having started this little series, I asked if the theme could be shown with the Black King unpinning each of the other pieces. "Not the White Queen," laughed Mott-Smith and added, "for it cannot be unpinned by the Black King else it would be easy to show two flight-unpin variations. So far that has me stumped, unless we do not insist that the White unpinned piece be the agent to force the Black unpinned piece to mate."

So we turned to a White Bishop unpin instead, in No. 1946, a difficult task accomplished with clarity in every detail. The key, incidentally, here and in No. 1947, serves to pin the Black piece which is later unpinned. Since, however, a flight is given by the key in all the series, the method employed—a Black pin or the withdrawal of a piece from too strong a position—is quite excusable.

In several of these versions the mainplay unpins two Black pieces. In No. 1947, which embodies the White Pawn unpin, both Black unpins are essential. The unpinned Rook at Kt2 defeats the threat, while the unpinned Knight at B3 is required for the mate. This lends considerable flexibility to the Mott-Smith theme, though it does not come precisely within the original definition.

Another slight deviation from the intended pattern occurs in No. 1948. When the White Knight is unpinned, the simultaneous unpin of the Black Knight is not used to offset the threat. This position, however, is distinguished by a secondary unpin of the White Knight, after 1 . . . B-Kt4, which seems to me to make it one of the most interesting of all.

Whether Mott-Smith's suggested task of two flight-unpin variations is possible of achievement is, of course, one of those things only the future can decide. It offers a challenge to the composer, which I hope some of the CHESS REVIEW fans will at least attempt to meet.

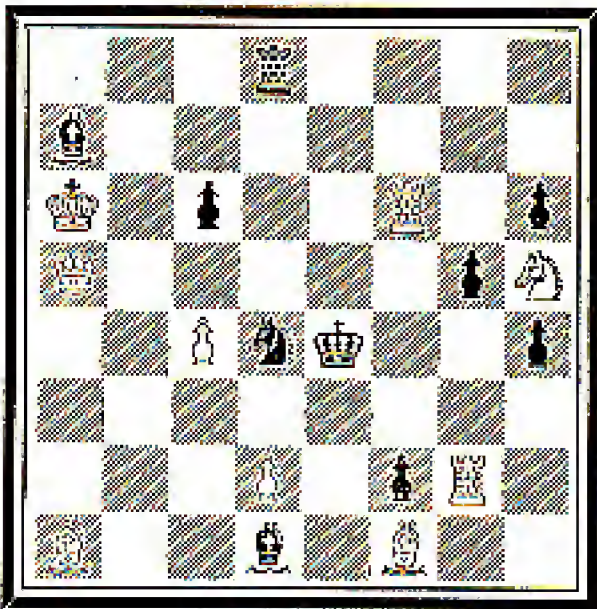
SOLUTIONS TO FEATURE PROBLEMS

- No. 1 1 R-B7! Fine line openings and closings.
No. 2 1 K-B8!! QxR; 2 B-B7ch, Q-K4; BxQMate
1 . . . P-R5; 2 R-R2!!! Q-any; 3 B-B7Mate
2 . . . P-R6; 3 Kt-B3 Mate
No. 3 1 P-Q8(R), PxP; 2 R-Q1, PxR(Q); 3 P-Kt8(Kt)!! Q-Kt6Mate
No. 4 (a) 1 B-B6, PxB; 2 K-B8, P-B4; 3 Kt-B7 Mate
(b) 1 K-B3, P-Kt8(Kt)ch; 2 K-B2ch and 3 BxKtMate
1 . . . P-Kt8(Q); 2 Kt-B2ch and 3 KxQMate
1 . . . P-Kt8(B or R); mate follows at once.

SOLVERS' CONTEST PROBLEMS

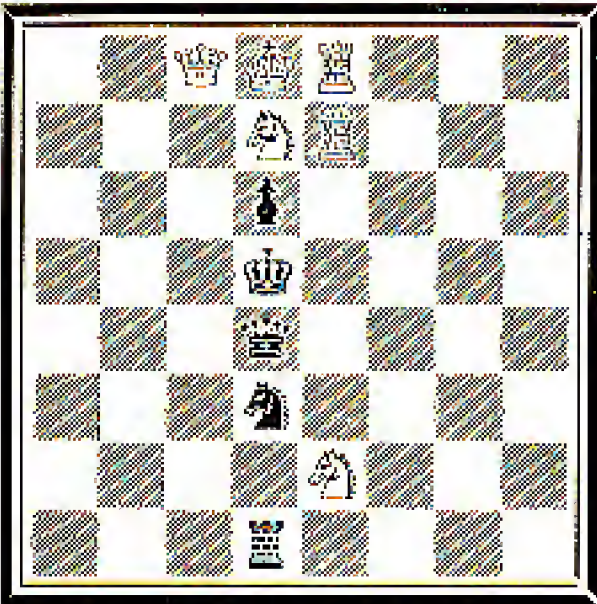
Solutions to these problems are due April 20th. Key moves only are required for direct-mate two-movers and three-movers; key moves AND variations for all others. Point credits generally correspond to number of moves of problem. Full credits are given for correct claims of "no solution" and for "cooks," i. e., solutions other than the composer's intention. Deductions from the solver's score are made for wrong solutions. A monthly prize, consisting of a half-year subscription to CHESS REVIEW, or a \$1.50 book, or an equivalent credit toward the purchase of a costlier book, will be given to the person or persons at the top of the solvers' list. Similar prizes will be given every three months for the best original direct-mate two-move and longer-range problems published during the preceding period. Kindly submit your votes for the best original problems in each issue.

SIMON COSTIKYAN
New York, N. Y.
(Original)



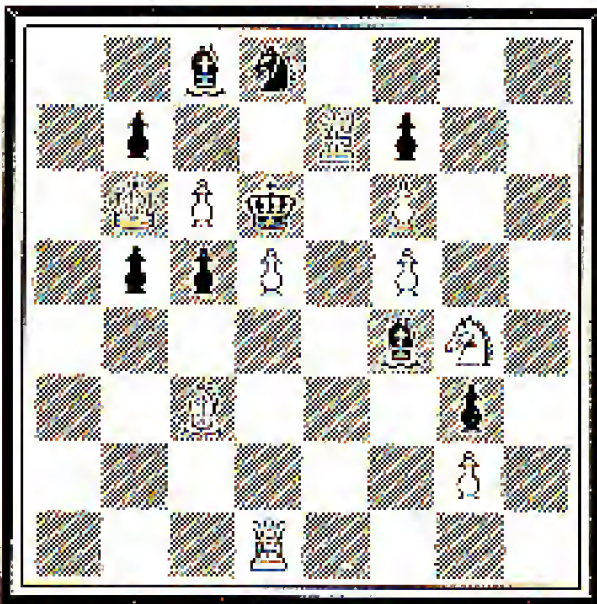
1939 Mate in 2

HARRY CONOVER
Camp Croft, S. C.
(Original)



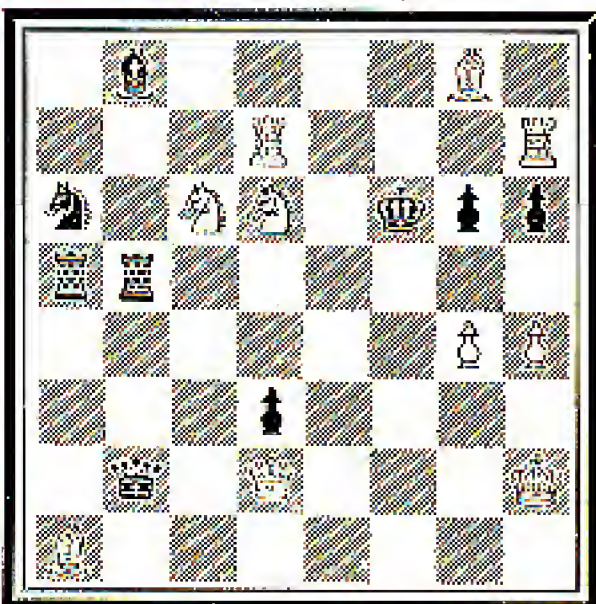
1940 Mate in 2

Prof. G.W. HARGREAVES
Auburn, Alabama
(Original)



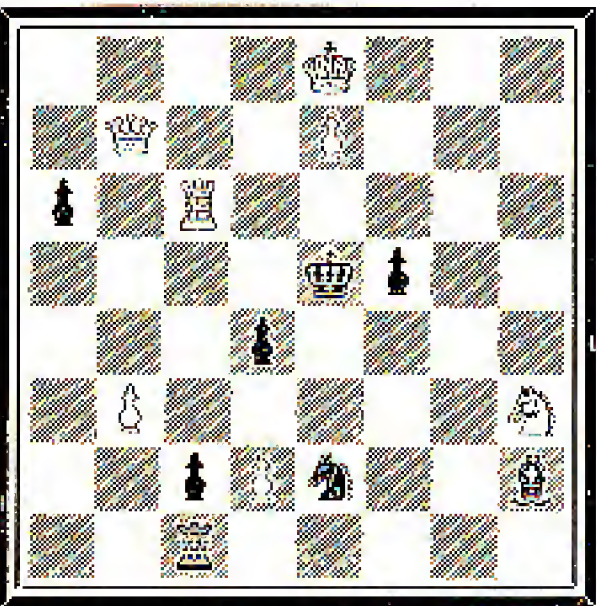
1941 Mate in 2

C. W. SHEPPARD
Norristown, Pa.
(Original)



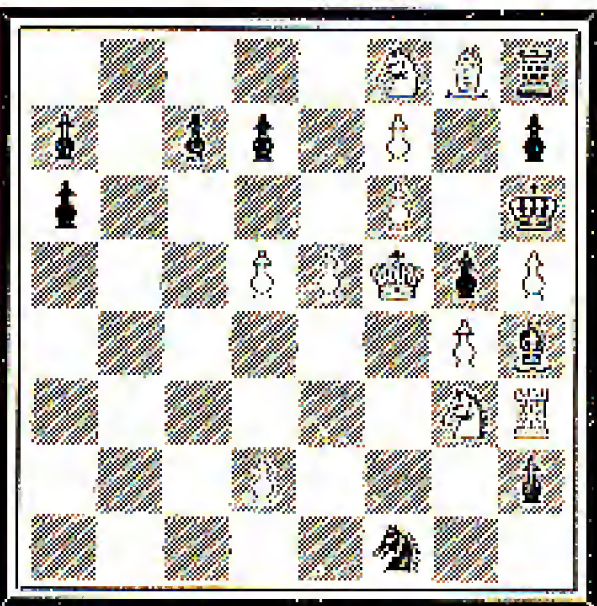
1942 Mate in 2

SVEN ALMGREN
Brooklyn, N. Y.
(Original)



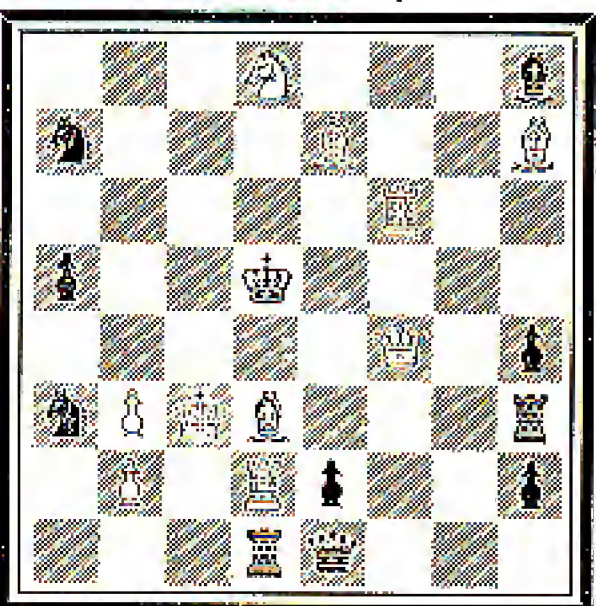
1943 Mate in 3

P. L. ROTHENBERG
(Original)



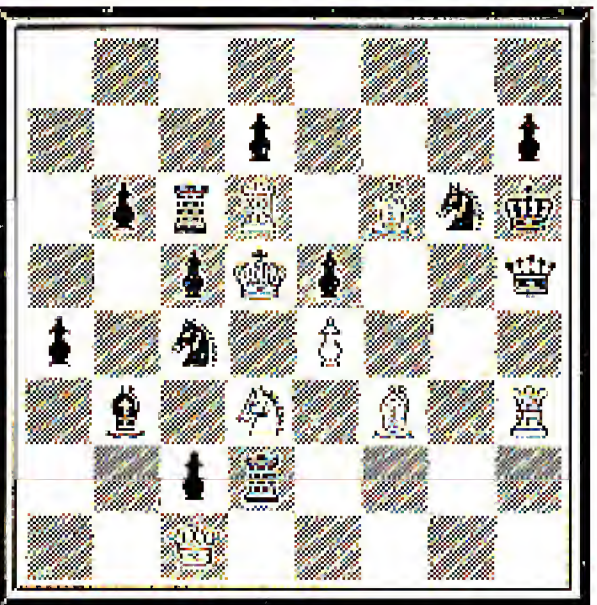
1944 See text

GEOFFREY MOTT-SMITH
New York, N. Y.
(Original)



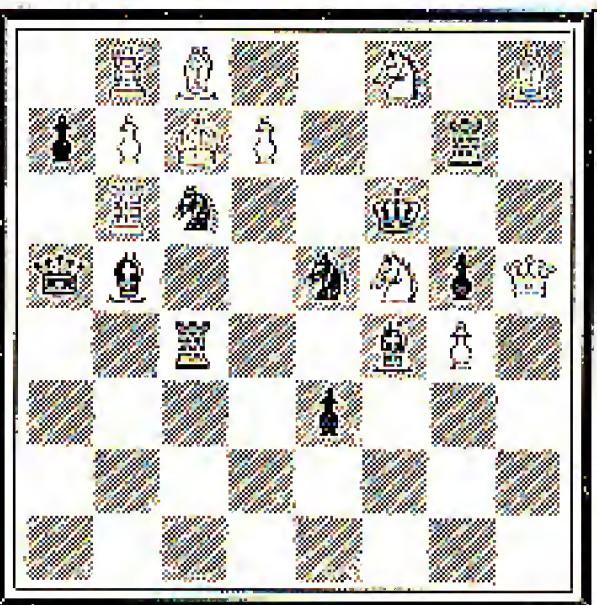
1945 Self-mate in 2

GEOFFREY MOTT-SMITH
New York, N. Y.
(Original)



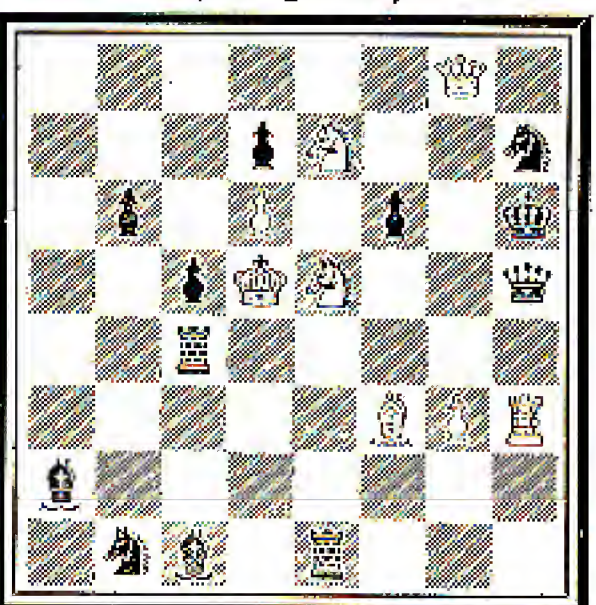
1946 Self-mate in 2

GEOFFREY MOTT-SMITH
New York, N. Y.
(Original)



1947 Self-mate in 2

GEOFFREY MOTT-SMITH
New York, N. Y.
(Original)



1948 Self-mate in 2

WITH OUR CORRESPONDENCE PLAYERS

Over 170 of our readers are now competing in OHES REVIEW'S Correspondence Tournaments. Twelve sections, with seven players in each, have been started in the 1942 event. Four of these are Class A, seven Class B and one Class C. Another Class B section will be started by the time this issue goes to press.

We welcome entries from players who have not yet competed in our tournaments. The conditions and rules are quite simple. If you have had no experience with correspondence chess (or if we cannot estimate your playing strength), you are given an initial rating of 1000 points and are entered in a Class B section. If your playing strength is known to us, you are rated and classified accordingly. When the section in which you are entered starts play, you are sent explicit instructions on how to proceed.

As soon as you send in your entry, your name is listed on our Rating Table and will appear each month thereafter, as long as you are an active player. Your rating will go up or down, depending on the results of your games.

TEN GRADUATE TO CLASS A

As a result of the games reported this month, ten players graduated to Class A. Some of these made some spectacular gains. For instance, A. W. Parker, Jr., of Colorado, reported six wins and jumped his rating from 1046 to 1236; W. M. P. Mitchell leaped from Class C to Class A by belatedly reporting three wins, one from a Class A player; Capt. R. P. Kemble wrote us "Just to show you that I should be in Class A, I report three wins in Section 18" and increased his rating from 1030 to 1172.

Carl Roberts of Detroit, who graduated to Class A this month, writes: "Am having a lot of fun in your correspondence tourney and have made some swell chess pals. It's a little tough sometimes to keep up on the games working seven days a week, on top of that just being made a proud father! Oh boy! She weighed 8 lbs. and her name is Marjorie." Congratulations.

Please note the date which appears above the Rating Table and Game Reports. These are made up well in advance of publication date so don't expect to see reports of games sent in after the date specified. They will appear next month.

PORTRAITS OF PRIZE WINNERS

We are obtaining portraits of our Prize-Winners and they will be published from time to time, together with some biographical notes. Next month we will feature our Lady Champion Mrs. Dorothy S. Muir, of Schenectady, who wants to know why more women don't enter our Correspondence Tournaments. Well, why don't you?

We also acknowledge with thanks portraits received from Dr. B. Paul and Mr. J. Holiff.

Prize-Winners This Month

PAUL H. LITTLE won first prize in Section 27 with 6½—1½. He lost one game to Campbell, drew one with Powell, won all the others.

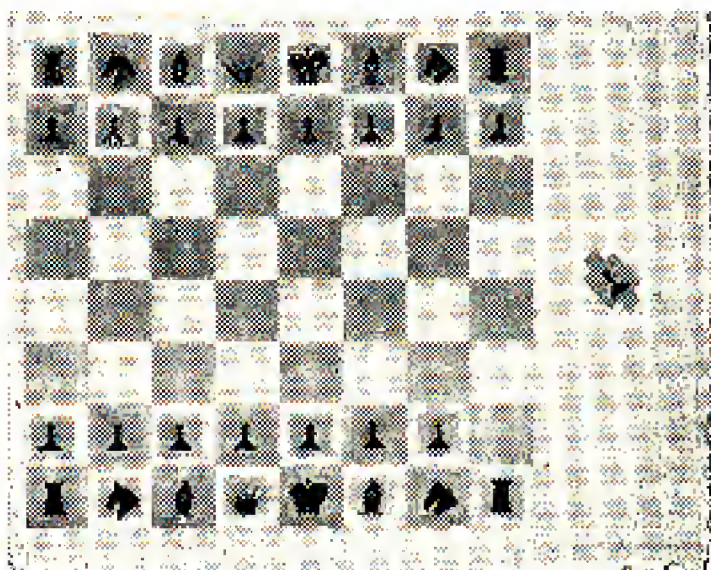
C. E. STETLER won second prize in Section 10 with a score of 6—2. He won six games and forfeited 2 to Holiff.

Game Reports - 1941 Tourney

Section	Results to March 12th
1.	Mitchell defeated Emmerman.
2.	Shephard defeated Linder and Meeker.
4.	Dudley 1½, Kirkegaard ½; Kirkegaard 2, Lippes 0.
5.	Rockel and Hamburger drew (1—1).
8.	Work defeated Beringer (2—0).
9.	Parker defeated Marcelli and drew with Hoit.
10.	Stetler defeated Hardwick (2—0). This was prematurely reported before.
11.	W. M. P. Mitchell won two from Heisey and second game with Glynn (1—1).
12.	Correction. Mladinich's score against Treend is 1—0, not 2—0.
14.	Butler 1, Briggs 0 (2—0).
16.	Eddy 1, Palmer 0 (2—0).
18.	Kemble defeated L. K. Smith (1—1) and won two games with Ted Rozsa.
19.	Parker won two games each from Kresse and Stetler. Parker also defeated Reichenbach. Stetler 1, Reichenbach 0.
21.	Fenley defeated Chism.
22.	Hicks 1, Anderson 0; Dayton 1, Hicks 0 (2—0); Anderson 1 Davis 0 (2—0).
23.	Pratt defeated Russ.
24.	Palmer won 2 from Hamilton and one from Greenfield (2—0).
25.	Roberts defeated Kelsey.
26.	Hays won two from Hamilton. Spielberger defeated Rivise and Faucher.
27.	Campbell and Tishko drew (1—1). Little defeated Frutkin.
28.	Van Patten defeated Sechler.
31.	Borker defeated Kaufman.
32.	Koken and Fielding awarded forfeits of their games with Gilutin.
36.	Little defeated Treiber.

CORRESPONDENCE AIDS

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CHESS REVIEW RATINGS

These Ratings of our Correspondence Players are from Game Reports received up to MAR. 12.

Class A

Anderson, E. N.	1062
Borker, L.	1166
Chauvenet, L. R.	1090
Dayton, E.	1194
Dudley, R.	1056
Fielding, L. W.	1072
Gennert, C. E.	1070
Glynn, J.	1080
Hicks, Col. G. R.	1072
Hoit, H. S.	1084
Holiff, J.	1154
Jacobs, M.	1150
Kemble, Capt. R. P.	1172
Koch, J. A.	1110
Koken, J. C.	1090
Lesh, J.	1052
Linder, A.	1114
Little, P.	1170
Mayers, D.	1074
Mitchell, N. W.	1082
Mitchell, W. M. P.	1062
Muir, Mrs. D. S.	1214
Nicholson, W.	1174
Palange, J. E.	1230
Parker, A. W.	1236
Paul, Dr. B.	1108
Persinger, L.	1054
Powers, A.	1090
Quillen, J. P.	1080
Roberts, C.	1056
Rozsa, Bela	1166
Rozsa, Ted	1050
Shephard, Dr. H. C.	1060
Smith, W. H.	1130
Spielberger, C.	1164
Stetler, C. E.	1052
Van Patten, H. T.	1052
Vichules, L. P.	1282
Work, T. A., Jr.	1056

Class B

Aibrecht, J. J.	1000
Alexewicz, Dr. W.	1000
Allured, K. B.	1012
Aronsen, Maud	992
Austin, N. T.	994
Bauder, E. L.	1000
Bennett, F. T.	1000
Bennett, R. W.	1000
Beringer, T. H.	980
Bowman, I. H.	1000
Boyd, R. M.	1000
Brandler, A. M.	1000
Brandstrom, B.	1000
Brown, R. L.	1020
Burkart, B.	1000
Buschke, Dr. A.	1000
Callis, L.	1000
Campbell, C. W.	1006
Ceruzzi, A.	1000
Cook, Alton	1000
Cook, W. N.	960
Culbertson, W.	1000
Dean, P. L.	1000
Eddy, Dr. S. S., Jr.	976
Enochson, H.	1000
Fallenbeck, E.	1026
Faucher, J. A.	980
Fell, Chester	1000

Fenley, C. M.	1034
Fetell, M.	1000
Friend, B.	1000
Frutkin, A. M.	1036
Gabor, N.	1000
Gluski, H. E.	1000
Haas, L. C.	1000
Hadden, A.	1000
Hallager, W.	1000
Halverson, Lt. Com. C.	1000
Hamburger, L.	1038
Hardwick, C. L.	1010
Hawkins, K. C.	1000
Henry, F. L.	1000
Henry, L. L.	1000
Himmelstein, E.	1000
Hogan, J. G.	1000
Hurt, J. E.	1000
Jurgensen, W. G.	1000
Kahn, Leo	1000
Kalbach, J. C.	1000
Kantor, F.	1000
Kaufman, A. H.	964
Kelsey, R. M.	1004
Kimball, R. H.	1000
Kingsland-Smith, F.	1000
Kirkegaard, M. L.	1038
Klein, B.	1024
Kolisch, R.	1000
Kovner, I.	1010
Kramer, M.	1000
Lacey, Wm. H., Jr.	1000
Laskoff, I.	1000
Lay, Kenneth	1000
Liggett, H. N.	1000
Mager, J.	1000
Marcelli, N.	1012
Martin, E. B.	1006
Masket, A. V.	1000
McCullough, F. V.	1000
Mladinich, G.	986
Mundt, J.	1000
Newmark, J.	1000
Noonan, Dr. T. R.	1036
Palmer, J. M., Jr.	1004
Parmalee, C.	1000
Paul, Peter	1030
Pratt, M. U.	1014
Read, H. L.	1000
Rehr, J. J.	1000
Reichenbach, H.	988
Rivise, I.	982
Robinson, N. I.	1040

Rockel, R. S.	1036
Rubin, M.	968
Ruckert, H. G.	1000
Sechler, C.	950
Smith, G. R.	1000
Sprintzen, I. E.	1000
Stauffer, D.	1036
Talmadge, T.	1000
Ter Veen, R.	1000
Tishko, W. E.	990
Treiber, W. J.	958
Wallace, Donald	1000
Wallace, W. J. L.	978
Weiss, A.	1000
Wilcox, H. L.	1000
Williams, T. H.	1000
Zoudlik, R. J.	954

Class C

Axinn, S.	910
Benardete, J.	882
Briggs, A.	836
Butler, H. C.	902
Casey, J. J., Jr.	900
Chism, S. M.	864
Davis, D. L.	828
Dishaw, O. W.	764
Emmermann, H.	904
Gay, Mrs. H. B., Jr.	912
Gilutin, E.	838
Greenfield, H.	832
Hamilton, L. B.	548
Hatch, D. B.	986
Hays, R. W.	832
Heisey, H. C.	792
Hodgson, A. G.	910
James, W. J.	838
Kibbey, G. S.	900
Koslow, B.	850
Kresse, A. O.	802
Lippes, A.	744
Meeker, J. M.	796
Meiden, W.	932
Noland, H.	932
Peters, W. O.	900
Powell, J. M.	762
Russ, Nick	946
Smith, L. K.	898
Stubblefield, A. H.	906
Treend, E. I.	872
Umberger, E. H.	928
Van Esen, S. T.	900
Yaffe, L. L.	936

PLAY CHESS BY MAIL

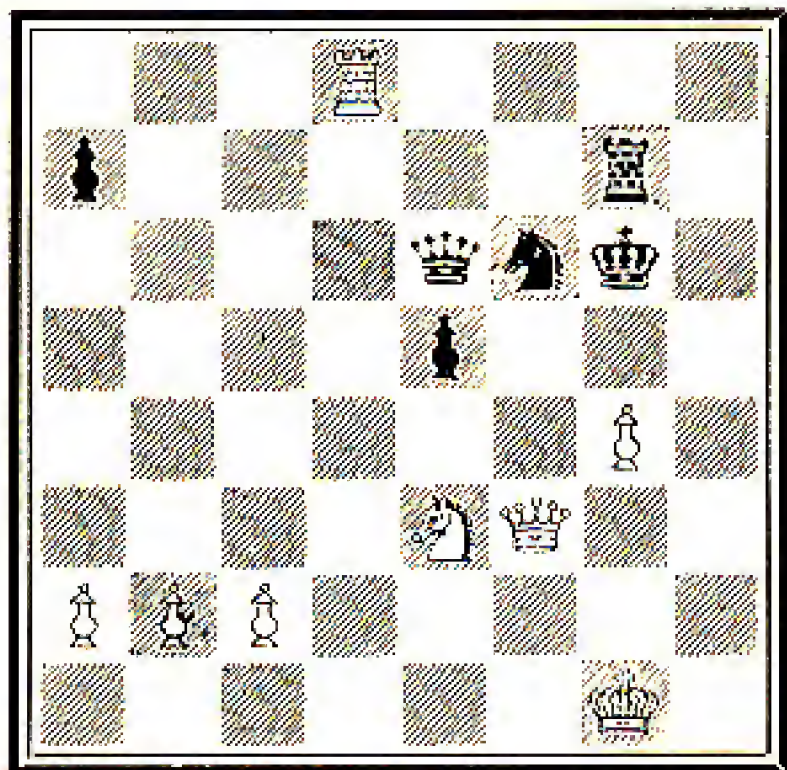
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CHESS REVIEW (Prize Correspondence Tourney)
250 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y.

CONVINCING THE KIBITZERS

By IRVING CHERNEV

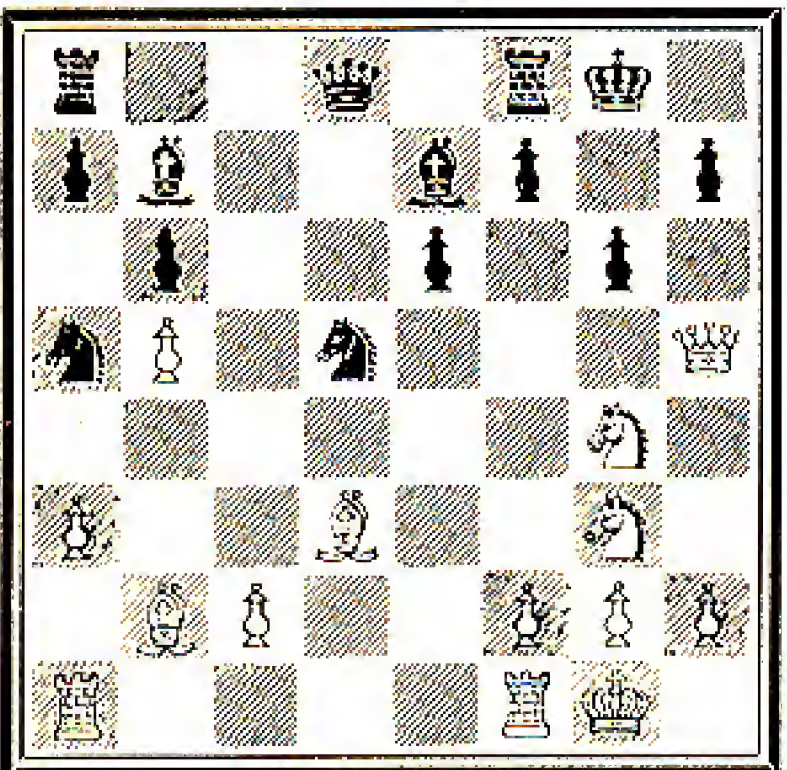
It is rare that the "kibitzer" can correct the master. The obvious move is often a trap leading to loss of a pawn, a piece, or even to mate. The traps set by one player and avoided by the other are often more beautiful than anything that occurs in the game itself. Some illustrations are given below from actual games. If you had been a kibitzer at these contests, would you have seen why the apparently strong move could not be played?



Why did Black not play . . . KtxP?

In this simple-looking situation, which occurred between Reti and Tartakower in New York, 1924, it looks as if Black could safely capture the important Knight Pawn as should White re-capture KtxKt. Black can play Q-Kt3ch, followed by QxR. Should White re-capture QxKt, K-R2 pins the Queen.

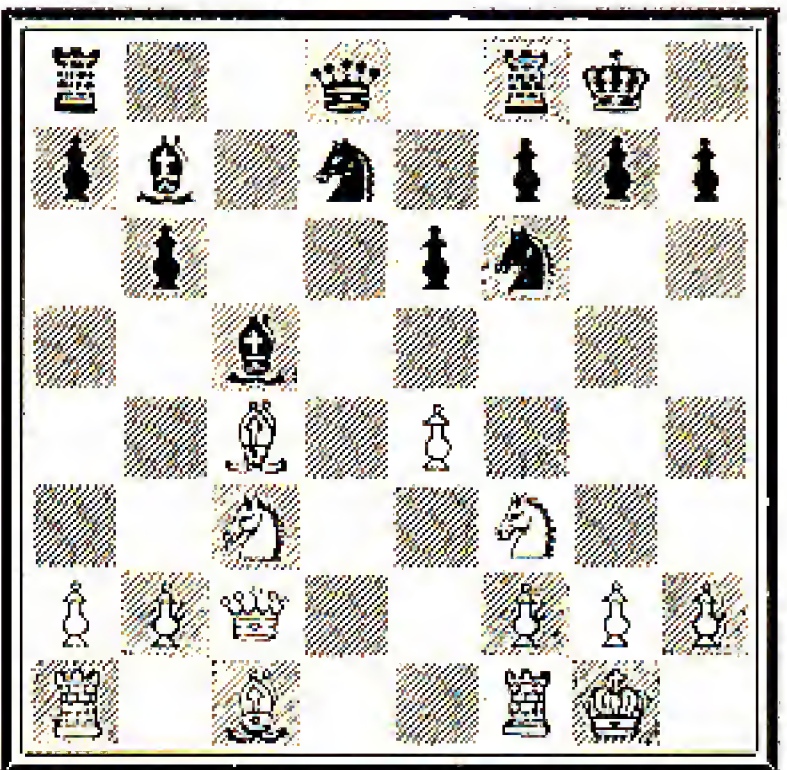
Actually, Black would lose if he captured the pawn by the following pretty combination: 1 . . . KtxP; 2 R-Q6, QxR; 3 QxKtch, K-R2; 4 QxRch, KxQ; 5 Kt-B5ch, followed by KtxQ.



White threatens mate. Why not . . . Kt-KB3?

Spielman, as White, threatens to mate Honlinger by Kt-R6 and the "natural" defense would seem to be . . . Kt-KB3, attacking the Queen and perhaps getting rid of one of the White Knights. Had Black tried this, however, he would have fallen into the following beautiful loss:

1 . . . Kt-KB3; 2 Q-K5, K-Kt2; 3 KtxKt, BxKt; 4 Kt-R5ch, PxKt; 5 Q-Kt5ch, K-R1; 6 Q-R6 (even better than Bxch) and wins.

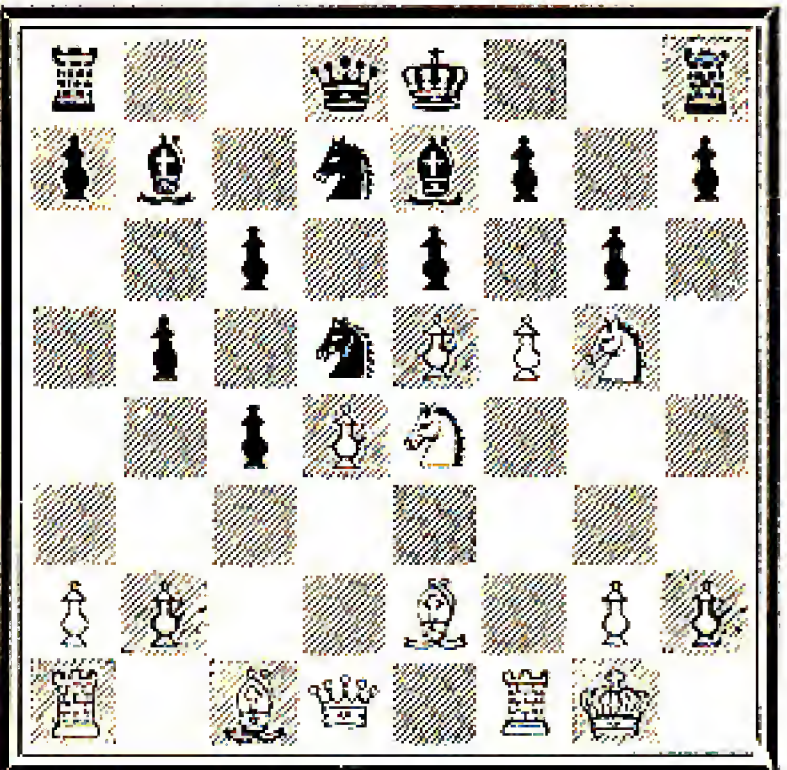


1 P-K5 is a "natural"—but it loses!

It takes will-power to resist P-K5 as the following seems good: 1 P-K5, Kt-Kt5; 2 Kt-KKt5, P-Kt3; 3 KtxKP, PxKt; 4 BxPch, K-R1; 5 BxKKt.

Restraint, however, is the mark of the master. Alekhine points out what would have happened to him if he had tried the above:—

Instead of 3 . . . PxKt, Sterk would have played 3 . . . Q-R5 (threatening mate). White would be forced to play 4 P-KR3 and would have succumbed to 4 Q-Kt6.



What happens if Black plays . . . KtPxP?

At this point, Eliskases, playing Black against Spielman, captured the White BP by KPxp. White countered with P-K6 and wild complications ensued. Our trusty kibitzer would, of course, have said, "Why not have played KtPxP? How could White have broken through?"

The answer is given below:

1 KtPxP; 2 KtxKP, PxKt (K3); 3 B-R5ch, K-B1; 4 B-R6ch, K-Kt1; 5 Q-Kt4ch, PxQ; 6 B-B7 mate.

READERS' GAMES REVIEWED

In this department we publish games by readers with annotations by noted commentator Fred Reinfeld. Any subscriber to CHess REVIEW is welcome to use this free service. Submit your games to Readers' Games Department, CHess REVIEW, 250 West 57th Street, New York.

By FRED REINFELD

Writes Reader Wills: "I am sending this informal game in the hope that it may prove, in some degree, instructive to your readers." Both the principle involved and the opening variation from which it arises, are of considerable importance for amateurs.

PETROFF DEFENSE

A. B. Wills	T. Sparks
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3

Instead of relying on defense (2 . . . Kt-QB3), Black plays for counter-attack. Theorists have therefore always been keenly interested in trying to refute this defense, in order to demonstrate that there must be something wrong about Black's trying to seize the initiative at so early a stage.

Without wanting to give a definite opinion on this point, it can readily be affirmed that the attempted counterplay must be managed with great care, as Black can easily overextend himself.

3 KtxP	KtxP?
--------	-------

A typical mistake which has been repeated for generations. Black fails to realize that the complete opening of the K file may bring dangers with it (possibility of a pin on this file). The proper course is 3 . . . P-Q3; 4 Kt-KB3, KtxP; and if 5 Q-K2, Q-K2 and Black, having eliminated the pin on the K file, need not worry about the security of the advanced Knight.

But after the text, the Knight is exposed to a dangerous attack.

4 Q-K2
--------	---------

What now? If the Knight retreats, then 5 Kt-B6ch wins the Queen.

Or if 4 . . . P-Q4; 5 P-Q3 and the Knight is still unable to retreat. Thus Black is punished for not having given adequate consideration to the dangers of the pin on the K file.

4	Q-K2
-----------	------

Setting up a counter-pin in hopes of regaining whatever material is now lost.

5 QxKt	P-Q3
6 P-Q4	P-KB3
7 P-KB4	Kt-Q2

If 7 . . . Kt-B3; 8 B-Kt5 wins (still another pin).

8 Kt-QB3!
-----------	---------

White's better development and resulting initiative enable him to dispose of the pin advantageously.

8	QPxKt
9 Kt-Q5	Q-Q3
10 BPxP	PxP
11 PxP	Q-QB3

There is no good move. If 11 . . . QxP; 12 KtxPch wins (another pin!) or if 11 . . . KtxP; 12 B-KB4 (still another pin!) wins for White.

12 B-QKt5	Q-B4
13 B-K3	Resigns

The Queen is lost. A beautifully effective example of the dangers a player exposes himself to by running into a pin at a stage when he is behind in development.

The temptation is strong to follow the example of some chess writers and describe this game in terms of military combat. However, it will suffice to point out that this game, contested in one of our correspondence tourneys, was handled by White in excellent style throughout!

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Pvt. J. Palmer	Dr. B. Paul
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3
4 P-KKt3	. . . .

Played on the familiar theory that the best way to counter-act fianchetto control of a diagonal is to meet it with another fianchetto!

4	B-Kt2
5 B-Kt2	. . . .

An interesting problem which no one has solved conclusively to date: whose Bishop is stronger? The Black QB controls the vital center square White's K4 (or Black's K5); on the other hand, White's KB will be the more secure, for after castling it will be guarded by the White King. Black's QB, however, is not similarly protected, and hence Black will have to be on his guard against any surprise attacks on the diagonal.

5	B-K2
6 O-O	O-O
7 Kt-B3	. . . .

White is now ready to play Q-B2 followed by P-K4, leaving him in full possession of the center and putting Black's QB out in the cold. How is Black to fight back and assure himself of an adequate command of the center?

7	Kt-K5
8 Q-B2	KtxKt
9 PxKt	. . . .

The customary method of recapture is 9 Qx Kt, avoiding any weakness in the Pawn position. However, White is willing to put up with the doubled Pawns in order to keep the Queen at B2 and thus control the center.

9 Q-B1

Black decides that his QB needs protection. If he tries to restrain P-K4 with 9 . . . P-KB4 there might follow 10 P-Q5! PxP; 11 Kt-Q4 regaining the Pawn with considerable positional advantage.

10 P-Q5!

Very good: this move is possible despite the fact that the QB is protected. Thus if 10 . . . PxP; 11 PxP, BxP; 12 Kt-Kt5, BxKt; 13 KBxB, P-B3; 14 BxB, PxB. Black is still a Pawn up, but after 15 KR-Q1 he must not only lose back the Pawn, but he will be left with a distinctly inferior game.

10 P-Q3
11 B-Kt5! Q-Q1

White's last move was an embarrassing one to answer. If 11 . . . BxB; 12 KtxB, P-Kt3; 13 P-K4 with a splendid game for White. Or if 11 . . . P-KB3; 12 B-R3! and wins.

12 BxB QxB
13 PxP P-KB4

What's this?! The natural 13 . . . PxP would be answered by 14 Kt-Kt5! threatening mate and uncovering an attack on the Bishop, thus winning the exchange. Thus we see how White has utilized the somewhat insecure position of the hostile QB.

14 Kt-Q4 BxB
15 KxB P-KKt3
16 QR-Q1! P-B4

Hasty. He wants to chase away the Knight so that . . . QxP will become possible, but it was important to take away QKt5 from White's Knight. However, White would continue to maintain his positional advantage, since Black would always have to resort to . . . P-B4 to win the KP.

17 Kt-Kt5

The backward QP must be lost.

17 R-Q1
18 Q-Q3 P-QR3

Or 18 . . . Kt-B3; 19 Q-Q5, Kt-R4; 20 KtxQP followed by P-K4 with an easy win.

19 Q-Q5! Resigns

White's smooth combination of tactical and strategical play deserves careful study. Note that Black never succeeded in developing QR or QKt.

Incidentally, Black's resignation is somewhat premature, 19 . . . Kt-B3 being possible.

From Reader Alvin Boggis: "I have been receiving your wonderful magazine and I certainly enjoy the various departments in it. In Concord (N. H.) there are a minimum of chess players, but a friend of mine and myself (we are 14 and 16 years of age respectively), play chess regularly. I am enclosing one of our games, which, if space will allow, I am hoping you will print in your READERS' GAMES REVIEWED department."

VIENNA OPENING

John Davie

Alvin Boggis

White

Black

1 P-K4
2 Kt-QB3
3 B-B4
4 Kt-B3

P-K4
Kt-QB3
Kt-B3
P-Q3?

Not the best. Amateurs often play the opening in a heedless manner. Here, for example, the KB could be played satisfactorily to QKt5 or QB4, at the same time making castling possible.

The text has two corresponding drawbacks: it condemns the KB to comparative inactivity, and at the same time postpones castling.

5 P-KR3?

White neglects to take advantage of his opponent's mistake. The right way was 5 Kt-KKt5, concentrating on Black's weak point KB2. (Had Black developed his KB on the previous move, as he should have done, he would have been in a position to answer 5 Kt-KKt5 in a simple and convincing manner with 5 . . . O-O). After 5 Kt-KKt5 Black would be in considerable difficulties, having nothing better than 5 . . . P-Q4. Then there would follow 6 PxP, Kt-QR4 (or 6 . . . KtxP; 7 KtxBP!); 7 P-Q3 and White remains a Pawn ahead without any compensation for Black.

5 B-K3
6 B-Kt5 P-Q4?

Losing a Pawn, Black forgets that his KP is inadequately protected—again an example of hastiness which the amateur must strive to remedy. Why impose on oneself the burden of having to contend with the difficulties that result from a single ill considered move?

7 BxKtch PxB
8 KtxKP KtxP
9 KtxQBP Q-Q3
10 Kt-Q4 Q-B4

White appears to be in a bit of trouble: the attacked Knight cannot move because of the resulting mate. The simple way of resolving the difficulty, however, would be 11 KtxKt and White remains a Pawn up with an excellent game.

11 Kt(3)-Kt5?

If White preferred a defensive move to the simple 11 KtxKt, then 11 Kt(3)-K2 was in order. When you resort to protective moves such as the text, you ought to make certain that the protecting force is safe from attack.

11 P-QB3?

Wrong. Simply 11 . . . P-QR3 wins a piece, as both Knights "hang."

12 Kt-B7ch K-Q2
13 Kt(4)xB???

If 13 KtxR, QxKt followed by . . . B-QB4 obtaining two pieces for a Rook. But the text is a fatal blunder; the right way was 13 Kt(7)xB, PxKt; 14 P-QB3 and White gains time for castling into safety, as 14 . . . P-K4? is refuted by 15 Q-Kt4ch! while 14 . . . KtxKBP; 15 KxKt, P-K4; 16 P-QKt4! Q-Kt3; 17 Q-Kt4ch, K-B2; 18 Q-Kt3! salvages the piece!

13 QxP mate

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watches youngster CARL PILNICK at
the U. S. Chess Championship Tournament.

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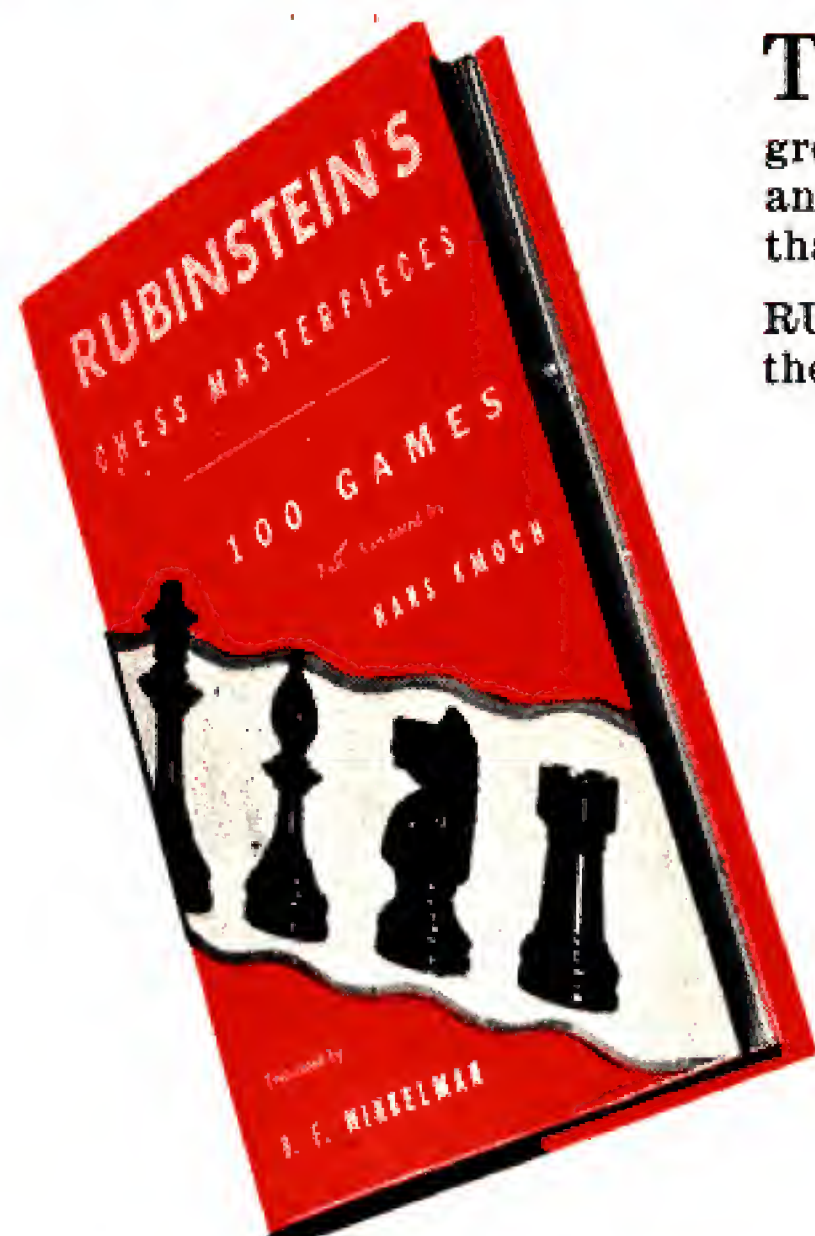
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LETTERS

Readers are Invited to Use these Columns
for Their Comments and Suggestions on
All Matters of Interest to Chess Players.

News of Spielmann

Sirs:

This morning I received a letter from my
good friend Rudolf Spielmann in which he
gives news of himself and of chess events in
Europe.

Grandmaster Spielmann is now living in
Stockholm, Sweden. Your readers may be
interested in these quotations from his letter,
dated March 1st, 1942.

"I suppose you got my last letter sent you
in the Spring of 1938. I was then living in Am-
sterdam and in the summer of the same year
I moved to Prague. In February, 1939, I made
the audacious decision of "queen castling"
to Stockholm. I have been living here for
three years and I shall probably pass here the
scanty remainder of my life.

"The three last winters were very cold,
even for Sweden. I lost 45 pounds in weight
and was affected by a grave heart disease. I
was obliged to go into several hospitals and
even now I can't walk more than a few minutes
without losing my breath.

"Provisioning in Sweden is still satisfactory
although almost all food stuffs are rationed.
There is a great scarcity of coffee and tea. All
one is offered is miserable 'Ersatz.'

"There is no news of Flohr. I advised him
to stay with me in Stockholm but he pre-
ferred to go to Moscow and went there a
short time before the Russian war. Keres is
supposed to be living in Esthonia and he is
expected to go to Salzburg, Austria, to com-
pete there in a double round tournament with
Alekhine, Bogoljubow, Euwe, Paul Schmidt
(the former Esthonian and now the new cham-
pion of Germany) and Stoltz, the so-called
'champion of Europe.' The event is scheduled
for April.

"The death of Lasker was a hard blow for
me. I shall send you recollections and anec-
dotes about him to use in your forthcoming
book about this great man.

"Please give my cordial greetings to Mrs.
Lasker, Fine, Reshevsky and all my other
American friends.

Your old good friend,

Rudolf Spielmann."

I am sure that you will join with me in hop-
ing that Grandmaster Spielmann will recover
his health, again win many first prizes and
present the chess world with more gems of
Queen sacrifices and irresistible King Gambit
attacks.

JOHN J. HANNAK

Philadelphia, Pa.

Our thanks to Dr. Hannak. That the great
Austrian master Rudolf Spielmann will again
enjoy good health is our sincere desire. We
hope, too, that he will receive the copy of this

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issue which we are mailing to him so that, in his exile, he may enjoy news of chess activities in the land of the free.—Ed.

Capablanca

Sirs:

It is difficult to write under the first impact of the news that Capablanca is dead. Lasker's passing was a shock, and Walter Penn Shipley went suddenly in spite of his eighty-one years. But these men belonged to an older generation to whom death was beckoning more or less imperiously.

But in the world of chess Capa could never be old. Or rather he was old only while in his 'teens—when his genius and his precocity made him the grandmaster. Thereafter he always radiated the spirit of youth and all his admirers were still looking forward to many great games that he would play and at least one match he would contest with his old power and spirit.

Something has passed from chess and from the lives of all who knew and admired Capablanca and had followed his career.

B. F. WINKELMAN

Philadelphia, Pa.

Sirs:

I feel terribly sad over the untimely death of my good friend José R. Capablanca. His passing is a great loss to the game of Chess and while he is no longer with us, his work, like that of many other great masters, will live for ever.

On at least one occasion I had the pleasure of "sitting in" with 53 others, at the Kenwood Chess Club back in 1914, I think it was, where he gave an exhibition. He did not even allow a single draw on that occasion.

I became very well acquainted with Capablanca and always had the pleasure of playing a few games of Billiards with him whenever he visited Chicago.

Well, so it goes. We are born, live a few days and life is full of trouble and we die. I sometimes wonder what it's all about, anyhow.

Yours very truly,

HENRY T. KOBER

Kankakee, Ill.

CHAMPIONSHIP NEWS AND PICTURES

Publication of this issue was delayed to include final results of the Championship. The large amount of space required to report this and other important chess events has made it necessary for us to omit some of our regular features, including the current installment of MY FIFTY YEARS OF CHESS by Frank J. Marshall. These features will be resumed next month, together with more championship news, pictures and games.

All pictures in this issue are by CHESS REVIEW photographer Ned Goldschmidt whose studios are at 52 West 58th St., New York.

The Editors.

KASHDAN TIES RESHEVSKY IN CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT

Will Play Match in Fall

SAMUEL J. RESHEVSKY, United States Chess Champion since 1936, and ISAAC KASHDAN, famous international master and former editor of CHESS REVIEW, tied for first place in the Championship Tournament held under the auspices of the U. S. Chess Federation at the Hotel Astor, New York, from April 10th to April 30th.

At some later date, probably in the Fall, a match will be held to decide which of these two masters will hold the title.

The tie was reached in an exciting adjourned session of the last round when CHESS REVIEW's Editor I. A. HOROWITZ drew with Reshevsky.

The final standings were as follows:

Rank		W	L	D	Total
1-2.	I. Kashdan	11	1	3	12½- 2½
1-2.	S. J. Reshevsky	10	0	5	12½- 2½
3-4.	A. S. Denker	9	3	3	10½- 4½
3-4.	A. S. Pinkus	10	4	1	10½- 4½
5.	H. Steiner	8	3	4	10 - 5
6.	I. A. Horowitz	6	3	6	9 - 6
7.	H. Seidman	6	7	2	7 - 8
8.	L. Levy	5	7	3	6½- 8½
9-10.	I. Chernev	4	7	4	6 - 9
9-10.	C. Pilnick	4	7	4	6 - 9
11-12.	H. Baker	2	6	7	5½- 9½
11-12.	N. Lessing	3	7	5	5½- 9½
13-14-15.	B. Altman	2	9	4	4 -11
13-14-15.	M. Green*	2	9	4	4 -11
13-14-15.	H. Hahlbohm	1	8	6	4 -11

*Withdrew and forfeited 7 games.

From beginning to end it was a neck-and-neck race between Reshevsky and Kashdan. After nine rounds of play the two leaders were tied at 8½-½. The champion had dropped half a point to Green in the third round and Kashdan had drawn with Levin in the fourth. Both players had won all their remaining games and were maintaining a terrific pace. They had drawn away from their closest competitors by at least two points.

Reshevsky Leads at Tenth

Reshevsky took undisputed possession of first place at the end of the tenth round. The champion quickly won from Baker but Kashdan was defeated by Herman Steiner of Los Angeles. The West Coast star threw caution to the winds, launched a skillful attack with the Marshall variation of the Ruy Lopez and forced Kashdan's resignation.

In the same round, Horowitz tried to "finish off" Pinkus but overlooked a defense which



SAMUEL J. RESHEVSKY
He nearly lost his title

cost him the game. This disappointing loss of a "won game" caused Horowitz to go into a slump from which he did not fully recover until the 14th round. Denker moved up into third place.

The eleventh round saw Reshevsky draw by repetition of moves with Herman Hahlbohm, Chicago's able representative. Kashdan's game with Lessing was adjourned with the former a pawn ahead. The race was getting closer.

In the twelfth, Kashdan quickly disposed of Baker while Reshevsky's game with 19-year old Carl Pilnick was adjourned.

Both leaders won their games in the 13th round and continued their adjourned games the same evening. Kashdan drew with Lessing. Reshevsky's adjourned position with Pilnick was a theoretical but difficult win. After two hours, when they had completed 65 moves, the game was again adjourned.

Pilnick Surprises Reshevsky

On Monday evening, April 27th, the game was continued at the Manhattan Chess Club. Reshevsky was scheduled to meet Kashdan the next day in the semi-final round. To give him a full point lead, the champion was determined to win this game from the stubborn young Pilnick. The latter was equally determined to hang on as long as possible.



ISAAC KASHDAN
Co-Champion of the United States

After about three hours of difficult play, the champion had worked his King over to the Q-side of the board and made it safe from perpetual check. He was then ready to polish off this youngster who didn't know enough to resign! Capturing two obstructing pawns with checks, Reshevsky cleared the way for the advance of his own K-side pawns. A few more moves and the game would be over.

With complete confidence in the outcome, Reshevsky pushed one of his passed pawns for the final kill. In doing so, however, he overlooked the potential threat of White's last move. He had left the one opening for which Pilnick had been patiently waiting. The young C.C.N.Y. player offered the sacrifice of his Queen! The position was such that Reshevsky had to accept the sacrifice or lose his own Queen—and the acceptance of the sacrifice stalemated Pilnick! Thus the game, which went to 93 moves, ended in a draw.

The Semi-Final Round

Reshevsky and Kashdan met in the fourteenth round separated by only half a point in the standings. The champion had 11½-1½ while Kashdan's score was 11-2. The largest crowd of the tournament gathered to see what would happen when these two leaders met.

With opportunities galore to mix it up and play for a win, Reshevsky elected to play it safe and maintain his half-point lead. The game ended in a draw.

Horowitz and Reshevsky Draw

The dramatic final round began on Wednesday, April 29th, with the championship still very much at stake. Playing masterful chess, Kashdan defeated Chernev in 33 moves and attention centered on the Reshevsky-Horowitz game which would decide the issue. If Reshevsky could defeat Horowitz, he would retain the title alone. A draw would tie Kashdan's score while defeat would mean the loss of the championship.

At his 30th move Reshevsky realized that he was in a bad position and offered his opponent a draw. Horowitz refused the offer. After 45 moves the game was adjourned with Reshevsky two pawns down.

Continued the next afternoon at the Manhattan Chess Club, Reshevsky fought hard to prevent the complete loss of his title. After more than three hours of extremely difficult and complicated play, the game ended in a draw. Later analysis showed that Horowitz missed a win but it was not easy to see over the board. The terrific tension and strain made this session a torturous ordeal for both players. As a result of this game, Reshevsky and Kashdan ended in a tie for first place.

Other adjourned games from the final round were played off in the evening. The prizes were awarded and announcement made that Kashdan and Reshevsky would play a match for the title at some later date.

EXCLUSIVE CHAMPIONSHIP PICTURES

By CHESS REVIEW Photographer

NED GOLDSCHMIDT.

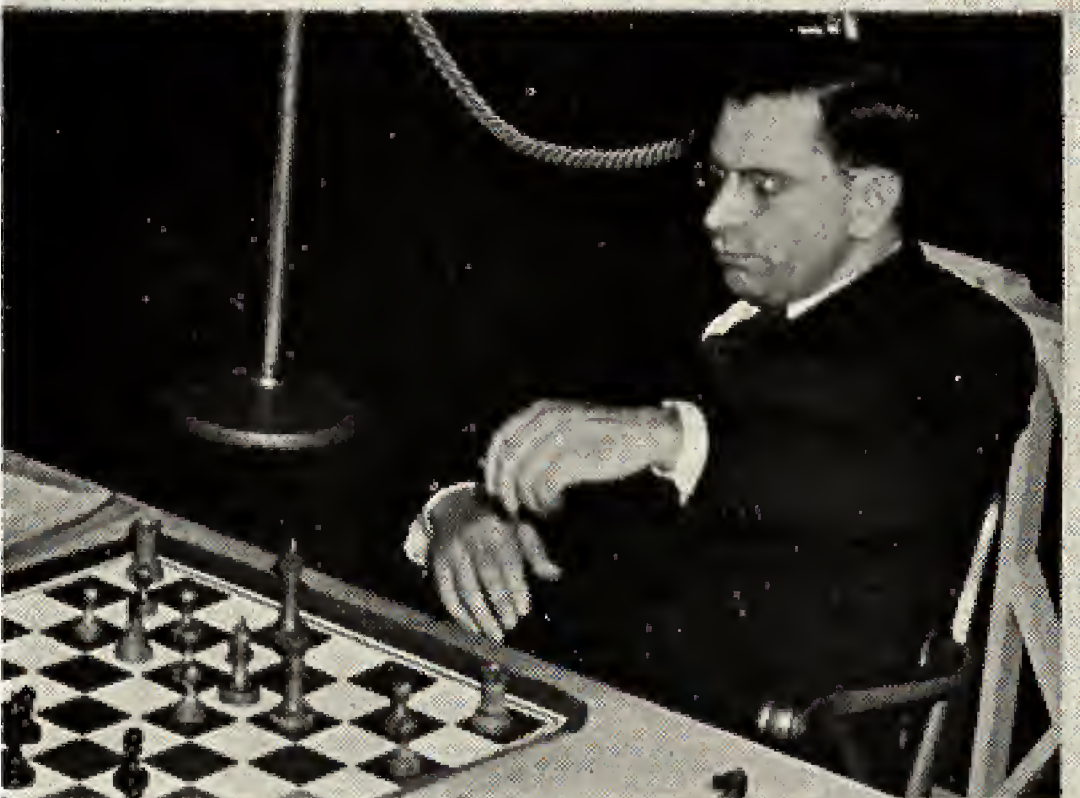
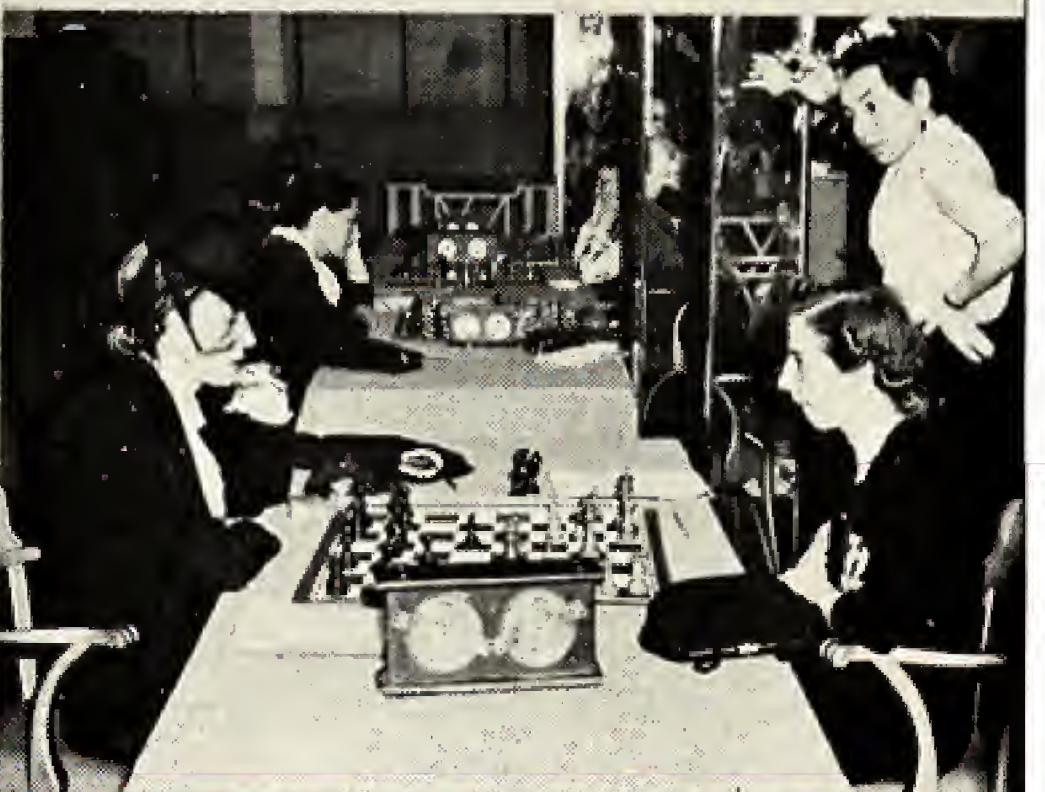
(See Opposite Page)

Left Hand Column, Top to Bottom:

1. The press photographers attended the opening round. Seidman vs. Reshevsky.
2. Benj. Altman plays Norman Lessing. Note the demonstration boards in the background.
3. It's all done with mirrors, according to Jacob Levin of Philadelphia.
4. The critics at work.

Right Hand Column, Top to Bottom:

1. CHESS REVIEW'S Editor I. A. Horowitz plays Special Features Editor Irving Chernev. Rail leaners are John Murphy (left) and Norval P. Wigginton of Washington, D. C.
2. Mrs. Belcher overawes Miss Celia Fawns. Standing is former Belgian Champion Mrs. Nanny Roos. In the background Mrs. Mary Bain. Note reflection of Reshevsky in the mirror.
3. Mrs. Gresser plays Black against Lady Champion Miss Karff. In center is Miss Raettig.
4. CHESS REVIEW displayed its wares. Booth attendant is Mrs. Kenneth Harkness.





Squirming in the foreground is Louis Levy going down to defeat at the hands of Los Angeles Master Herman Steiner. Standees are Louis Persinger and Fritz Brieger.

When Tournament Director Stephens forfeited Denker for overstepping the time limit in the following game from the sixth round, the crowd demonstrated its disapproval with boos and jeers.

Denker filed a protest as Reshevsky was not keeping his own score and the players were using a battered old mechanical clock with no flag indicators. His protest was disallowed. As the final position was an easy draw, the champion thus gained half a point on a technicality. This proved important later when Reshevsky entered the 14th round just half a point ahead of Kashdan.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

Reshevsky White		Denker Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	24 BxB	QxB
2 P-QB4	P-K3	25 PxB	R(2)-B2
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	26 Q-Kt5	P-B3
4 P-QR3	BxKtch	27 BxB	KtxB
5 PxB	P-B4	28 QxKt	RxP
6 P-K3	O-O	29 RxR	RxR
7 B-Q3	P-Q4	30 Q-Q8ch	K-B2
8 PxQP	QxP	31 Q-Q7ch	K-B1
9 Kt-B3	PxP	32 P-R3	Q-Kt3
10 KPxB	P-QKt3	33 K-R2	R-B8
11 P-B4	Q-Q3	34 R-K2	Q-Kt8ch
12 O-O	B-Kt2	35 K-Kt3	R-B6ch
13 Kt-K5	Kt-B3	36 K-R4	Q-B4
14 B-Kt2	KR-Q1	37 QxKRP	Q-K2ch
15 KtxKt	QxKt	38 QxQch	KxQ
16 P-B3	QR-B1	39 P-R4	K-B3
17 Q-K2	Q-Q3	40 R-K4	R-R6
18 P-B4	P-Kt3	41 P-Kt4	P-R4
19 QR-K1	R-K1	42 R-B4	R-KB6
20 R-B2	Kt-R4	43 R-B5	RxP
21 Q-Kt4	B-R3	44 RxP	P-Kt4ch
22 R-QB1	R-K2	45 K-Kt3	R-Kt5
23 P-QB5	PxP	Black forfeited.	

CATALAN SYSTEM (8th Round)

Kashdan White		Denker Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	25 RxP	RxR
2 P-QB4	P-K3	26 QxR	P-B5
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	27 B-B2	R-QR1
4 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	28 Q-B3	Q-B3
5 P-KKt3	B-Kt5	29 Q-Kt2	RxRch
6 B-Kt2	PxP	30 QxR	Q-B7
7 Q-R4	Kt-Q4	31 Q-Kt1	QxKt
8 B-Q2	O-O	32 QxB	Q-Q8ch
9 P-K4	BxKt	33 Q-B1	Q-B7
10 PxB	KKt-Kt3	34 B-R3	P-K4
11 Q-B2	P-KR3	35 B-B5	PxKtP
12 O-O	R-K1	36 PxKtP	PxP
13 B-B4	Kt-B1	37 Q-Kt5	Q-B8ch
14 Kt-Q2	B-Q2	38 K-Kt2	Q-Kt4
15 P-QR4	P-QR4	39 P-B4	Q-B3
16 R-R3	Kt-Kt3	40 BxP!	Q-B2
17 B-K3	B-B3	41 BxKt	PxB
18 KR-R1	P-B4	42 QxP	P-R4
19 P-B3	Q-Q2	43 BxKtch	QxB
20 Q-R2	K-R2	44 QxQch	KxQ
21 KtxP	KtxP	45 K-R3	K-R3
22 Kt-Q2	P-Kt4	46 K-R4	P-Kt4ch
23 P-QB4	Kt-Kt3	47 PxPch	K-Kt3
24 PxKtP	BxKtP	48 P-K5	Resigns

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED (8th Round)

Reshevsky White		Steiner Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	18 Q-B5	QxQ
2 P-QB4	P-K3	19 KtxQ	Kt-B4
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	20 R(6)-Q1	B-Kt2
4 B-Kt5	B-K2	21 P-K4	Kt-K2
5 P-K3	O-O	22 P-B4	Kt(K4)-B3
6 R-B1	QKt-Q2	23 R-Q7	B-B1
7 Kt-B3	P-B4	24 R-Q6	P-KR3
8 PxQP	BPxP	25 K-B2	R-Q1
9 KtxP	KtxP	26 R(B1)-Q1	RxR
10 BxB	KtxB	27 RxR	P-Kt5
11 B-K2	P-QR3	28 Kt(3)-R4	P-QR4
12 O-O	P-QKt4	29 P-K5	B-Kt2
13 Q-Kt3	R-Kt1	30 B-B3	B-R1
14 KR-Q1	Q-Kt3	31 Kt-Q7	R-Q1
15 Q-Kt4	R-K1	32 Kt(R4)-Kt6	Kt-B1
16 Kt-Kt3	Kt-K4	33 KtxKt	RxKt
17 R-Q6	Q-R2	34 Kt-Kt6	Resigns

RUY LOPEZ (10th Round)

Kashdan White		Steiner Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	22 PxB	Q-R5
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	23 R-Kt2	R-KR3
3 R-Kt5	P-QR3	24 Q-KKt1	BxRch
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	25 QxB	R-KKt3
5 O-O	P-QKt4	26 Q-B1	Q-R4
6 B-Kt3	B-K2	27 B-Q1	R-B1
7 P-QR4	R-QKt1	28 R-R5	P-QB3
8 PxP	PxP	29 PxP	R(Kt3)xP
9 Q-K2	O-O	30 P-B4	R-B4
10 P-B3	P-Q4	31 P-Q4	R-Kt4
11 P-Q3	P-Q5	32 P-B5	P-R3
12 PxP	B-KKt5	33 RxP	R-R1
13 P-Q5	Kt-Q5	34 R-Kt1	R-R3
14 Q-Q1	Kt-R4	35 P-Q5	R(R3)-KKt3
15 B-K3	KtxKtch	36 P-B6	Q-R6
16 PxKt	B-R6	37 B-K2	R-Kt7
17 R-K1	B-QKt5	38 Q-Kt1	RxQch
18 Kt-B3	Kt-B5	39 RxR	RxRch
19 BxKt	PxB	40 KxR	Q-B1
20 K-R1	R-Kt3	41 B-Kt5	Q-B2
21 R-KKt1	BxKt	Resigns	

MISS KARFF VICTOR IN WOMEN'S TOURNEY

Champion Invincible Against Strong Field

In the Women's Championship Tournament, held in conjunction with the main event at the Hotel Astor, Miss N. May Karff, reigning Queen of American Chess, overcame all opposition and clearly demonstrated her outstanding supremacy among women chess players by finishing with a perfect score of 8—0.

The final standings were as follows:

	W	L	D	Total
Miss N. May Karff	8	0	0	8 —0
Mrs. A. Belcher	6	2	0	6 —2
Mrs. N. Roos	5	1	2	6 —2
Mrs. G. K. Gresser	5	2	1	5½—2½
Mrs. M. Bain	4	4	0	4 —4
Mrs. M. Harmath	2	5	1	2½—5½
Miss E. Wray	2	5	1	2½—5½
Miss A. Raettig	1	7	0	1 —7
Miss C. Fawns	0	7	1	½- 7½

Possessed of an ideal temperament for competitive chess, Miss Karff played with calm self-confidence. Unlike most women players, the champion does not become nervous or emotional when playing against members of her own sex. Adopting aggressive tactics, she disposed of her rivals with comparative ease.

Miss Karff was again awarded custody of the CHESS REVIEW TROPHY, emblem of the U. S. Women's Championship. The cup was first presented to her when she regained the title in a match with Mrs. Belcher last Fall.

Newcomer Mrs. Nanny Roos, former Woman Chess Champion of Belgium, made an impressive showing. When she met Miss Karff in the seventh round, the Belgian player had scored 4½—½ but was quickly defeated by the champion.

Mrs. Adele Belcher, winner of the 1940 tourney, started badly by losing to Mrs. Roos in the first round. Against Miss Karff, in the fourth round, she again showed her lack of control by blundering away a good position.

Mrs. Gresser was disappointed in her score. She tried too hard, allowed her emotions to affect her judgment. Mrs. Mary Bain, who now lives in Florida and made a special trip to New York to take part in the tournament, made a poor score for a player of her strength, due to lack of practice. Mrs. Harmath, Miss Wray, Miss Raettig and Miss Fawns qualified for the finals from the preliminaries. They all fought hard but the competition was too tough for them. Little Miss Fawns distinguished herself by drawing with Mrs. Roos and played well over her strength in doing so.

In the semi-final round, Miss Raettig had Miss Karff in serious trouble. At one point she could have mated the champion; instead she lost her Queen and the game. In her good-natured way, Miss Raettig explained the oversight by saying that she is not in the habit of mating players like Miss Karff!



The Women's Tourney added color and interest. In the foreground above is Mrs. G. K. Gresser, leading New York club player. Behind her is Mrs. M. Harmath of the Marshall Chess Club. In the background is Mrs. Mary Bain of Miami.

The following game, in which Mrs. Roos upset former titleholder Mrs. Belcher, was played in the opening round of the Women's Championship Tourney.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT			
Mrs. Belcher White		Mrs. Roos Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	27 K-Q3	K-Q2
2 P-QB4	P-K3	28 P-K4	P-K4
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	29 Kt-Kt8ch	K-B1
4 Kt-B3	PxP	30 Kt(4)-B6	K-Kt2
5 P-K3	P-QR3	31 P-Kt3	Kt-K3
6 BxP	P-QKt4	32 P-B4	PxP
7 B-K2	B-Kt2	33 P-K5	PxP
8 O-O	QKt-Q2	34 PxP	B-Kt4
9 P-QR3	P-B4	35 K-K4	B-B8
10 PxP	KtxP	36 K-Q5	BxP
11 P-QKt4	QxQ	37 Kt-Q7	K-B2
12 RxQ	Kt-Kt6	38 Kt-B5	KtxKt
13 R-Kt1	KtxB	39 KxKt	B-B8
14 QRxKt	B-K2	40 Kt-K7	B-K6ch
15 Kt-Q4	O-O	41 K-Q5	B-B7
16 B-B3	BxB	42 Kt-B5	B-K8
17 KtxB	QR-B1	43 K-B5	B-B6
18 K-B1	P-R3	44 KtxKtP	BxKP
19 Kt-K5	R-B2	45 Kt-B5	P-KR4
20 Kt-K2	KR-B1	46 K-Q5	B-B6
21 RxR	RxR	47 K-B5	B-K8
22 R-B1	Kt-Q4	48 Kt-R6	BxP
23 RxR	KtxR	49 KtxP	P-R5
24 Kt-B6	B-B3	50 Kt-Kt5	B-Q3ch
25 Kt(2)-Q4	K-B1	51 Resigns	
26 K-K2	K-K1		

Other games from both Championship Tourneys will appear in later issues of CHESS REVIEW.



The Game of the Month

By REUBEN FINE

Each month Grandmaster Fine explains and annotates a recently-played game considered of greatest current interest to CHESS REVIEW's readers. The Game of the Month for this issue is from the first round of the United States Chess Championship Tournament at the Hotel Astor, New York.

Reshevsky's style is often criticised and maligned. Briefly, the complaints boil down to two: that he wins his games because he is lucky, and that his play is exceedingly boring.

The first of these charges—which was likewise levelled at Lasker—is somewhat difficult to take seriously, even though many have done so. Suffice it to say that objective examination, as in Lasker's case, would reveal no disproportionately high amount of good fortune. As they say in New York, the good player is always lucky.

The second is consequently more to the point. It is supported by no less an authority than Euwe, in his book MEET THE MASTERS. To be precise, however, Euwe says that Reshevsky likes "boring" positions and goes on to explain that many situations which other masters would abandon as won or drawn are analysed more correctly by the American champion, who thereby discovers numerous hidden possibilities.

This analysis of Euwe's reveals profound insight. But words, at times precisely because they are so catchy, are often quite deceptive. I would prefer to say that Reshevsky is the tactician par excellence. Regardless of the nature of the position, he is rarely prepared to accept any conventional judgment and he will exhaust all his resources before he admits that he is wrong. This, then, is the essence of his chess philosophy, although it may well be unconscious—that every position is an individual phenomenon and is to be treated as such, regardless of what the customary opinion about it may be.

Looked at from this point of view, the following game will be seen to be quite typical of his style.

RUY LOPEZ

H. Seidman	S. Reshevsky
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3

4 B-R4	Kt-B3
5 O-O	B-K2
6 Q-K2	P-QKt4
7 B-Kt3	P-Q3

Unlike some other Masters, Reshevsky places little emphasis on the openings and rarely experiments with them. He is sometimes caught napping (as in several games with Alekhine and Keres) but by and large his tactics are quite adequate, even against such an opening savant as Euwe.

8 P-QR4	B-Kt5
9 P-B3	....

9 PxP?, Kt-Q5 is obviously bad.

9	O-O
10 P-KR3	....

An important interpolation: the Bishop must make up its mind whether it will go to the King's side or to the Queen's side. On 10 R-Q1, there would probably follow 10 ... R-Kt1; 11 P-Q4, KPxP; 12 BPxP, P-Q4; 13 P-K5, Kt-K5, and though White should still manage to retain the upper hand, his advantage would be very slight.

Capturing the Pawn only draws at best for White after 10 PxP, PxP; 11 RxR, QxR; 12 QxP, Kt-R2!, etc.

10	B-R4
---------	------

The "book" move is 10 ... B-Q2, in order to avoid the constricting 11 P-KKt4, B-Kt3; 12 P-Q3, but as mentioned above, Reshevsky is never too careful in the openings.

11 R-Q1	P-Kt5
---------	-------

Taking the opportunity to create complications. After the alternative 11 ... R-Kt1, either 12 PxP, PxP; 13 P-Q4, or 12 P-KKt4, B-Kt3; 13 P-Q3 leaves White with the initiative and the upper hand.

12 P-Q4
---------	------

Not bad, but not too good. The more exact reply was 12 P-R5!, fixing the Black QRP and depriving the Black QKt of the important square QR4.

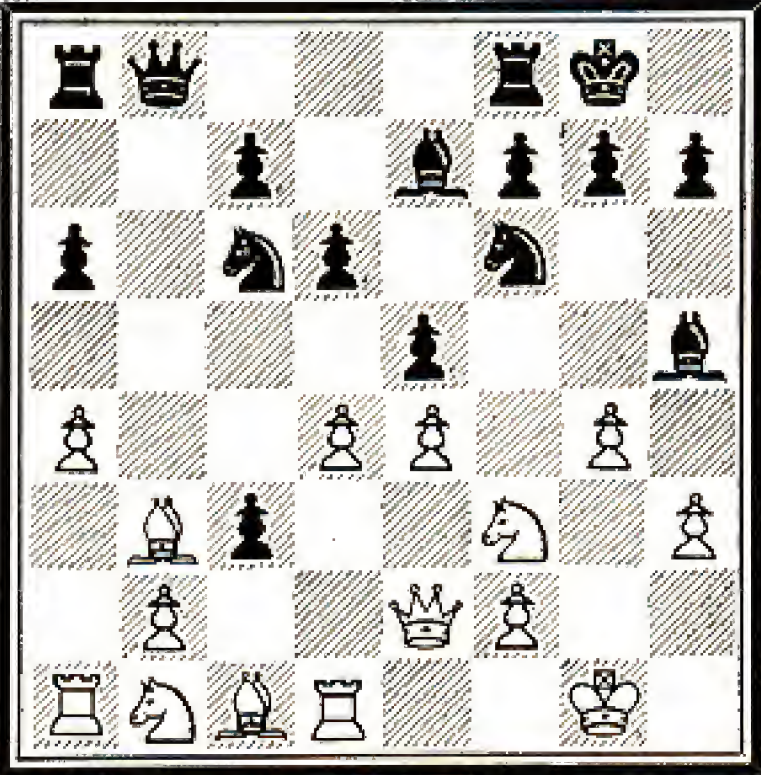
12	KtPxP!
---------	--------

Looks bad, but Reshevsky rightly sees that the position is deceptive and that his opponent may easily go astray.

13 P-Kt4
----------	------

Evidently under the impression that he will win a piece, or secure an overwhelming position, for on 13 ... B-Kt3; 14 PxKP, Kt(KB3) xKP; 15 KtxP (not 15 B-Q5?, P-B7!) Black's

United States Chess Champion **SAMUEL J. RESHEVSKY** plays the Game of the Month in defense of his title in the opening round of the Championship Tournament at the Hotel Astor, New York. The massive back in the foreground belongs to the titleholder's first victim, Marshall Chess Club Champion **HERBERT SEIDMAN**.



Position after Black's 13th move



game is clearly torn to bits. Still, the simple 13 KtPxP was more prudent; White would then retain a minimal advantage.

13 Q-Kt1!

(See diagram above)

14 B-Q5?

A chess player and his good position are soon parted.

There were two promising alternatives to the text, either of which would have left White with excellent prospects.

First, the obvious 14 PxB, QxB; 15 KtxBP. White is now better developed, and can build up good attacking possibilities along the KKt file. The eventual loss of the KRP will make little difference, though it can be avoided.

Second, the energetic 14 B-QB4! If then 14 . . . BPxP; 15 BxKtP, B-Kt3; 16 PxP (or even 16 Kt-B3), PxP; 17 KtxP and the complications turn out all right, since the KP may not be captured.

14 KtxB

Reshevsky is careful not to exchange his QBP, since the direct advance will soon be a potent threat.

15 PxKt B-Kt3!

Seidman seems to have underestimated this elementary rejoinder. (Masters sometimes become so involved in the complex that they forget the obvious.) If 16 PxKt, then 16 . . . P-B7 and Black will come out the exchange to the good.

16 KtPxP

He can avoid material loss by 16 KtxBP, KtxP; 17 KtxKt, PxKt; 18 QxB, PxKt; 19 PxP, but despite the Bishops of opposite colors Black has the better of it because of White's weakened King position.

16 Kt-R4

17 QKt-Q2

Black was threatening to win a piece by 17 . . . Kt-Kt6 and 18 . . . BxKt.

17 PxP!!

Reshevsky presses his advantage elegantly.

18 QxB

18 KtxP, R-K1 leaves him with a strategically hopeless game.

18 R-K1

19 Q-Kt5 PxP

20 Kt-R4

White is unable to save the piece and embarks upon a desperate adventure. After 20 Kt-B1, Kt-Kt6; 21 R-R3, P-KB3; 22 Q-B4, R-K5; 23 Q-Kt3, P-B7 White can resign.

20 P-KB3!

Again the most precise. On 20 . . . PxKt; 21 BxP, Kt-Kt6; 22 KtxB, RPxKt; 23 QR-Kt1, the pin is annoying, while similarly on 20 . . . PxKt; 21 BxP, Kt-B5; 22 B-B3 White has strong counterplay for the Pawn.

21 Q-B4 B-B7!

22 Kt-B5

Desperation. If 22 R-KB1, PxKt; 23 BxP, Kt-Kt6; 24 R-R2, R-K5 is conclusive.

22 BxR

More exact than 22 . . . PxKt; 23 RxP!, with chances for White.

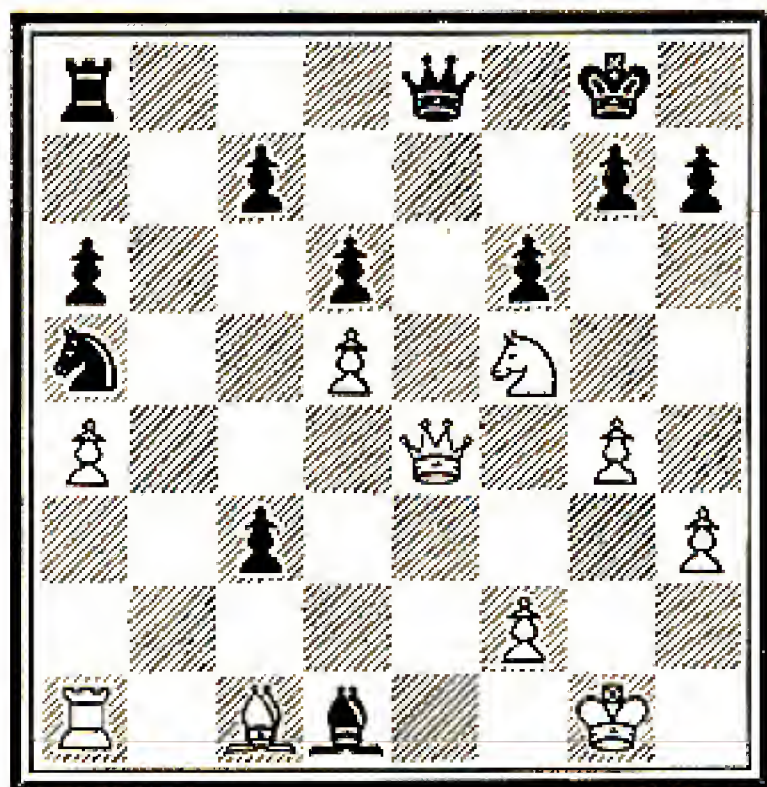
23 Kt-K4

RxKt!

Again the most direct. If 23 . . . Kt-Kt6; 24 KtxKtP! with good counterplay.

24 QxR

Q-K1!



Position after Black's 24th move

Black has come out of the complications with two healthy Pawns to the good. The rest is not difficult.

25 Q-Kt4

Kt-Kt6

26 R-Kt1

KtxB

Despite the two Pawns he must not play too heedlessly. If, e. g., 26 . . . Q-K8ch; 27 K-Kt2, KtxB; 28 RxKt, B-B6ch; 29 KxB, QxR; 30 Q-Kt7, R-K1; 31 QxBP and there is suddenly no easy win in sight.

27 RxKt

P-B7

28 Q-Kt7

Q-Q1

29 Q-Kt3

. . . .

If 29 Kt-K3, R-Kt1 followed by . . . R-Kt8.

29

R-Kt1

30 Q-R2

P-KR4!

White's game begins to come apart at the seams.

31 Kt-Q4

. . . .

Or 31 Kt-K3, PxP; 32 PxP, Q-Q2; etc.

31

PxP

32 PxP

Q-K1

33 KtxP

. . . .

Or 33 Kt-K6, Q-Kt3.

33

Q-K7

34 P-Kt5

. . . .

He just doesn't want to give up. The pin is fatal.

34

PxP

35 Q-R3

BxKt

36 Q-QB3

B-K5

37 QxP

Q-Kt5ch

Resigns

A game full of intricate complications and ingenious escapes—quite a la Reshevsky.

New Chess Books Reviewed

CHESS—By Kenneth M. Grover and Thomas Wiswell. Published by A. S. Barnes and Co. 92 pp. \$1.00

CHESS: AN EASY GAME—By A. W. Foster and R. E. Kemp. 3rd Edition. Published by David McKay Co. 64 pp. \$.75

Here are two new primers which accomplish admirably what they set out to do; to give the absolute beginner enough knowledge of the basic elements of the game to equip him as a player and to arouse his interest and love for the game.

Both books are written in a clear, simple style; the Foster and Kemp book is particularly compact and written by men who have a real mastery of exposition and explanation. The Grover and Wiswell volume is extremely lucid and has an attractive, almost conversational style. Another feature of the latter is the inclusion of four of the games from the recent Reshevsky-Horowitz match, annotated by the Editor of **CHESS REVIEW**. Horowitz brings out many fine points missed by some of the critics.

FRED REINFELD

CHESS STEP BY STEP—By Frank J. Marshall and J. C. H. Macbeth. Sixth Printing. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 306 pp. \$1.50

This authoritative manual on the rudiments of chess appeared originally in 1924. The publishers' blurb on the jacket — "the finest book on chess fundamentals ever written" — reflects a pride which should be generously condoned. Having weathered the super-critical whims of the chess public for almost two decades, **CHESS STEP BY STEP** has lived to see its sixth (!) printing. Such persistence is rather uncommon in chess literature.

The authors, religiously following the title of the book, take the reader by the hand, as if to say: "Come with us and we shall lead you to the mysteries of chess. Don't be scared now." The reader experiences no abrupt transitions in being guided from the very elementary phases of chess, including terminology and the power and movement of the pieces, to the more complex discussions of the openings, middle game and endgame. The book ends with a veritable treat, the chapter on Illustrative Games. There are some fifteen carefully annotated games, all based on different openings.

It is an established fact that a person who is peculiarly gifted with knowledge of a subject may find difficulty in explaining the fundamentals of that subject. It is, therefore, to the credit of the venerable retired United States Chess Champion and his collaborator, the late Mr. Macbeth, that they succeeded in arriving at precise, clear definitions of numerous elementary phases of chess.

CHESS STEP BY STEP is a primer designed for the profitable use of the beginner who knows nothing about the game but is equally intended for those who play chess "by ear" and have never gained a sound knowledge of the fundamentals.

—P. L. ROTHENBERG.

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The Marshall-Manhattan Match in Progress. Players appearing here (foreground to back) are J. Feldman and Private Nat Halper; Arnold Denker and Reuben Fine (he looks glum here, but see next page); Dr. J. Platz and M. Neckerman; I. Kashdan and M. Hanauer; Ed. Lasker and A. S. Pinkus.

MARSHALLS RETAIN LEAGUE TITLE

Defeat Manhattan Club's Star Team In Exciting Last Round Match

The Marshall Chess Club's crack players thrilled New York chess fans by their startling upset of the powerful Manhattan Club team in the final round of the Metropolitan League Championship Matches on April 4th. By this victory, the Marshall Club retains the League title for another year.

Seven clubs participated in the series of matches, including teams representing the Queens County, Winitzki, West Side, Bronx-Empire City and City College Chess Clubs. The Winitzki Club is a new member of the League. Its team made a very creditable showing, finishing in third place.

As usual, the match between the Marshalls and Mannhattans decided the championship. These two leaders entered the final round with clean scores. Both clubs had won their five preceding matches and were almost tied in game scores, the Mannhattans having won 38 points and lost 12, while the Marshall score was 37½—11½.

The line-up and final results of the Championship match are given below. The Manhattan team played White on the odd-numbered boards.

Bd. Marshall C. C.

1. H. Seidman	---	0
2. A. E. Santasiere	1	
3. M. Hanauer	---	0
4. Reuben Fine	--	1
5. F. J. Marshall	--½	
6. L. Levy	-----	0
7. E. Lasker	----	0
8. T. Dunst	-----½	
9. K. O. Mott-Smith	½	
10. M. Green	-----½	
11. S. Bruzza	----	1
12. M. Neckerman	—½	
13. H. Fajans	----	1
14. J. W. Collins	—½	
15. N. Halper	----	1
16. K. S. Howard	--	1
17. D. Hallman	---½	
18. B. Forsberg	---	0

Total ----- 9½

Manhattan C. C.

1. A. Horowitz	----	1
F. Reinfeld	-----	0
I. Kashdan	-----	1
A. S. Denker	-----	0
S. Bernstein	-----½	
F. Nadell	-----	1
A. S. Pinkus	----	1
J. Moskowitz	-----½	
A. Kupchik	-----½	
G. Shainswit	-----½	
R. Willman	-----	0
Dr. J. Platz	-----½	
J. Soudakoff	-----	0
B. Blumin	-----½	
J. Feldman	-----	0
A. Dutka	-----	0
H. M. Phillips	-----½	
O. Tenner	-----	1

Total ----- 8½

The match was held at the Marshall Club on Saturday evening, April 4th. Unfortunately, the final result was not known until about ten days later, the adjourned games being "played off at the convenience of the opponents under the happy-go-lucky system prevailing in chess circles," to quote from Herman Helms' column in the New York Sun. (Editor's Note: Important chess events like this should be held on



I. A. Horowitz (right) in action against Marshall Club Champion H. Seidman. Looking on is Mrs. G. K. Gresser. At her right (arms folded) is Louis Persinger.

a Saturday or Sunday afternoon and all games be finished the same evening. Furthermore, the match should be held in a suitable auditorium where the audience can see the games. Spectators would gladly pay an admission charge).

The Manhattans had one of the strongest teams on record and confidently expected to beat the weakened Marshall team. Reinfeld and Bernstein had transferred to the Manhattan Club and this switch alone was expected to swing the odds against their former club-mates. Actually, Reinfeld lost and Bernstein drew, so the Marshalls profited by the exchange.

Reuben Fine came from Washington to play for his club but Reshevsky was unable to appear. Each team had a representative of the armed forces on its line-up. Private Jack Soudakoff played for the Manhattans and First Class Private Nat Halper for the Marshalls.

At the close of play on April 4th, the Manhattans were leading by 8—5, with five adjourned games. It looked as though the champions were going to receive a thorough drubbing. The next day, Reuben Fine played off against Denker and won. Reinfeld's position against Santasiere was hopeless and he resigned without resuming play.

With the score 8—7, attention then centered on the three adjourned games on the lower boards. Private Nat Halper came through with a win and evened things up. Finally, Don Hallman drew with Phillips and K. S. Howard won from Dutka. The Marshalls actually tallied 4½ points in the five adjourned games and won the match with a final score of 9½—8½.

Some of the best games from the match are given on these pages, together with a sparkling little brevity played by Frank Marshall in one of the earlier rounds.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by I. A. Horowitz)

Reuben Fine
(Marshall C. C.)

Arnold Denker
(Manhattan C. C.)

White

Black

1 P-K4	P-QB4	4 KtxP	Kt-KB3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	5 Kt-QB3	P-Q3
3 P-Q4	PxP	6 Kt(4)-K2	....

To prevent an eventual P-Q4 and also relieve the pressure on White's QKt when Black fianchettoes his Bishop.

6	P-KKt3	7 P-KKt3	B-Kt2
--------	--------	----------	-------

If 7 B-KKt5; 8 B-Kt2, Kt-K4; 9 P-KB4! and the check at B6 will give Black trouble.

8 B-Kt2	O-O	9 O-O	B-Q2
10 P-QKt3		P-QKt4	

Necessary to hinder White's complete mobilization, when he will have gained command of too much terrain. But out of the melee of complications to follow White obtains the edge.

11 KtxP	KtxP	15 P-QKt4	KtxP
12 BxKt	BxR	16 PxKt	QxKtP
13 P-QB3	Q-R4	17 BxR	PxKt
14 P-QR4	P-QR3	18 B-KKt2	QxP

Black has three pawns for his piece, but will he be able to retain them?

19 Kt-B4	B-Q5	21 B-K3	BxB
20 Kt-Q5	R-K1	22 PxB	....

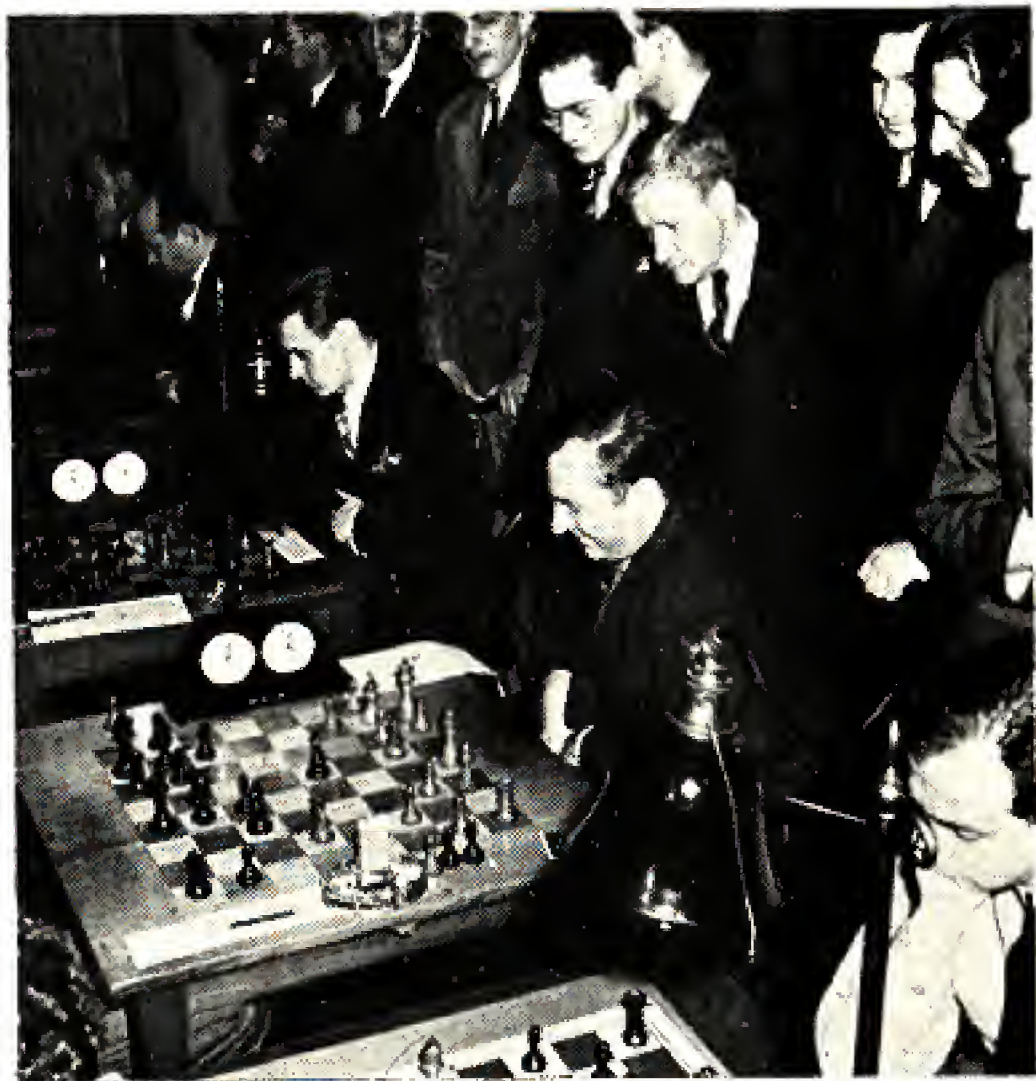
To hold Black's passed QP, which was a potential threat.

22	QxQ	24 Kt-Kt6	B-Kt5
23 RxQ	K-B1	25 R-Kt1	....

And now one pawn must fall.

25	K-Kt2	31 Kt-Q5	RxR
26 RxP	R-QKt1	32 KtxR	B-Q2
27 K-B2	B-K3	33 K-B3	B-K3
28 K-K1	B-B5	34 Kt-Q5	K-B1
29 R-Kt4	B-K3	35 K-Kt4	B-Q2
30 K-Q2	B-B4	36 K-R5	....

The King's excursion is a lesson in technique.



Reuben Fine likes his position a lot better now! Looking over his shoulder is Veteran Internationalist A. Kupchik.

36	K-K1	42 B-Kt5	P-R4	32 QxKKtP	P-B5	38 KtxPch	K-B4
37 K-Kt6	K-Q1	43 P-R3	P-Kt4	33 Q-B5ch	K-K1	39 Kt-Q5	B-Q3
38 Kt-Kt4	B-Kt5	44 B-B4	P-K3	34 QxQch	BxQ	40 P-R4	K-K4
39 Kt-B6ch	K-Q2	45 K-B6	K-K2	35 Kt-Q5	P-Kt4	41 Kt-K3	PxP
40 Kt-Q4	B-Q8	46 B-K2	BxB	36 K-K2	K-Q2	42 PxP	B-Kt5
41 B-B6ch	K-Q1	47 KtxB	P-Q4	37 K-B3	K-K3	43 K-Kt4	B-K8
48 Kt-Q4		P-R5		44 P-B3		Black Resigns	

Black is helpless. If 48 . . . K-B3; 49 K-Q6, K-Kt3; 50 KtxKPch wins.

49 PxP	PxP	51 K-B5	K-B4
50 Kt-B3	K-B3	52 K-Q4	K-B3
53 KtxP		. . . . .

The second pawn falls. Now the end is in sight.

53	K-Kt4	58 KtxP	KxP
54 Kt-B3ch	K-B4	59 KxP	K-Kt5
55 Kt-K5	P-B3	60 Kt-Q4	K-Kt4
56 Kt-Q3	K-Kt4	61 K-K6	K-Kt3
57 Kt-B5	K-R5	62 Kt-B3	K-Kt2
63 Kt-R4		Resigns	

ALEKHINE DEFENSE

(Notes by I. A. Horowitz)

I. A. Horowitz	Herbert Seidman
(Manhattan C. C.)	(Marshall C. C.)
White	Black

1 P-K4	Kt-KB3	4 P-Q4	P-Q3
2 P-K5	Kt-Q4	5 Kt-KB3	P-KKt3
3 P-QB4	Kt-Kt3	6 PxP	. . . . .

So that, if 6 . . . KPxP; 7 B-KKt5, P-B3 (7 . . . B-K2; 8 B-R6!); 8 B-K3 and Black's pawn chain on the K side has been somewhat weakened. Black's fifth move is unusual (5 . . . B-KKt5 is customary) but is in the spirit of the opening. The object is to provoke the advance of White's center pawns and then attack them from the wings.

6	BPxP	9 P-QKt3	B-Kt5
7 B-K2	B-Kt2	10 B-Kt2	P-K4
8 O-O	Kt-B3	11 KtxP	PxKt

Black's 10th was premature; he should have castled. His 11th was forced; if 11 . . . BxB; 12 KtxKt, BxQ; 13 KtxQ and White emerges a pawn plus or with a superior position.

12 BxB	KtxQP	17 Q-B3	P-KR4
13 BxKt	PxB	18 R-K4	R-K1
14 R-K1ch	K-B1	19 QR-K1	RxR
15 Kt-Q2	Kt-Q2	20 KtxR	Q-K2
16 BxKt	QxB	21 K-B1	P-R5
22 P-B5		. . . . .

Looks good but dissipates the advantage. More forceful would be 22 Kt-B3 followed by 23 Kt-Q5 and possibly 24 R-K7.

22	R-R4	24 RxR	BxR
23 Kt-Q6	R-K4	25 Q-Q5	. . . . .

If 25 QxP, BxKt; 26 Q-B8ch, K-Kt2 and White retains no winning chances.

25	BxP	27 Q-Q5	P-Kt3
26 QxQP	B-K4	28 PxP	PxP

If 28 . . . BxKt; 29 PxP! or if 28 . . . QxKt, 29 QxQ, BxQ; 30 PxP.

29 Kt-B4	B-B6	30 Kt-K3	P-B4?
31 Q-B6		Q-K4	

Black's 30th was a serious blunder from which he does not recover. The rest is technique. If 31 . . . Q-B3; 32 Q-B8ch, K moves; 33 Kt-Q5 wins a piece.

RUY LOPEZ

(Notes by A. S. Pinkus)

Albert S. Pinkus	Edward Lasker
(Manhattan C. C.)	(Marshall C. C.)
White	Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	12 Q-B4	B-Q2
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	13 R-K1	R-Kt2
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	14 P-Q3	KtxKt
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	15 PxKt	Kt-Kt1
5 O-O	B-K2	16 R-R8	P-KB4?
6 Q-K2	P-QKt4	17 KtxP	PxKt
7 B-Kt3	O-O	18 P-Q6ch	K-R1
8 P-QR4	R-Kt1	19 PxB	QxP
9 PxP	PxP	20 B-K3	R-K1
10 Kt-B3	P-Kt5	21 B-B5	Q-B3
11 Kt-Q5	P-Q3	22 P-KB4	. . . . .

22 BxP is probably best and if 22 . . . B-K3; 23 Q-B6 wins.

22	B-K3	23 PxP
--------------	------	--------	-----------

Also to be considered is 23 Q-R6, B-B1; 24 Q-R4, P-B3; 25 BxP, Kt-Q2; 26 R-R5, Kt-Kt3; 27 PxP and wins.

23	BxQ	25 K-B2	BxB
24 PxQ	RxRch	26 KxR	PxP

If 26 . . . B-Q4; 27 B-R7, PxP; 28 RxKtch, RxR; 29 BxR with a won ending.

(Continued on next page)



No two-headed monster this! Just Frank J. Marshall playing his game against Sidney Bernstein, with Jack Collins in the rear. The Maestro looks and feels better.

27	PxB	K-Kt2	33	K-Q2	R-R2
28	K-Q2	K-B2	34	RxP	R-R8
29	B-K3	K-K3	35	R-R3	R-QKt8
30	B-B4	P-R4	36	K-B2	R-B8
31	K-K3	Kt-Q2	37	R-B3	RxR
32	R-R8	P-B4	38	PxR	Kt-K4
39 BxKt		KxB			
If 39 . . . PxP; 49 P-B4 wins.					
40	K-Q2	P-B5	43	K-Q3	K-Kt3
41	P-R4	K-B4	44	KxP	K-R4
42	P-Q4	PxP	45	K-K4	Resigns

SICILIAN DEFENSE (Wing Gambit)			
Frank J. Marshall		C. Heinemann	
(Marshall C. C.)		(Winitzki C. C.)	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB4	20 KtxP!	KxKt
2 P-QKt4	PxP	21 Q-R5	P-KR3
3 P-QR3	P-Q4	22 P-QB4	QR-K1
4 PxQP	QxP	23 R-Kt3	RxB
5 Kt-KB3	P-K4	24 QxR	Q-K3
6 PxP	BxP	25 Q-Kt3ch	K-R2
7 P-B3	B-K2	26 P-Q5	KtxP
8 Kt-R3	B-Q2	27 PxKt	BxP
9 Kt-B4	Kt-QB3	28 R-K3	Q-KB3
10 Kt-K3	Q-Q3	29 Q-B7	R-QR1
11 B-Kt5	Kt-B3	30 R-Q1	B-B3
12 O-O	Q-Kt1	31 R-QR3	R-KKt1
13 R-Kt1	O-O	32 R-KKt3	RxR
14 P-Q4	P-K5	33 RPxR	P-K6
15 BxKt	BxB	34 PxP	Q-K3
16 Kt-K5	Q-B2	35 Q-B4	Q-R7
17 Kt-B5	B-Q3	36 P-K4	Q-B5
18 B-B4	BxKt	37 K-R2!	P-B3
19 BxB	Q-Q2	38 QxP	Resigns



PRIVATE JACK SOUDAKOFF
On furlough, he played for the Manhattan team, lost to Harry Fajans.

ENGLISH OPENING			
A. E. Santasiere		Fred Reinfeld	
(Marshall C. C.)		(Manhattan C. C.)	
White		Black	
1 P-QB4	P-K4	23 P-R4	B-Q2
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	24 R-B1	R-B1
3 P-KKt3	Kt-B3	25 K-Kt2	Q-B3
4 B-Kt2	B-Kt5	26 P-K3	B-K1
5 Kt-Q5	KtxKt	27 Q-Kt4	P-R4
6 PxKt	Kt-K2	28 Q-B4	Q-K2
7 Kt-B3	B-Q3	29 Q-Q3	B-B2
8 P-Q4	P-K5	30 Q-Kt5	B-K1
9 Kt-K5	B-Kt5ch	31 Q-Q3	B-B2
10 K-B1	O-O	32 Q-Kt5	B-K1
11 BxP	P-Q3	33 B-Kt5	Q-B2
12 Kt-Q3	B-R4	34 Q-B4	Q-Q2
13 Kt-B4	B-Kt3	35 P-R5	B-B2
14 Q-Q3	P-KB4	36 P-R6	PxP
15 B-B3	Kt-Kt3	37 RxP	K-Kt2
16 KtxKt	PxKt	38 R(1)-KR1	B-Kt1
17 P-KR4	Q-B3	39 Q-QB1	P-B3
18 B-K3	B-Q2	40 PxP	PxP
19 R-Q1	QR-K1	41 P-Q5	PxP
20 B-B4	P-R3	42 Q-R1ch	P-Q5
21 P-Kt3	B-Kt4	43 R(1)-R4	Q-K3
22 Q-Q2	Q-B2	44 Q-R1	Resigns*

*Black is helpless. The main variation is 44 . . . R-QB2; 45 R-R8, K-B2; 46 K-R2, K-Kt2; 47 B-Q5, Q-Q2; 48 R-R7ch, BxR; 49 RxBeh, KxR; 50 K-Kt2ch, K-Kt2; 51 Q-R6 mate.

Solutions to 1941 Problems

Below are the "unofficial" solutions to the May, June-July and Aug.-Sept. problems. (The Problem Dept. did not appear in the subsequent three issues). If inaccuracies are found, I welcome readers' corrections which will be published. To save space, key moves only are given.

May, 1941: 1843, Q-Q3. 1844, Q-QKt8. 1845, Kt-Kt6. 1846, R-K1. 1847, Kt-B8. 1848, KtxP. 1849, Q-R1. 1850, P-Q3. 1850A, R-QR1. 1851, Intention Kt-R5; Cook RxBeh. 1852, Q-R2 intended but apparently no solution after . . . R-Q8. 1853, K-Q7. 1854, R-R1. 1855, R-B5. 1856, BPxP. 1857, Q-KKt7. 1858, Kt-Q1. 1859, Kt-B8. 1860, B-B5. 1861, QxKtP. 1862, Q-B6. 1863, Kt-B7. 1864, P-B7. 1865, R-B2. 1866, Q-B3. 1867, KtxKtP. 1868, Kt(Kt2)xRP.

June-July, 1941: 1869, B-Q1. 1870, Kt-B6. 1871, P-Q8(Kt). 1872, R(B1)-K1. 1873, B-Kt1. 1874, Kt-Q1. 1875, P-B7. 1876, Q-QB2. 1877, R-Kt3. 1878, Q-Kt4. 1879, Q-K8. 1880, R-R3. 1881, R-R7. 1882, B-Kt1. 1883, R-K4. 1884, R-Q1. 1885-1892 solutions appeared with problems.

Aug.-Sept., 1941: 1893, Q-Kt5. 1894, Kt-Kt3. 1895, R-Q5. 1896, Kt-K5. 1897, Q-R8. 1898, K-Q2. 1899, Kt-B4. 1900, P-B3. 1901, K-K1. 1902, Q-Kt2. 1903, K-R2. 1904, P-Kt8(R). 1905, B-KB6. 1906, R-KKt4. 1907, Q-B3. 1908, R-R8 and White's promotions correspond identically to Black's in a fine execution of the Babsontask. 1909, Q-R1. 1910, Kt-K6. 1911, Kt-Kt8. 1912, B-Q7. 1913, R-Q3. 1914, Q-B6. 1915, B-Kt8. 1916, P-K4.

PROBLEM SECTION

P. L. ROTHENBERG

Problem Editor

All correspondence pertaining to this department should be addressed to P. L. Rothenberg, CHESS REVIEW, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y. For personal replies, please enclose self-addressed, stamped envelope.

Congratulations to CLAUDE DUBEAU, IRVING RIVISE and W. F. VIVEIROS, this month's prize winners in the solving contest.

The solvers are pitching into the contest with renewed vigor. A cordial welcome to all contestants. Please bear in mind that, in order to earn full credits, variations must be given for ALL but direct two and three move problems. Kindly submit votes for best problems.

The up-to-date standings are as follows:

- | Points | Names of Solvers |
|--------|--|
| 29— | C. DuBeau; I. Rivise; W. F. Viveiros. |
| 28— | I. Burstein; O. H. Ludlow. |
| 27— | S. Almgren; H. B. Daly; B. Goldberg; J. Hurt (splendid start); E. J. Korpany (your votes are important); W. O. Peters (your solutions, for a brand new member, are extremely fine); G. M. Plowman (your comments in point; best of luck in the army); A. Rokoff; H. Seidman. |
| 25— | J. Newmark; F. J. C. DeBlasio; G. W. Hargreaves; W. Patz; G. R. Smith (a little practice will do the trick; suggest you examine solutions to No. 1935 and Feature Problem 3-ers). |
| 23— | A. M. Jenkins. |
| 22— | A. R. Sheftel. |
| 21— | S. Ryder (correction noted); P. A. Swart (glad you enjoy it). |
| 20— | W. G. Jurgensen (will try to coax you on self-mates which offer enjoyment to many solvers); T. Lundberg. |
| 17— | E. D. Holladay (Fairy pieces are most skilfully employed when used to express ideas which cannot be expressed by orthodox pieces; your correction has been noted; your vote counts, even though no solutions to all problems are submitted); G. Krogoll (correction noted, but please watch deadline). |
| 0— | H. N. Oakley (nice set of solutions received for January problems, but aren't you joining our contest?). |

Month's Harvest

The response from composers has been good. More problems are wanted, however. I gratefully acknowledge receipt of problems from J. A. Benardete; Mannis Charosh; Simon Costikyan; F. J. C. DeBlasio; W. H. Donnelly; E. A. Erickson; J. F. W. Hannay (more 3-ers!); Prof. G. W. Hargreaves; E. M. Hassberg; E. D. Holladay; T. Lundberg; B. M. Marshall; Tasso Motta; G. Mott-Smith; Martin Rubin; A. R. Sheftel; E. W. Sheppard; E. E. Stearns; W. S. Waterman (splendid work; will appreciate variations).

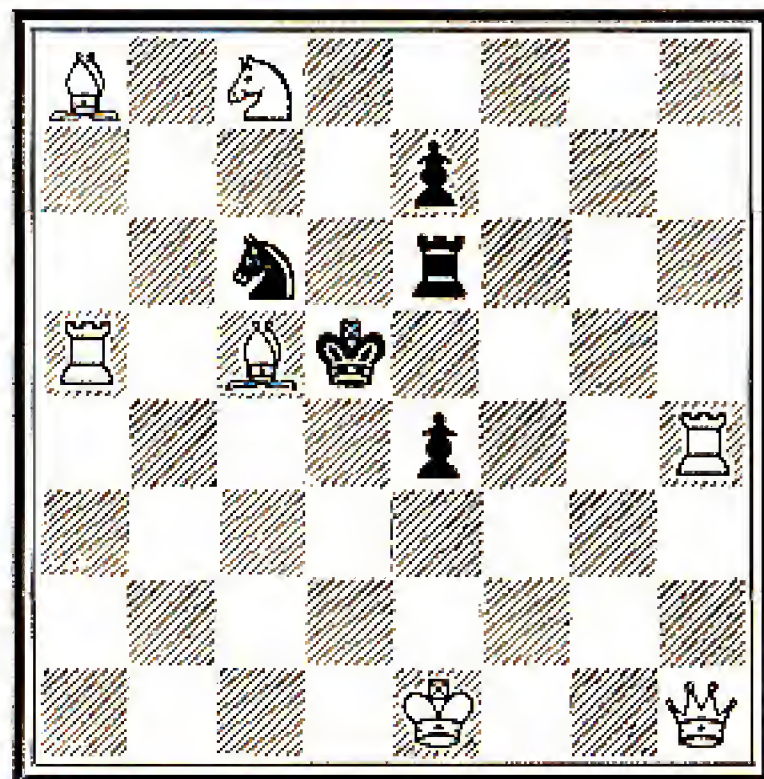
I should like again to suggest that tyro composers submit self-addressed, stamped envelopes. It will be very helpful, moreover, if composers submit diagrammed positions. If you lack the necessary paraphernalia (CHESS

(Continued on page 96)

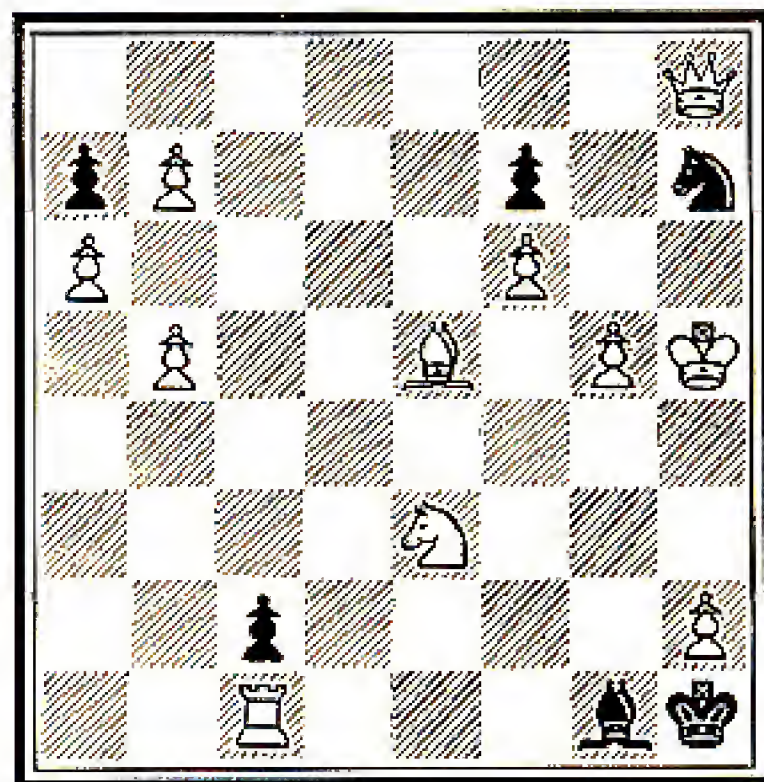
Solve These Now!

You are invited to solve these selected problems. Solutions are on next page.

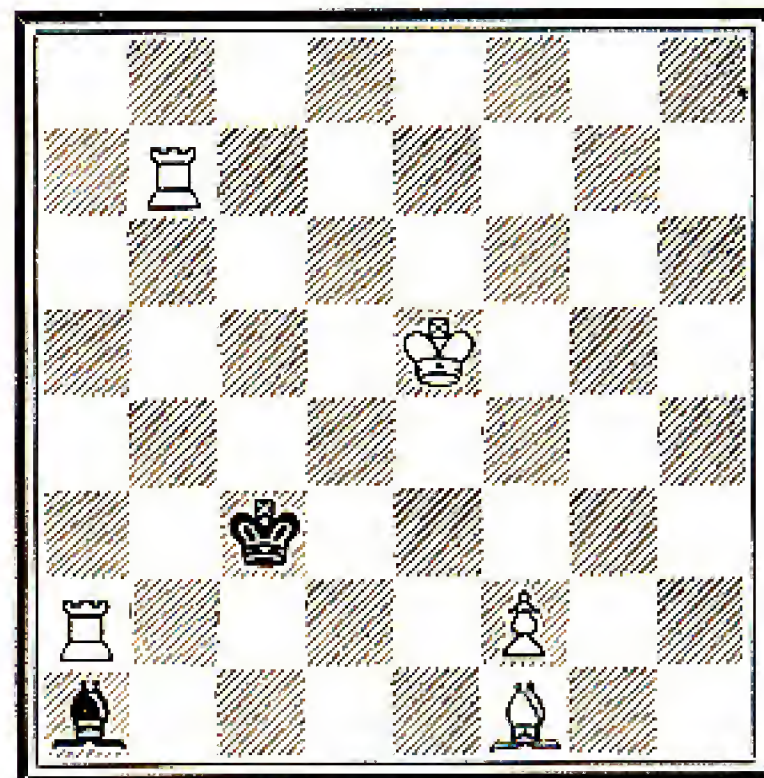
No. 1 is by A. ELLERMAN (First Prize, Good Companion, Jan. 1916). No. 2 by E. ZEPLER (First Prize, British Chess Magazine, 1941). No. 3 is by RICHARD CHENEY (Emery Memorial, 1937).



1. White mates in 2



2. White mates in 3



3. White mates in 3

REVIEW will accommodate you—advt.), home-made diagrams, with White and Black pieces denoted by two different colors will do.

Our family of solvers is growing both in number and enthusiasm. Barring unforeseen circumstances, solutions and solvers' standings will appear in each issue.

This Month's Contest Problems

With the continued cooperation of composers, I shall have the opportunity to select originals as judiciously as possible. This month's crop begins with No. 1949 which, from point of view of both key and variations, is characteristic of the meticulous care of the composer.

Nos. 1950 and 1957 are compositions by a youth, 23 years of age, whose work has been receiving deserving recognition. In No. 1950, the dual-avoidance theme is rather well expressed. Were the Black Knight removed from the board, after the key, White could mate in four different ways. Only one of these mates is possible, however, after each Kt. move. (Composers, how about a complete Knight wheel for this theme?). In No. 1957, the theme of No. 1936, solution to which appears in this issue, is doubled diagonally.

No. 1951 contains an artistic change-of-pin variation, in addition to an extremely delightful long-range mate.

Mott-Smith enriches the main point in his No. 1952—accomplished by a thematic, flight-giving key—with a bit of cross-check by-play. There are, moreover, some tantalizing tries.

No. 1953 offers the ultra-modern line opening and closing play, initiated by a fine key.

One would hardly suspect that No. 1954 entails square vacation (i. e., the abandoning of a square by one piece, in order that it be available for another) at a distance quite remote from the scene of battle. We shall welcome more of this composer's work.

I find it difficult to abstain from as much praise as No. 1955 truly deserves. It is left to the solvers to discover the highly thematic, flight-giving key and splendid variations.

No. 1956 is by a skillful composer whose work is invariably characterized by difficulty and precision. We shall be favored by more of his offerings in the future.

The stipulation in No. 1958 is Black plays first and HELPS White mate in 2 moves. This is a Fairy problem. (Generally, Fairy problems are distinguishable from orthodox in the sense

that either the stipulation, or the pieces employed—such as a Grasshopper, e. g.—or both do not conform to the ordinary rules of the game of chess.) The object in No. 1958 is for Black, moving first, to give White the fullest possible cooperation in enabling White to deliver mate on White's second move. It is dedicated to the memory of the great Capablanca, as a symbolic expression. The resistance of the Black pieces, all of which have remained on board, is designed to correspond to the unanimous grief of the chess fraternity.

JANUARY AND FEBRUARY SOLUTIONS

January, 1942, Nos. 1917 to 1928.

1917, Kt-Q3. 1918, Kt-R6. 1919, B-B4. 1920, R-Kt5. 1921, Q-R8. 1922, B-B5. 1923, R-Kt8. 1924, Kt-Q4. 1925, Castles. 1926, K-B1. 1927, Kt-B2. 1928, R(B5)-B7 which meets Black's Castling defense overlooked by some solvers who suggested other keys.

* * * *

February, 1942, Nos. 1929 to 1938.

(Maximum Credit for this Group—29 points)

1929, Intention P-B6; Cook KxP. Too bad. It appears that cook can be eliminated by replacing the Black KtP with a B at KR1. (4 points). 1930, P-B7. 1931, K-R7. 1932, Kt-B6. 1933, Q-KR1. 1934, R-Q4. This has thus far been voted the best 2-er. 1935, 1 R-Q2, B-any; 2 Kt-B2, etc. 1 . . . Kt-Q3; 2 KtxP etc. 1936, 1 R-R8, P-Kt4; 2 R(R3)-R7, P-Kt5; 3 B-R6, KxP; 4 B-B4 mate. 1937, 1 Q-K1, K-K4; 2 Q-R1ch, K-B5; 3 Q-R7, K-K4; 4 Q-KKt7 ch, K-B5; 5 Q-Kt3 mate. 1938, 1 Q-R4ch, R-Kt4; 2 Kt-K5ch, Kt-B6; 3 R-B2! Q mates. If 2 . . . Kt-B4; 3 Kt-Q7ch, etc.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS ON PAGE 95.

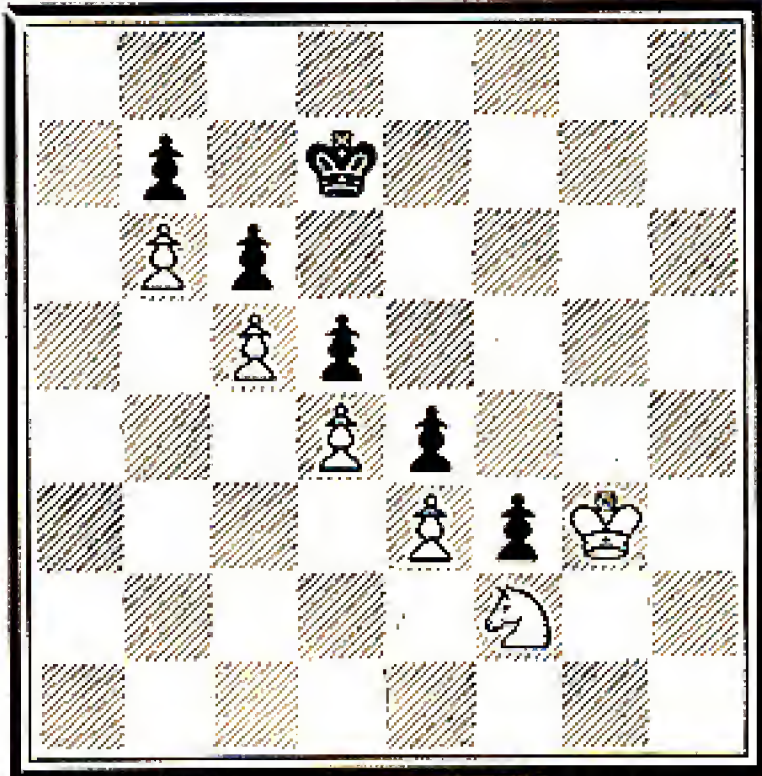
No. 1. 1 Q-B3!

No. 2. 1 P-Kt8(Kt)!! Kt-B1; 2 Kt-Q7, any; 3 Q-R8 mate. If 1 . . . KtxBP; 2 BxKt, KxP; 3 K-Kt4 mate. If 1 . . . KtxKtP; 2 Q-Kt7 or 8, Kt any; 3 Q-Kt2 mate.

No. 3. 1 R-K2! K-B5ch; 2 R(2)-Kt2ch, K-B4; 3 R-B7 mate. Or if 2 . . . K-B6; 3 R(7)-Kt3 mate.

If 1 . . . K-K6ch; 2 R(2)-Kt2ch, K-B6; 3 R(7)-Kt3 mate. And if 1 . . . B-Kt7; 2 R(7)xB, any; 3 R(K2)-B2 mate.

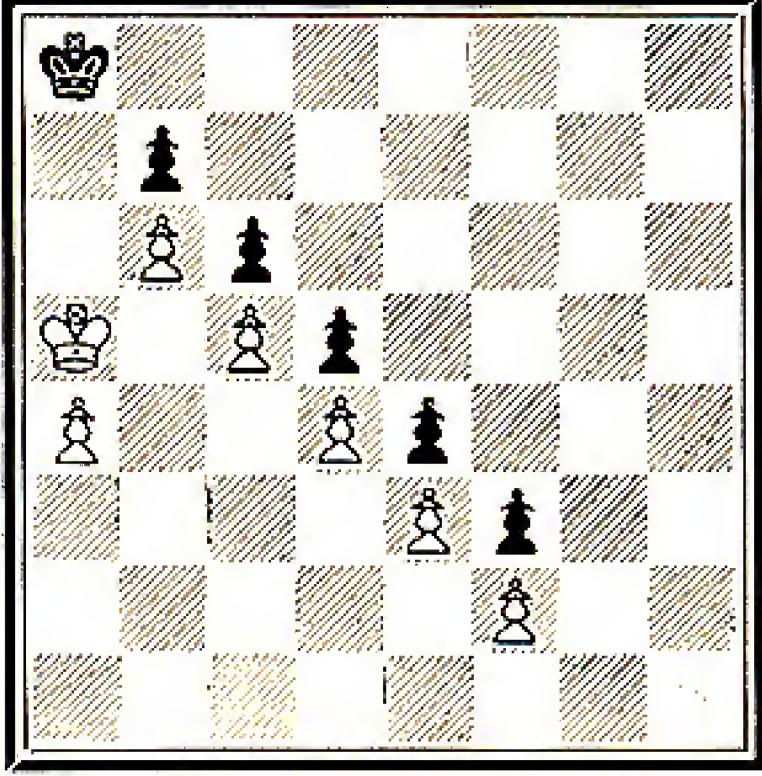
See Page 94 for 1941 Problem Solutions



A. White to Play and Win

Which is it?

One position is from an actual game, played by two masters. The other is an end-game composition. Which is which? Answer and discussion in next month's issue.

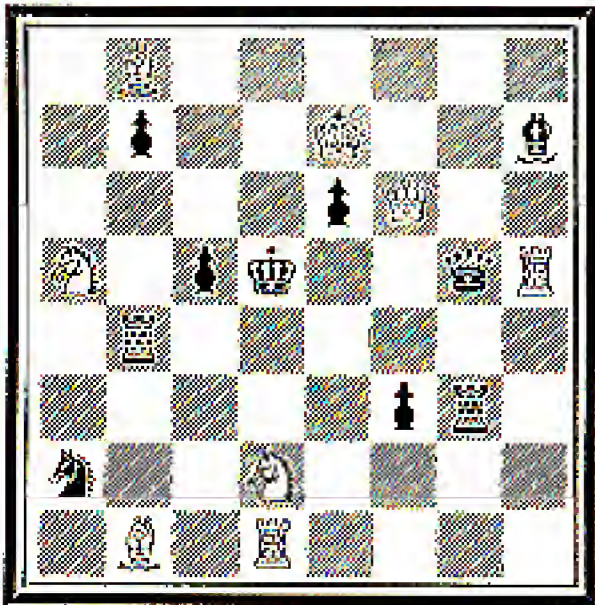


B. White to Play and Win

SOLVERS' CONTEST PROBLEMS

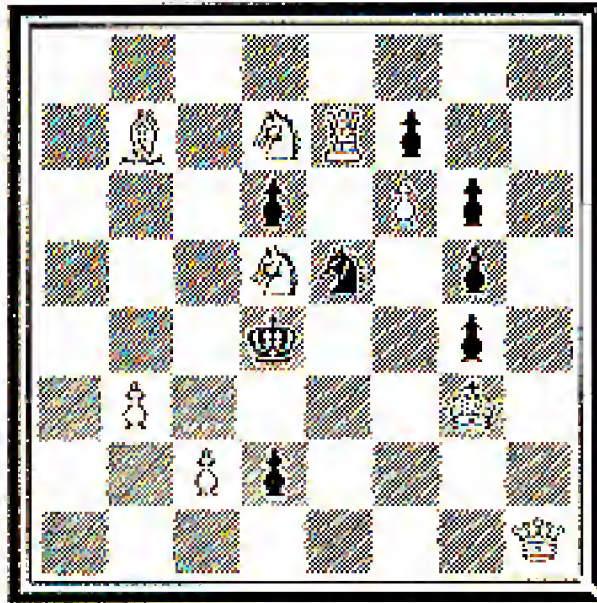
Solutions to these problems are due May 20th. Key moves only are required for direct-mate two-movers and three-movers; key moves AND variations for all others. Point credits generally correspond to number of moves of problem. Full credits are given for correct claims of "no solution" and for "cooks," i. e., solutions other than the composer's intention. Deductions from the solver's score are made for wrong solutions. A monthly prize, consisting of a half-year subscription to CHESS REVIEW, or a \$1.50 book, or an equivalent credit toward the purchase of a costlier book, will be given to the person or persons at the top of the solvers' list. Similar prizes will be given every three months for the best original direct-mate two-move and longer-range problems published during the preceding period. Kindly submit your votes for the best original problems in each issue.

F. GAMAGE
Brockton, Mass.
(Original)



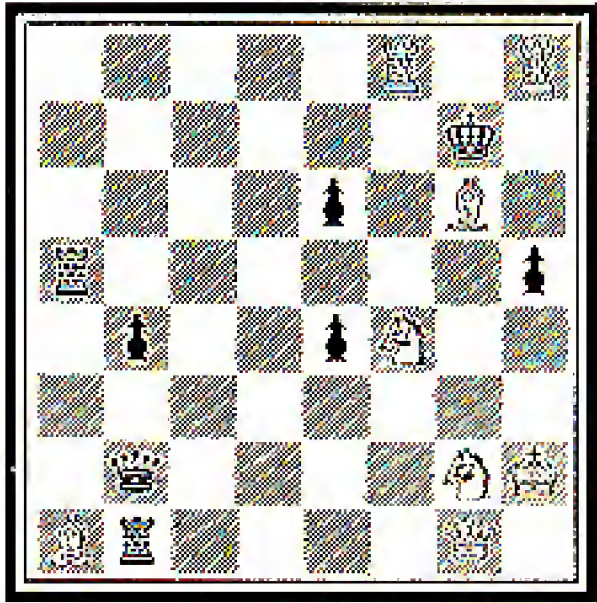
1949 Mate in 2

E. M. HASSBERG
Jackson Heights, N. Y.
(Original)



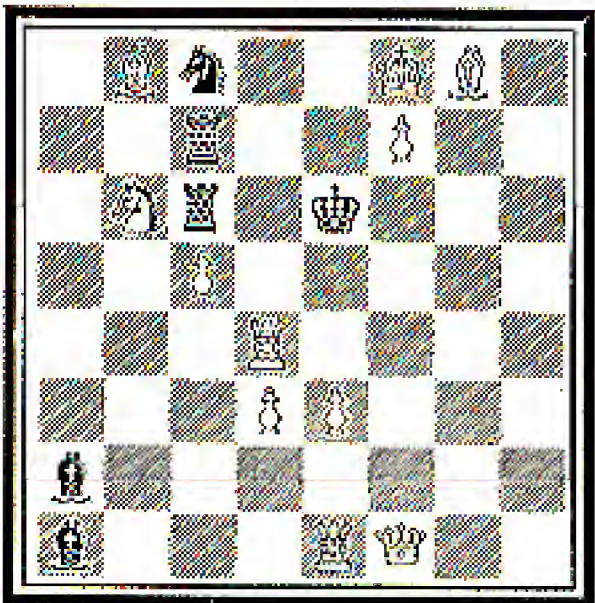
1950 Mate in 2

C. W. SHEPPARD
Norristown, Pa.
(Original)



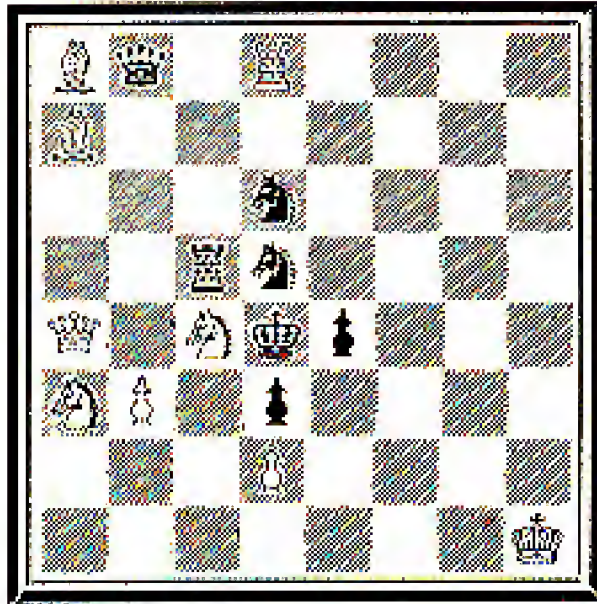
1951 Mate in 2

GEOFFREY MOTT-SMITH
New York, N. Y.
(Original)



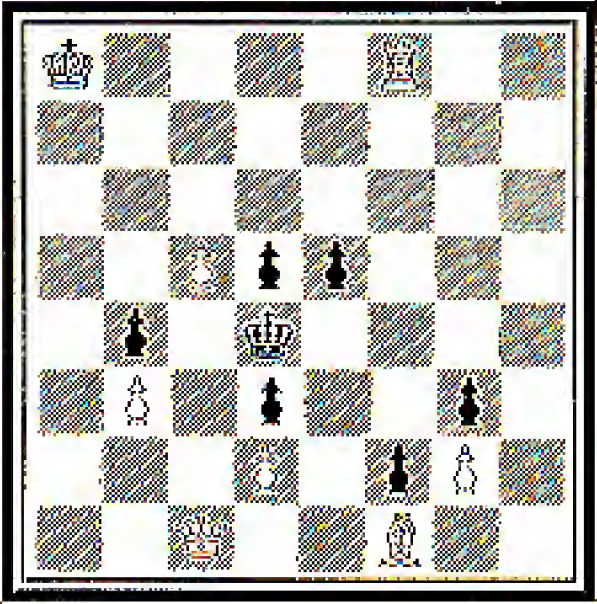
1952 Mate in 2

SIMON COSTIKYAN
New York, N. Y.
(Original)



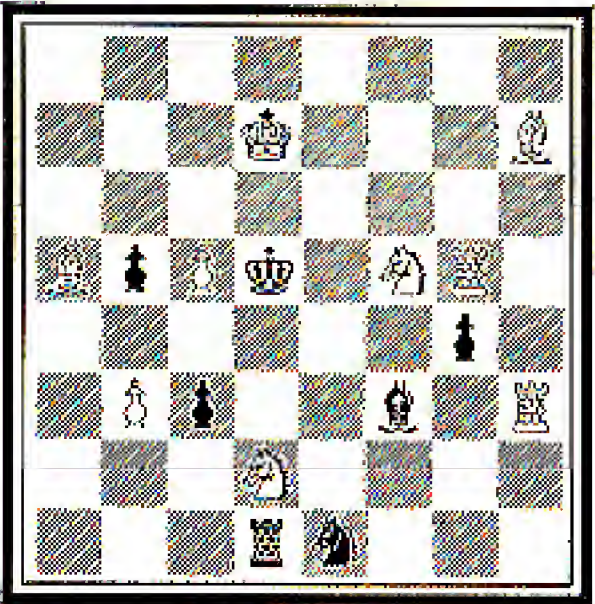
1953 Mate in 2

J. F. W. HANNAY
Dallas, Texas
(Original)



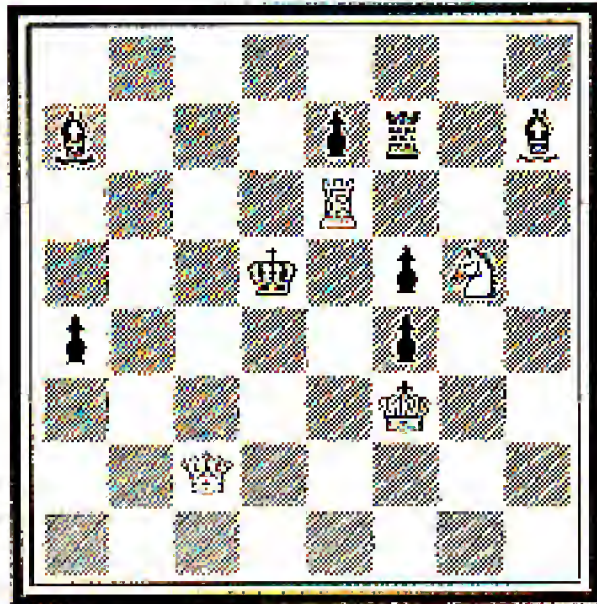
1954 Mate in 3

TASSO MOTTA
Rio de Janeiro
Dedicated to V. L. Eaton
(Original)



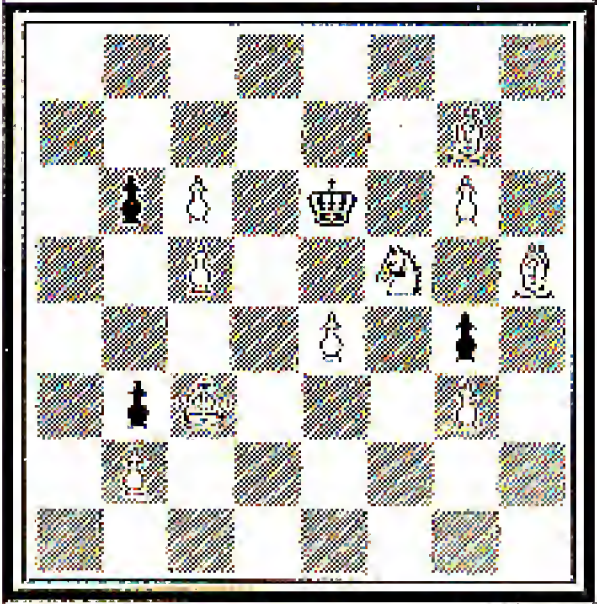
1955 Mate in 3

W. S. WATERMAN
San Francisco, Cal.
(Original)



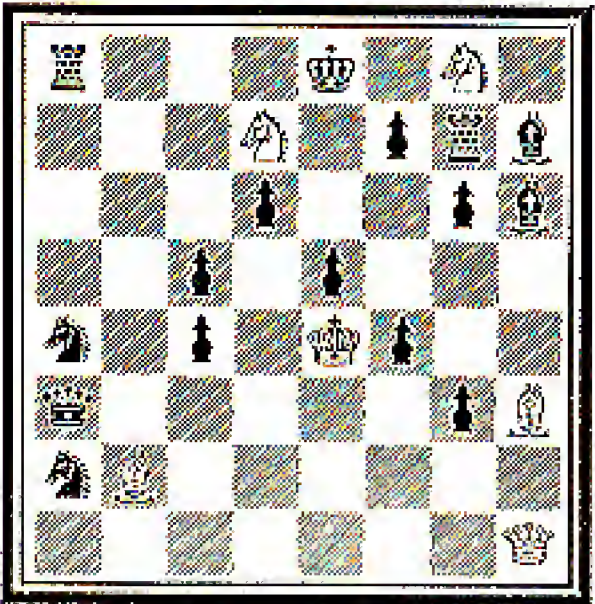
1956 Mate in 3

E. M. HASSBERG
Jackson Heights, N. Y.
(Original)



1957 Mate in 4

P. L. ROTHENBERG
In Memoriam
J. R. Capablanca
(Original)



1958 See Text

PLAY THE MASTERS

Get out your board and pieces — or your pocket set—and play with Keres against Vera Menchik. You have White.

The opening moves are given in the adjoining column and all remaining moves in the box below. With a strip of paper, cover all the moves in the box except the first—Black's fifth. Make all the opening moves on your board up to and including Black's 5th.

Then study the position and select White's next move. Write it down. Expose the next line in the box and see the move White actually made (at the left). Score par if you picked this move. If not, score zero and make the

correct White move on your board. Also make Black's reply, shown on the same line. Continue as before, one line at a time, to the end of the game.

MAKE THESE OPENING MOVES

INDIAN DEFENSE

White: P. Keres Black: V. Menchik
1 Kt-KB3, Kt-KB3; 2 P-B4, P-KKt3; 3 Kt-B3, B-Kt2; 4 P-Q4, O-O; 5 P-KKt3. Now continue with moves in box.

Complete annotations of this game can be found in "Keres' Best Games of Chess" by Fred Reinfeld.

White Played	Par Score	Black Played	Your Selection for White's move	Your Score
6 P x P	2	5 P—Q4	-----	-----
7 B—Kt2	2	6 Kt x P	-----	-----
8 P x Kt	1	7 Kt x Kt	-----	-----
9 O—O	2	8 P—QB4	-----	-----
10 P x P	2	9 P x P	-----	-----
11 P—K3	2	10 Kt—B3	-----	-----
12 Kt—Q2	3	11 R—Kt1	-----	-----
13 B—QR3	3	12 Kt—R4	-----	-----
14 B—Kt4	2	13 P—Kt3	-----	-----
15 B x B	3	14 B—Kt2	-----	-----
16 R—B1	2	15 Kt x B	-----	-----
17 Q—Kt3	3	16 Q—Q2	-----	-----
18 B—R3	2	17 P—QR4	-----	-----
19 B—B5	3	18 P—QKt4	-----	-----
20 Q—Kt4	2	19 P—R5	-----	-----
21 R x Kt	2	20 Kt x B	-----	-----
22 KR—B1	1	21 KR—B1	-----	-----
23 P x R	4	22 R x R	-----	-----
24 Kt—Kt1	5	23 R—QB1	-----	-----
25 Q x KtP	3	24 Q—Q4	-----	-----
26 Q—Kt7	4	25 Q x RP	-----	-----
27 P—B6	3	26 R—K1	-----	-----
28 R-B4	5	27 Q—Kt7	-----	-----
29 Q x Q	2	28 R—Kt1	-----	-----
30 R x P	2	29 B x Q	-----	-----
31 R—QB4	2	30 R—QB1	-----	-----
32 P—B4	4	31 K—B1	-----	-----
33 R—B2	2	32 P—K3	-----	-----
34 Kt—R3	2	33 B—Kt2	-----	-----
35 Kt—Kt5	2	34 K—K2	-----	-----
36 K—B2	3	35 P—K4	-----	-----
37 R—B4	3	36 P—B4	-----	-----
38 KtP x P	2	37 P x P	-----	-----
39 K—K2	3	38 K—K3	-----	-----
40 K—Q3	2	39 B—B3	-----	-----
41 R—B2	2	40 P—R3	-----	-----
42 P—B7	3	41 P—Kt4	-----	-----
43 R—B5	3	42 K—Q2	-----	-----
44 P x P	1	43 P x P	-----	-----
45 R x P	1	44 B—K2	-----	-----
			Resigns	-----
Total Score-----		Your Percentage-----		

WITH OUR CORRESPONDENCE PLAYERS

New Sectional Tournament

In response to many requests, we have decided to sponsor a special Correspondence Tournament in which the entries will be classified by geographical location instead of playing strength.

The announcement of this new event appears on the next page. You will note that we are offering specific prizes for the 1-2-3 winners in each 7-man group. This enables us to make the prizes unusually valuable. The chess set which will go to each first-prize winner is a beautiful job and should be a real incentive to the players in each section to do their best.

Owing to war conditions, we do not know whether these sets will be available when the tournament ends so we are purchasing 20 sets now and will reserve these for the prize-winners. We are also setting aside 20 sets of Reinfeld's Lessons on the Openings and 20 chess pins for the 2nd and 3rd prize winners. The total value of all these prizes is \$220.00.

To avoid possible disappointments later, we must limit the entries to 20 groups or sections. When these groups have been completed, the entry list will close. The entries will be grouped geographically and the members of each section will thus be within easy corresponding distance of each other. This will speed up play and make it more interesting for everybody. The sections are open to players of any strength. You take the chance of being grouped with players who are stronger or weaker than yourself. The results of all games, however, will affect your CHESS REVIEW rating in the usual way. You play one game with each other member of your section—a total of six games.

Entries are welcomed from readers who have not yet competed in our tournaments as well as those now playing. As a rule, new entries are given an initial CHESS REVIEW Rating of 1000.

Please note that this new Sectional Tournament is being conducted in addition to our regular 1942 Class Tournament. You can enter either or both of these events. In the Class Tourney you are grouped according to playing strength and the prizes are credits of \$4, \$2 and \$1 to the 1-2-3 winners in each section. These credits may be used to purchase subscriptions or any chess books or equipment advertised in the magazine.

When sending in your entry, be sure to specify whether you want to play in the CLASS Tournament or the SECTIONAL Tournament.

NEWS OF THE MONTH

There are now 15 sections of the 1942 Class Tourney in play; results are beginning to come in; first to report a win was Louis Persinger, who appears in one of our pictures this month, on Page 92. Private Nat Halper wants us to form a section of Army players; those in favor please write. Fenley, Frutkin, Hamburger, Kahn, Kovner and Noonan all graduated to Class A. Henceforth, resignations by withdrawing players will not be accepted; it isn't fair to others. Send in all such scores for adjudication.



DOROTHY S. MUIR

Mrs. Dorothy S. Muir of Schenectady, N. Y. is one of CHESS REVIEW's leading correspondence players. Her rating of 1214 points is topped by only three other players.

Mrs. Muir won Section 2 of our 1941 tourney with seven straight wins, is now competing with other "A" players in Section 5 of our 1942 Class Tournament. She writes us as follows:

"I am a graduate of Cornell University. Having been married eleven years to a chess enthusiast, I had to learn the game in self defense and also to satisfy my curiosity. Have played two over-the-board tournaments—one in the Virginia State Tournament of 1938 in Class B, the other in the Southern Chess Association Tournament held in Atlanta in 1939 in Class A. I am now playing in my third correspondence chess tournament and am enjoying it so much that I am probably in it for life. Wish that there were more women playing correspondence chess."

* * * * *

Mrs. Muir and other lady players will be interested to hear that Mrs. Mary Bain of Miami is thinking of joining up. We spoke to her at the Hotel Astor, where she is playing in the Women's Championship Tournament, and she hopes to enter our Correspondence Tourney when she returns home. How about an all-women group in the new Sectional Tournament? If ladies in the East will enter, we can start one soon.

Total Prizes Valued At

\$220.00

Will Be Awarded in Our New

Sectional Open Tournament

Limited to 20 Groups of 7 Players

3 Prizes (Value \$11) in Each Group



1st PRIZE

This beautiful set of Gallant Knight Moulded Chessmen, in wooden chest with hinged lid, (2 $\frac{3}{4}$ " King. All pieces weighted and felted. See photo below).

List Price-----**6.50**

2nd PRIZE: Set of 17 "Lessons on the Openings"—by Fred Reinfeld...\$3.25

3rd PRIZE: Gold-Plated Chess Pin...\$1.25

Groups will be formed of players living in the same section of the country. Entries will be classified by geographical location only.

Entry fee is only \$1. You may enter as many groups as you please at \$1 each. Entry list for this special tourney will close when 20 groups have been formed. To avoid disappointment, mail your entry NOW.

CHESS REVIEW

250 West 57th Street

New York, N. Y.

Section Results to April 15th

2. Shephard defeated Meeker (2—0).
3. Bela Rozsa drew with Martin.
5. Hamburger 2, Yaffe 0. Hamburger and Rockel have drawn one game, not two as previously reported.
6. Aronsen and Emmerman drew both games. Kovner defeated Mayers (2—0) and won 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ points from Emmerman. Mayers-Emmerman game adjudicated as draw, giving Mayers 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, Emmerman $\frac{1}{2}$.
8. Bela Rozsa defeated Zoudlik (2—0).
9. Little defeated Marcelli (1—1): Hoyt 2, Marcelli 0; Parker 1, Marcelli 0.
10. Hays 1, Hardwick 0 (1—1).
11. Glynn 1, W. J. L. Wallace 0 (2—0). Mayers 1, W. M. P. Mitchell 0 (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$).
12. Mladinich $\frac{1}{2}$, Treend $\frac{1}{2}$ (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$).
15. Austin 2, Benardette 0 (time forfeits).
21. Jacobs and Fenley drew twice (1—1); Jacobs defeated Rubin (2—0) and drew with Hatch (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$). Fenley defeated Rubin and won from Chism (2—0).
22. Anderson awarded win against Benardette on time (2—0). Dayton defeated Anderson. Hicks 1, Anderson 0 (2—0). Hicks won two games from Davis.
24. Noonan defeated Palmer and Greenfield. Palmer defeated Stauffer.
26. Spielberger drew with Rivise (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$).
27. Frutkin defeated Tishko (2—0).
28. Powers 2, Noland 0 (by adjudication); Noland 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, Van Patten $\frac{1}{2}$ (by adjudication); Van Patten 1, Sechler 0; Powers 2, Sechler 0.
29. Kahn defeated B. Rozsa.
31. Borker's games with Noland adjudicated as drawn.

1942 Class Tournament Results

- 42-1—Rehr defeated Jurgensen.
- 42-3—A. Cook defeated Hallager.
- 42-4—Persinger defeated Vichules.

Prize-Winners This Month

IRVING KOVNER won Section 6 with 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ and one unfinished game.

N. T. AUSTIN won 2nd Prize in Section 15 with a final score of 6—2.

ARTHUR FRUTKIN won 2nd Prize in Section 27 with 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 $\frac{1}{2}$.



CHESS REVIEW RATINGS

These Ratings of Our Correspondence Players are from Game Reports received to APRIL 15.

Class A

Borker, L.	1126
Chauvenet, L. R.	1090
Dayton, E.	1234
Dudley, R. E.	1056
Fenley, C. M.	1118
Fielding, L. W.	1072
Frutkin, A. M.	1082
Gennert, C. E.	1070
Glynn, J.	1120
Hamburger, L.	1110
Hicks, Col. G. R.	1156
Hoit, H. W.	1156
Holiff, J.	1154
Jacobs, M.	1150
Kahn, Leo	1066
Kaplan, B.	1100
Kemble, Capt. R. P.	1172
Koch, James A.	1110
Koken, J. C.	1090
Kovner, I.	1104
Lesh, J.	1052
Linder, A.	1114
Little, P.	1204
Mitchell, N. W.	1082
Muir, Mrs. D. S.	1214
Nicholson, W.	1174
Noonan, Dr. T. R.	1106
Palange, J. E.	1230
Parker, A. W.	1252
Paul, Dr. B.	1108
Persinger, L.	1126
Powers, A.	1196
Quillen, J. P.	1080
Roberts, C.	1056
Rozsa, Bela	1126
Rozsa, Ted	1050
Shephard, Dr. H. C.	1084
Smith, W. H.	1130
Spielberger, C.	1146
Stetler, C. E.	1052
Vichules, L. P.	1210
Work, T. A., Jr.	1056

Class B

Albrecht, J. J.	1000
Alexewicz, Dr. W.	1000
Allured, K. B.	1012
Anderson, E. N.	1006
Aronsen, Maud	976
Austin, N. T.	994
Bauder, E. L.	1000
Bennett, F. T.	1000
Bennett, R. W.	1000
Beringer, T. H. III	980
Bischoff, J. E.	1000
Bowman, I. H.	1000
Boyd, R. M.	1000
Brandler, A. M.	1000
Brandstrom, B.	1000
Brown, R. L.	1020
Burkart, B.	1000
Bushke, Dr. A.	1000
Callis, L.	1000
Campbell, C. W.	1006
Ceruzzi, A.	1000
Charosh, M.	1000
Chase, G. F.	1000

Cook, Alton	1050
Cook, W. N.	960
Culbertson, W.	1000
Dann, D. D.	1000
Dean, P. L.	1000
Dulin, W. H.	1000
Eddy, Dr. S. S., Jr.	976
Enochson, H.	1000
Fallenbeck, E.	1026
Faucher, J. A.	980
Fell, Chester	1000
Fetell, Milton	1000
Friend, Bernard	1000
Gabor, N.	1000
Gluski, H. E.	1000
Haas, Pvt. L. C.	1000
Hadden, Arthur	1000
Hallager, W.	950
Halverson, Lt. Com. C.	1000
Hampton, H.	1000
Hatch, D. B.	1002
Hawkins, K. C.	1000
Henry, F. L.	1000
Henry, L. L.	1000
Hewitt, C. C., Jr.	1000
Himmelstein, E.	1000
Hogan, J. G.	1000
Howell, R. J.	1000
Hurt, J. E.	1000
Jurgensen, W. J.	950
Kalbach, J. C.	1000
Kantor, Fred	1000
Kaufman, A. H.	964
Kelsey, R. M.	1004
Kimball, R. H.	1000
Kingsland-Smith, F.	1000
Kirkegaard, Rev. M. L.	1038
Klein, Bernard	1024
Kolisch, R.	1000
Kramer, M.	1000
Lacey, W. H., Jr.	1000
Laskoff, I.	1000
Lay, Kenneth	1000
Liggett, H. N.	1000
Lourie, W. I., Jr.	1000
Mager, John	1000
Martin, E. B.	1016
Masket, A. V.	1000
Mayers, Daniel	1044
McCullough, F. V.	1000
Mitchell, W. M. P.	1014
Mladinich, G.	974
Mundt, Rev. J.	1000
Newmark, J.	1000
Noland, H.	992
Ozgo, A. J.	1000
Palmer, J. M., Jr.	1016
Parmalee, C.	1000
Paul, Peter	1030
Pratt, M. U.	1014
Read, Henry L.	1000
Rehr, John J.	1050

Reichenbach, H.	988
Richter, P. H.	1000
Rivise, I.	1000
Robinson, N. I.	1040
Rockel, R. S.	1036
Ruckert, H. G.	1000
Siller, Harry	1000
Smith, G. R.	1000
Sprintzen, I. E.	1000
Stauffer, Dal	978
Talmadge, T.	1000
Ter Veen, R.	1000
Treiber, W. J.	958
Van Patten, H. T.	1018
Wainess, D.	1000
Wallace, Donald	1000
Weiss, A.	1000
Wilcox, H. L.	1000
Williams, T. H.	1000
Verhoff, F.	1000

Class C

Axinn, Sidney	910
Benardete, J.	850
Briggs, A.	836
Butler, H. C.	902
Casey, J. J., Jr.	900
Chism, S. M.	834
Davis, Don L.	792
Dishaw, O. W.	764
Emmermann, Hans	924
Gay, Mrs. H. B., Jr.	912
Gilutin, Emil	838
Greenfield, H.	808
Hamilton, L. B.	548
Hardwick, C. L.	942
Hays, R. W.	900
Heisey, H. C.	792
Hodgson, A. G.	910
James, W. J.	838
Kibbey, G. S.	900
Koslow, Barton	850
Kresse, A. O.	802
Lippes, A.	744
Marcelli, N.	890
Meeker, J. M.	772
Meiden, Walter	932
Peters, W. O.	900
Powell, J. M.	762
Rubin, Morris	898
Russ, Nick	946
Sechler, Charles	858
Smith, L. K.	898
Stubblefield, A. H.	906
Tishko, W. E.	944
Treend, E. I.	884
Umberger, E. H.	928
Van Esen, S. T.	900
Wallace, W. J. L.	938
Yaffe, L. L.	864
Zoudlik, R. J.	918

PLAY CHESS BY MAIL

Join our Correspondence Tournament and get a CHESS REVIEW Rating. Conditions and Rules on Request.

READERS' GAMES

Reviewed by Fred Reinfeld

In this department we publish games by readers with annotations by noted commentator Fred Reinfeld. Any subscriber to CHess REVIEW is welcome to use this free service. Submit your games to Readers' Games Department, CHess REVIEW, 250 West 57th Street, New York.



Here is a game which shows that it is vitally necessary to be familiar not only with the first few moves of an opening variation, but also with its spirit and underlying ideas.

Schenectady, 1941

SICILIAN DEFENSE

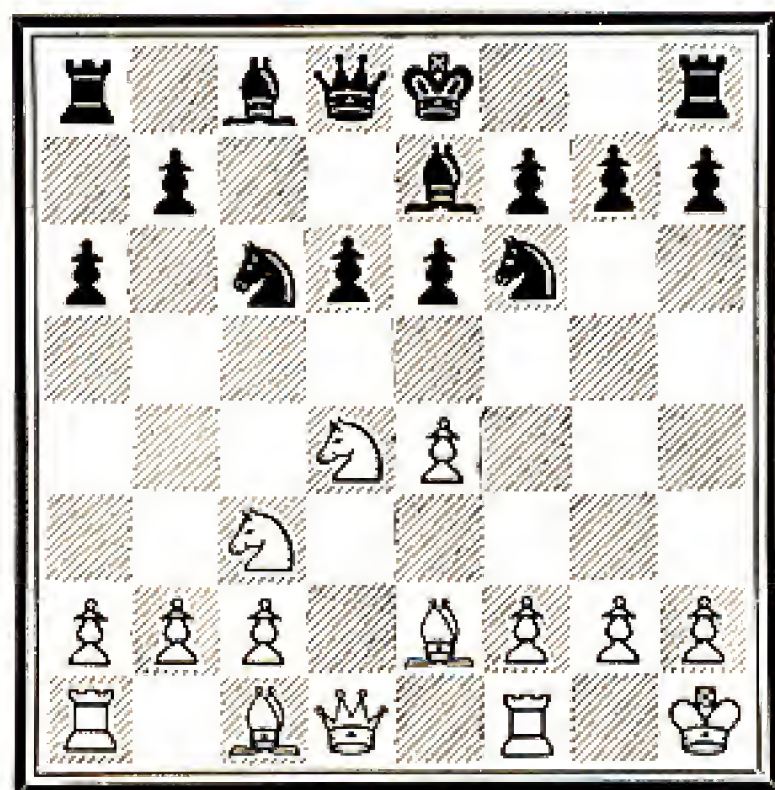
C. H. Stubing

White

C. W. Hewlett

Black

- | | | | |
|----------|--------|----------|-------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-QB4 | 5 KtxP | Kt-B3 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 6 Kt-QB3 | P-Q3 |
| 3 B-K2 | P-K3 | 7 O-O | B-K2 |
| 4 P-Q4 | PxP | 8 K-R1 | P-QR3 |



Both players have handled the opening in excellent style. The object of this (Scheveningen) variation is as follows: Black wants counterplay on the half-open QB file. He hopes to be able to enforce . . . P-QKt4, which will in some cases threaten . . . P-Kt5 (with menaces against White's KP and QBP); it will also make room for the effective fianchetto development of his QB at QKt2; and it will form an important support for his QKt in the event that he can execute the powerful manoeuvre . . . Kt-QR4-B5.

Here is how the situation shapes up from White's point of view: Black's position is cramped but solid. Immediate, impetuous attacks will be repulsed with loss of time and position for White; hence his chief task is to keep Black cramped and prevent him from freeing himself. There are two useful basic ideas for this purpose: (1) restrain . . . P-QKt4, thus depriving Black of many of the

benefits he might otherwise hope to gain from this move; (2) after due preparation, begin a storming advance on the King-side with P-KB4, P-KKt4 etc. This advance can be extremely formidable if managed properly.

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 9 P-KB4 | Q-B2 |
| 10 Kt-B3? | |

The first deviation, but a very serious one, from the indicated path. P-QR4 should have been played.

- | | |
|------------|--------|
| 10 | P-QKt4 |
|------------|--------|

Now Black is able to achieve all his desired goals. He threatens to win the KP with . . . P-Kt5.

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| 11 P-QR3 | B-Kt2 |
| 12 P-QKt4? | |

Another very serious mistake which loses a Pawn at once. It is also bad strategically, because it leaves the QBP backward, thus increasing Black's power on the QB file.

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| 12 | KtxKtP |
| 13 B-Kt2 | |

If 13 KtxP, PxKt; 14 BxPch, Kt-B3.

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| 13 | Kt-B3 |
| 14 B-Q3 | O-O |
| 15 Q-K1 | Kt-QR4! |

As previously indicated, the QKt is posted very strongly at QB5.

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 16 Kt-Q1 | |
|----------|---------|

"16 P-K5, BxKt leads to a wide open melee, hardly to White's advantage" (Hewlett). This comment is incorrect, as White answers 16 . . . BxKt? with 17 PxKt winning a piece. A better reply to 16 P-K5 would be . . . Kt-Q2, but this was doubtless a better course than the one adopted by White.

- | | |
|------------|-------|
| 16 | Kt-B5 |
| 17 B-B3 | P-K4! |

Good; he blocks both Bishops and thus stifles White's attacking chances.

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 18 PxP | PxP |
| 19 Kt-B2 | |

As 19 BxKt, QxB; 20 KtxP, QxP would be much in Black's favor, he tries a preparatory move.

- | | |
|------------|-------|
| 19 | Kt-Q2 |
| 20 Kt-Kt4 | P-B3 |
| 21 B-Kt4 | Kt-B4 |

22 Kt-K3

Tricky: if 22 . . . BxP? 23 BxB, KtxB; 24 Kt-Q5 and wins. But Black increases his advantage with simple but effective positional chess.

22 KtxKt
23 QxKt QR-Q1
24 Kt-R4

Vainly hoping for attack, but Black keeps him busy on either sectors.

24 P-QR4!
25 B-Q2 KtxB
26 PxKt Q-B7

There is no good reply to this; if 27 BxP, RxP wins easily.

27 R-B3 BxKP!
28 QxB QxB
29 QR-KB1??

A serious oversight in a lost position; R-Kt3 would have offered more fight. And Q-Kt7 was better next move.

29 R-Q5 34 Q-KB5 RxRch
30 Q-B5? RxKt 35 R-B1 RxRch
31 Q-K6ch R-B2 36 QxR R-B2
32 Q-B8ch B-B1 Resigns
33 R-B1 R-QB5!

* * * * *

Reader Garfinkel tells us that this game "well exemplifies the strategy of cutting enemy communications, hampering his mobilization, and establishing a local superiority at a decisive point."

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

B. Garfinkel	J. Hazuka
White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3
4 B-Kt5	B-K2
5 P-K3	O-O
6 Kt-B3	P-B3
7 Q-B2	QKt-Q2

The most striking feature of this position is that whereas both of White's Bishops have ample mobility, Black's QB is tied up without a single move at present. We may therefore conclude that any satisfactory unfolding of the game, from Black's point of view, will include the development of the QB. Yet it is something that he never succeeds in achieving!

8 P-QR3 PxP

It would have been better to play 8 . . . P-QR3. If then 9 R-Q1, P-QKt4 forcing a clarification of the Pawn position, or 9 B-Q3, PxP; 10 BxBP, P-QKt4 followed by . . . P-B4 and . . . B-Kt2 with an admirable diagonal for the QB.

9 BxP Kt-Q4
10 BxB QxB
11 O-O R-K1
12 QR-Q1! KtxKt
13 QxKt

Now we see the object of White's previous move. It would be desirable to play . . . P-K4 to develop the QB; but in that case we get 13 . . . P-K4? 14 KtxP, KtxKt; 15 PxKt, QxKP; 16 QxQ, RxQ; 17 R-Q8ch and mate follows.

13 P-QB4

. . . P-Kt3 would be better, following up with . . . B-Kt2 and eventually . . . P-B4.

14 KR-K1 Kt-B3

If instead . . . P-QKt3 (still preparing to develop the Bishop!); 15 B-Kt5! is very strong.

15 Kt-K5 P-QKt3
16 B-Kt5! PxP

Black is in trouble. If 16 . . . R-Q1; 17 PxP, RxR; 18 RxR, PxP and he is left with weak Queen-side Pawns.

17 QxP R-B1

Now White has control of the Q and QB files. The increased control of the board is made possible by Black's inability thus far to develop his Bishop.

18 Kt-B6 Q-B2
19 R-QB1

Preventing 19 . . . B-Kt2 because of 20 Kt-R5! winning the exchange, and preventing 19 . . . B-Q2 because of 20 Kt-K7ch.

19 Q-Q2
20 Q-QKt4 Kt-Q4

White again threatened to win the Queen (Kt-K7ch).

21 Q-KR4 P-QR3
22 B-Q3 Kt-B3
23 KR-Q1 Q-Kt2

BxPch was threatened. Black continues to be severely handicapped because his Rooks are not participating in the play, due to the unfortunate Bishop's situation.

24 Kt-K5 P-R3

An unavoidable weakness, Kt-Kt4 being threatened.

25 R-B4 Q-Kt1
26 Kt-Kt4 Kt-R2?

Losing quickly. However, after 26 . . . KtxKt; 27 RxKt, K-R1; 28 B-K4, B-Kt2 (not 28 . . . R-R2; 29 R-Q8 and wins); 29 BxB, QxB; 30 R(4)-Q4 White retains a winning positional advantage.

27 KtxPch PxKt
28 R-Kt4ch Kt-Kt4
29 RxKtch PxR
30 Q-R7 mate

An impressive example of the serious effects of retarded development of a piece. Black was never able to make up the ground lost by his inferior opening play.

* * * * *

This very creditable effort by Reader Morris Miller abounds in instructive play and therefore deserves careful study.

INDIAN DEFENSE

H. Gilgulin	M. Miller
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3
3 P-B4	B-Kt2
4 Kt-B3	. . . . .

The more usual procedure for White in this line is the neutralization of Black's fianchettoed Bishop with P-KKt3 followed by B-Kt2. The logical conclusion to be drawn from the text is that White intends to dispute control of the vital center square K4 (Black's K5).

4 P-K3

5 Q-B2

He is now ready for P-K4.

5

B-Kt5

Indirect counterplay, preventing P-K4.

6 B-Kt5

. . . .

This pin again threatens P-K4. It is interesting to study the fight that goes on for the control of K4.

6

P-KR3

7 B-R4

. . . .

At first sight 7 BxKt, QxB; 8 P-K4 seems more logical, but Black has an excellent move in 8 . . . Q-Kt3! which gives him the initiative.

7

O-O

8 P-K3

BxKtch

9 PxB

. . . .

Weakens his Pawn position without compensation. QxB was better.

9

P-Q3

10 B-K2

QKt-Q2

11 O-O

R-K1

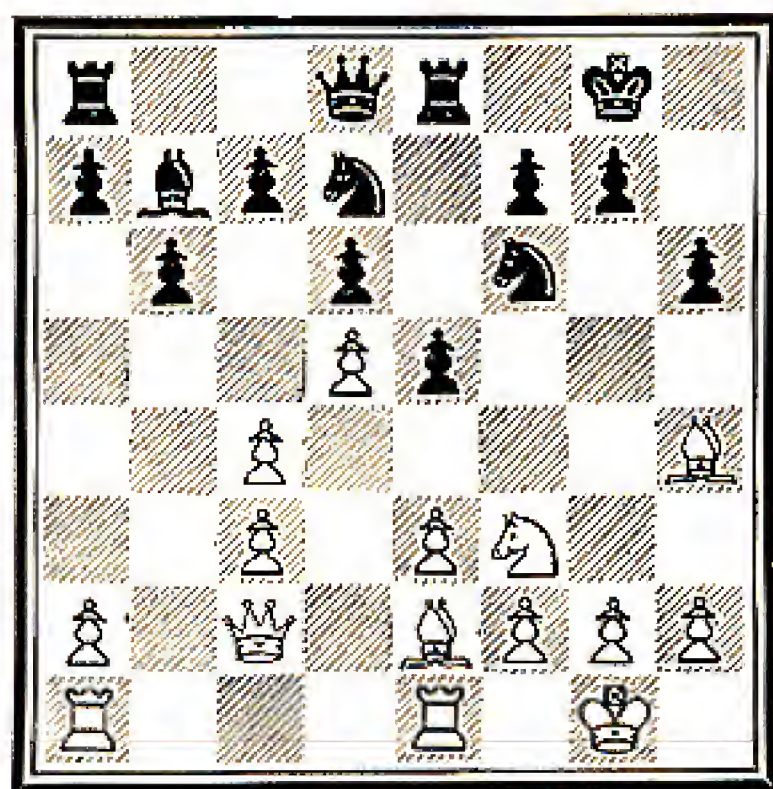
12 KR-K1

P-K4

13 P-Q5?

. . . .

White has played the opening without any initiative and thus permitted his opponent to obtain an excellent game. However, the text makes matters considerably worse by leaving White with a set of immobile weak Queen-side Pawns which kill the mobility of his KB; aside from which the Pawns are a serious weakness in a possible ending.



13

Q-K2

14 P-K4

P-KKt4

Ordinarily this move is open to serious criticism on the ground that it weakens the King's position. Here this drawback does not apply because White is in no position to undertake aggressive counter-measures.

15 B-Kt3

Kt-B4

A delightful post for the Knight, made possible by White's inferior 13th move.

16 Kt-Q2

B-B1!

Removing the last bit of benefit that White might have hoped to obtain from his inferior 13th move. The Bishop is placed on a new and useful diagonal.

17 P-KR4

B-Q2

18 P-R4?

. . . .

Creating a new weakness which is at once fixed on this square; it will be a terrible liability in an ending.

18

P-QR4

19 K-R2

K-Kt2

20 R-R1

R-R1

White never gets around to using the KR file because his whole set-up is unsuitable for aggressive action.

21 P-B3?

. . . .

Completing the "self-encirclement" of the wretched KB; note how this piece's scope is restricted by another White Pawn going to a white square.

21

Kt-R4

22 B-K1

PxP

This win of a Pawn is unimportant in itself. The main thing is the opening of the KKt file.

23 Kt-B1

QR-KKt1

24 K-Kt1

P-R6

25 P-Kt4

Kt-B5

The KKt file is closed only temporarily, as Black has . . . P-R4 in reserve.

26 Kt-K3

K-B1

27 Kt-B5

BxKt

28 KPxB

P-R4

29 K-R2

PxP

30 PxP

Q-Kt4

Black has all the play. His pieces are all posted aggressively whereas White's position is cramped and lacking in prospects of any constructive activity.

31 B-Q2

Q-R5

32 B-K1

RxP!

Pretty play, which should lead to an easy win.

33 BxR

QxKB

34 KR-Kt1

Q-Kt7ch!

The necessary sequel, but very pleasing all the same. White must not capture with the Rook.

35 QxQ

PxQch

36 K-Kt3

R-R6ch

Miller points out that 36 . . . Kt-K7ch; 37 K-B2 (not 37 KxP, R-Kt1ch), KtxR; 38 KxKt, R-Kt1 followed by . . . R-Kt5 would have won easily.

This is a point which illustrates the difference between an amateur, no matter how gifted, and a master. The latter, with his much greater experience and routine, has a relatively easy time picking out the most effective way and finding it quickly; whereas the amateur is likely to miss the most cogent line at the proper moment. Lack of concentration.

37 K-Kt4

Kt-K5

38 B-R4

K-Kt2

39 RxP?

. . . .

"This loses, naturally; but White is in Zugzwang. The Bishop cannot budge from R4 because of a threat of mate (there is a dual threat from either side). The QR is the only piece that can move, and the Knight at K5 might go after the QRP, or other Pawns. It should not be too difficult to find a win for Black in such a position. However, White obliges by throwing himself on his sword." (Miller)

39

RxBch

40 KxR

KtxRch

and wins

A highly instructive and interesting game, exceedingly well played by Black.



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MAY, 1942

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FRONT COVER

Photograph of the U. S. Championship Prize Winners was taken by CHESS REVIEW Photographer Ned Goldschmidt at the Manhattan Chess Club just after the prizes had been awarded.

Seated in front, left to right, are Isaac Kashdan, Miss N. May Karff and Samuel J. Reshevsky. Standing are Herman Steiner, Arnold Denker and Albert Pinkus.

Miss Karff is holding the CHESS REVIEW Women's Championship Trophy. On the table is the FRANK J. MARSHALL Trophy, emblem of the U. S. Chess Title.

LETTERS

Readers are Invited to Use these Columns for Their
Comments on Matters of Interest to Chess Players

EDWARD LASKER'S REJOINDER

Sirs:

I was very sorry to see from Dr. King's letter that I had not made my point clear. Nothing was farther from my mind than to reflect on the setting of the Hamilton Master tournament. On the contrary. The ideal location, the fine eating and sleeping facilities and the untiring efforts to make things comfortable for the players on the part of Dr. King impressed themselves so strongly and constantly on all who were present that I did not think it necessary to mention these things again, particularly as I was writing on an entirely different subject.

My point was that playing schedules for the masters' section should be decided by the masters themselves. When Dr. King says that the schedule of this section was made up with the consent of the masters he is simply misinformed. Those among the masters who, from long years of experience, were in a position to explain to the committee what was needed, had made it very clear that one game a day was the maximum that could be expected of a master, a maximum which exceeds normal master tournament schedules by about 40 per cent.

As several of the masters waited in an ante room, one of the committee members emerged and said "he had to announce a decision of the committee." Then he gave out the absurd playing schedule that had been decided on.

Kashdan, Santasiere, Reshevsky and several younger players were victims of the excessive strain before long. I had a dizzy spell on the third day and had to withdraw altogether.

Unless this cancer eating at chess tournaments is attacked and overcome, masters will always have to combat absurd playing schedules. The result will be that art is not produced, chance reigns supreme and that the health of masters is sacrificed.

Is all this necessary? Is it so hard for the dispensers of quantity to give quality a little niche of its own? Must those who have the money to buy works of art, or to arrange chess tournaments, or engage a symphony orchestra, be permitted to tell the painter how to paint, or the chess master how many games per day to play, or the conductor to let them play first fiddle?

With all due modesty, and full of praise for the beautiful setting of the Hamilton tournament . . .

EDWARD LASKER
New York, N. Y.

We will be glad to close this discussion of master playing schedules with any reply which Dr. King (or any other member of the 1941 Hamilton tournament committee) cares to send us for publication in this column.—Ed.

BOUND VOLUMES

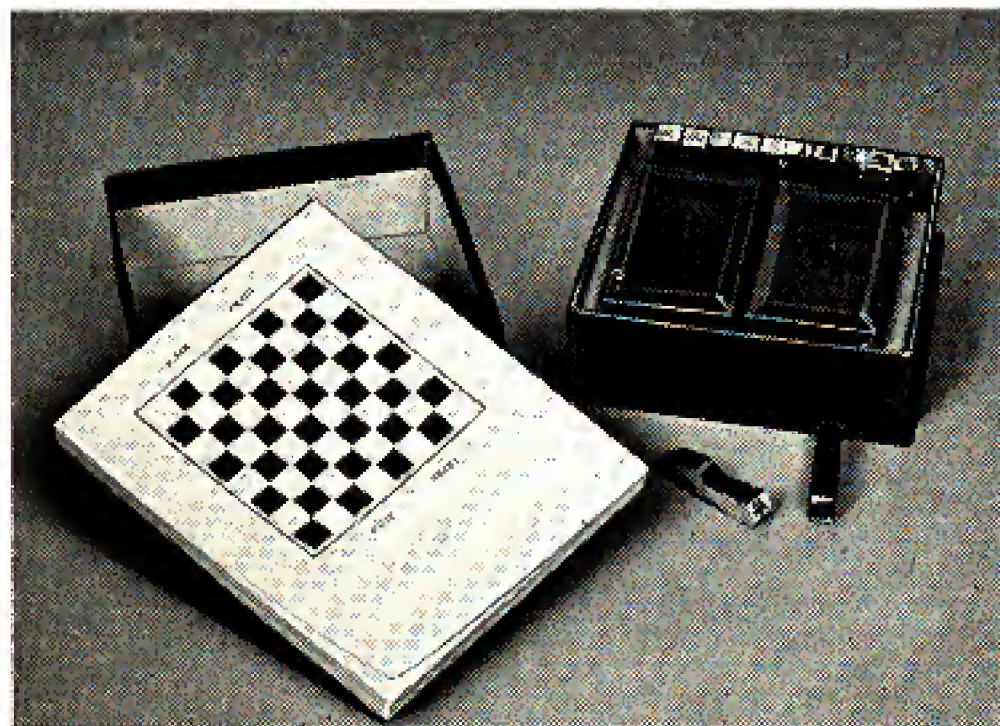
Sirs:

I am enjoying immensely the five bound volumes of CHESS REVIEW I purchased recently. These books are invaluable to a chess student. The source material in them is inexhaustible.

The July 1935 issue has some very interesting analysis of the Caro-Kann by A. Becker. What delighted me the most was the thorough analysis of a strange variation called the Prag Counter Attack. I first stumbled against this defense during the 1941 Easter Intercollegiate Tournament. Milton Finkelstein of CCNY sprung it on me. Out of a maze of possibilities I found the right procedure which led to a quick win.

Imagine my joy when I ran across the analysis of this defense in the 1935 CHESS REVIEW and found that I had

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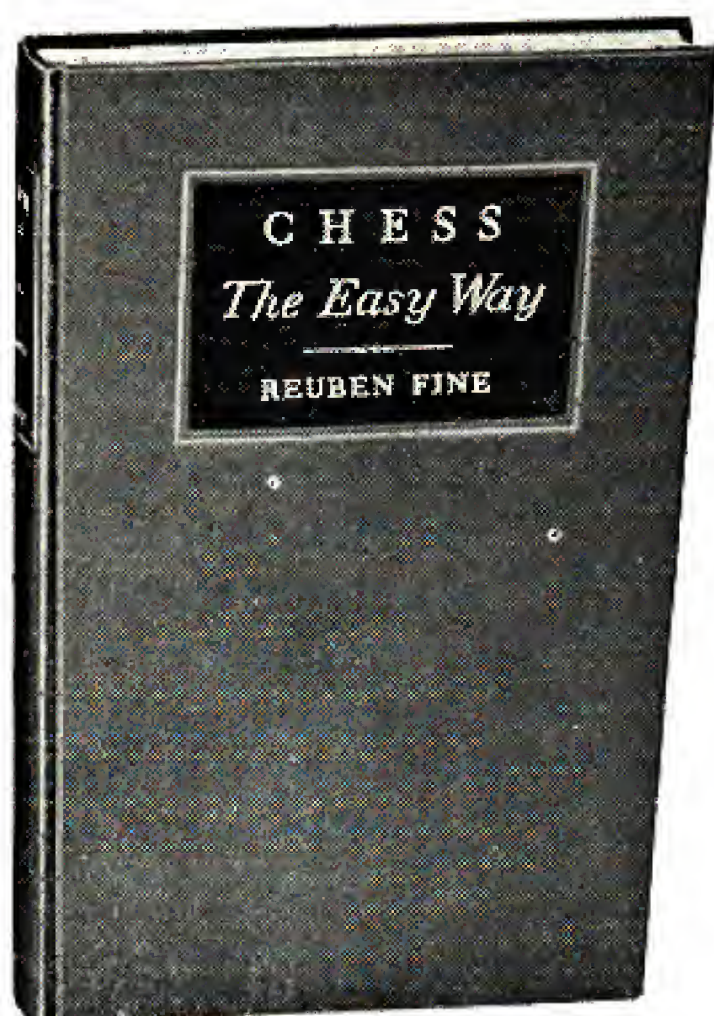
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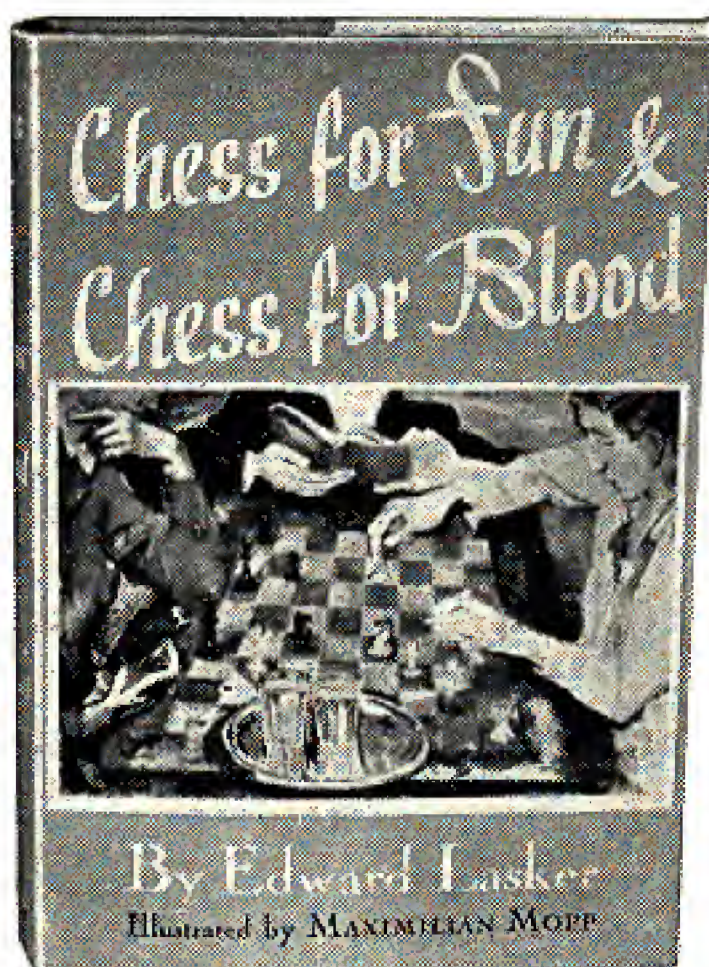
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LETTERS

(continued)

played over the board the best line (15 moves deep) without the advantage of previous analysis.

STEVEN SHAW

Castile, N. Y.

Reader Shaw also sends us some very fine analysis of the Two Knights Defense which we will publish as soon as we have available space.—Ed.

BOY!

Sirs:

I have just received the first copy of your magazine that I have seen in almost two years and . . . I didn't recognize it!

Boy oh boy, how CHESS REVIEW has improved. The features are all good and somebody deserves a heap of credit.

Chernev is as amusing as ever, Fine as exacting, and Rothenberg will in time fit in snugly.

Play the Masters is tops. Boy—those Masters could out-think me in the middle game when it came to 5-point moves. My score was 42.

Keep up the good work.

A. MORRIS BRANDLER

Garden City, L. I.

Play the Masters was crowded out of this issue, will be resumed next month.—Ed.

CONFESSION

Sirs:

I'll frankly confess that the series by Frank J. Marshall was my only reason for subscribing to CHESS REVIEW.

Now that my subscription is drawing to a close I must confess once again you have a great magazine and I look forward to each issue with great "zesto."

Enclosed you will find a year's subscription and you have a real chess friend in this sailor.

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PERFECT

Sirs:

CHESS REVIEW is truly a chess player's idea of what a chess magazine should be.

Don't try to make it any better than it is; you can't, it's perfect.

T. A. BARACKET

Philadelphia, Pa.

SORRY, JAKE!

In the last minute rush to get the April issue to press we omitted Jacob Levin's name from the final standings of the U. S. Championship Tourney. Levin finished in a tie with Levy for 8th and 9th. The correct standings are on Page 111 of this issue.



Photos Courtesy of The Washington Post

FINE GIVES MAMMOTH DISPLAY OF SKILL



Players in this close-up, left to right, are F. G. Vosburgh, M. C. Stark, both of Capital City C. C., and D. H. Mugridge, President of Washington Chess Divan. Standing in center of large photo above are W. H. Mutchler, Chess Editor of Washington Post and W. H. Nicholas.

On Sunday, May 3rd, Grandmaster Reuben Fine gave a spectacular demonstration of his chess skill when he played 110 opponents in a gigantic simultaneous exhibition at the National Press Club, Washington, D. C.

With remarkable precision, Fine scored 87 wins, 6 losses and 17 draws in exactly 9 hours and 25 minutes. Play started at 2:56 p. m. and finished at 1:23 a. m., with a 45-minute intermission for dinner and another rest period of 17 minutes during the evening.

Fine's opening moves were P-Q4, P-K4 and P-QB4 repeated in that order on each group of three boards. The six players who defeated the internationalist were H. C. Lewis, A. Y. Hesse, H. Shelton, A. Gorinstein, D. H. Mugridge and R. E. Cheney. Each received a copy of BASIC CHESS ENDINGS. The 17 players who drew their games were awarded copies of Fine's new book CHESS THE EASY WAY. All who took part were presented with a handsome, autographed program and scorecard.

To William H. Nicholas and Norval P. Wigginton goes major credit for the arrangements. Sponsors were the Capital City C. C., the Washington Chess Divan, the Federal C. C., I. S. Turover and W. K. Wimsatt, Sr.

CHESS NEWS OF THE MONTH

The Ventnor City Invitation Tournament will be held from June 20th to 28th inclusive. Invited players include Miss N. May Karff, Weaver W. Adams, Sidney Bernstein, I. A. Horowitz, Jacob Levin, A. A. Mengarini, D. H. Mugridge, A. S. Pinkus, Abe Yanofsky, J. E. Donovan. Horowitz is unable to accept. Full report of tourney next month.

A Rapid Transit Championship Tourney is announced by the U. S. Chess Federation, to be held in New York, probably at the Hotel Astor, on July 4th. According to the announcement, the winner will bear the title "U. S. Chess Federation National Rapid Transit Chess Champion." (Headline writers—try U. S. Lightning Chess Champion). Preliminaries in the afternoon, finals in the evening. Guaranteed minimum prizes of \$75, \$50, \$25, \$15, \$10 to the top five in Group A finals. Tourney open to any player on payment of \$2 entry fee. Closing date June 20th. Mail entry to L. W. Stephens, Chairman, 279 East 34th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The New York State Tournament will probably be held at Cazenovia this Summer. Dates not yet announced. Master schedule will be one game daily, except on one day when two games will be scheduled.

Leading players of Buenos Aires, including European masters still in that city, are competing in another International Tournament at Mar del Plata, Argentina. At the end of the 11th round, Miguel Najdorf of Poland, Gideon Stahlberg of Sweden and Jacobo Bolbochan, ex-champion of Argentina, were tied for first.

Chess in Russia continues unabated. An important tourney was recently held at Sverdlovsk and was attended by over 10,000 people. Lieut. Ragozin, just returned from the front line, won the event, with Petrov second and Sokolsky third. Boleslavsky and Mekenas also competed.

Canadian Champion Abe Yanofsky has just completed a cross-Canada tour, giving simultaneous exhibitions at leading clubs. In the first 15 appearances, he piled up the impressive score of 204 wins, 4 losses, 13 draws.

Good chess publicity is appearing in the newspapers and magazines these days. This month, CHESS REVIEW co-operated with International News Photos in preparing a syndicated article on chess with some very fine pictures of players and chess positions. Look for it in your paper.

Metropolitan Items: Reshevsky returned to New York this month, now works for the Lummus Company . . . The New York Times won the championship of the Commercial Chess League . . . Herman Steiner gave a series of simultaneous exhibitions, played 23 at the Marshall Club on May 5th, won 17, lost 2, drew 4 . . . Edward Lasker gave a simultaneous at the Masonic Hall, Nutley, N. J. Sponsored by the Nutley Chess Club, several hundred tickets were sold to spectators and the entire proceeds donated to the Red Cross. Club

Secretary J. A. Harris deserves much credit . . . The Stuyvesant High School team won the championship of the International League . . . A new High School League has been started in Westchester Co. with Pleasantville Cottage School and the High Schools of Peekskill, Ossining and Pleasantville as members.

Alan D. Healey won a remarkable contest staged by Willard Mutchler, Chess Editor of the Washington Post. 100 players took part in the contest which began on January 13th, 1941, ended March 7th, 1942. Over 1000 games were played in various elimination tourneys. Healey was presented with the Washington Post Trophy, a magnificent ivory chess set valued at \$250.

Harry Morris won the 43rd Annual Pennsylvania Chess Association Tourney at the Mercantile Library Club, Philadelphia. Jacob Levin was runner-up. Morris will play the winner of the State Tournament to be held this Summer and the victor of the match will be recognized as Pennsylvania State Champion.

The Franklin Chess Club, Philadelphia, held a meeting of its members, following the death of Walter Penn Shipley, and elected T. F. Magee, Jr. President; S. T. Sharp, Vice-President; A. E. Weil, Secretary; H. E. Everding, Treasurer.

The Massachusetts State Chess Association has elected Norman E. Ward as President, taking the place of George Sturgis, who retires after many years of service.

The Boylston Chess Club won the major division of the Boston Metropolitan Chess League with Boston City Club second. Harvard University came in third, although it forfeited three matches scheduled in the exam period.

From here and there, we learned that *Eric W. Marchand* won the St. Louis District Championship . . . *R. G. Konkel* became State Champion in the Annual Tournament of the Minnesota State Chess Association and that George Barnes challenged the new title-holder to a match . . . that *C. W. Hewlett* is the new champion of the Schenectady Chess Club . . . *Douglas Graham* won the 1942 Class A Championship of the Montana State Chess Association in its 8th Annual Tournament at Bozeman . . . that *Sheldon Meyer* is champion of Southern Ohio as the result of a tourney held at the Cincinnati Chess Club . . . that the "Springer" Chess Club of Buffalo, N. Y. is celebrating its tenth anniversary . . . that a Mid-Western Inter-Collegiate tourney was held at the University of Cincinnati on April 10th and that the winning team expects to come to New York to compete in the Inter-Collegiate Championship . . . that *Carl Poppenberg* won the chess championship of the Curtis-Wright Airplane Plants of Buffalo, N. Y. in a tourney in which 29 employees took part . . . that *W. O. Meyer* won the City Championship of Sacramento, Calif . . . that *J. H. Belson* won the championship of Toronto, Ont.



"There was a mate in seven," Kashdan tells Chernev (left) as the latter resigns in the final round of the tourney.
(See Page 113 for the score of this game)

U. S. CHAMPIONSHIP REVIEWED

by Isaac Kashdan

Co-Holder of the U. S. Chess Title

If it is a U. S. chess championship tournament, you can assume: (1)—that Reshevsky will set a determined, gruelling pace; (2)—that at least one opponent will stay right with him; (3)—that the final round will be the crucial test; (4)—that Reshevsky will draw his game in the last round.

In 1936 Reshevsky and Simonson entered the finale tied for first. Simonson cracked, lost to Factor, and Reshevsky eased in to his first American title by drawing with Kupchik. In both 1938 and 1940 Reshevsky was half a point up on Fine, and the leaders were brought together for the last do-or-die encounter. There were troubles and heartaches galore, but Sammy got his precious draw each time. In 1942 the last round opened . . . but I am getting ahead of the story.

Staging the tournament at all was no mean feat this year. War and national emergency were bound to take their toll in chess. The tournament was cancelled and reinstated by the U. S. Chess Federation, with a loss of several weeks that might have been devoted to publicity, garnering of entries and

subscriptions. Reshevsky was in and out of the tournament in the advance notices, about as often as Jack Benny gets into the Fred Allen program.

When the entries were all in, and the preliminaries over, the final list was not as imposing as the lineup in previous editions of the championship. Missing were Fine (government work in Washington), Simonson, (Army has him), Dake (makes combinations with welding equipment), Kupchik, Reinfeld, Bernstein, and enough others to have promoted a second strong tournament.

In their place were younger or less experienced players, perhaps more determined to make a real showing in their first big-league event. It was by no means an easier tournament, the new blood causing more than one anxious moment for the better known leaders.

On Friday night, April 10, promptly at 7 p. m., the race was on—in the same old room at the Hotel Astor. On the following pages you will find some extracts from my "round-by-round diary" of the contest.



Kashdan and Reshevsky played to a draw in the semi-final round

Round 1: Reshevsky starts out with a brilliant win over Seidman (see Game of the Month in April CHESS REVIEW). This looks bad for us. We are accustomed to shaky, uncertain play by the champion in the early rounds, and a grand recovery in the later chapters. If he starts out in excellent form, and improves as he goes, who can stop him? But it is rather early to lose heart, so let's go. I beat Pilnick in this round; Denker, Steiner and Altman are the other winners.

Round 2: Reshevsky beats Levin after a fair fight. I am paired with Horowitz. The advance dope had established us as the logical contenders, though the champion was a prohibitive favorite to repeat. This is the first "crucial" game then. It is a hard middle game and still tougher ending. With a Pawn plus, I can just squeeze out a win in a Kt and P ending. Reshevsky and I have already shaken off the field, being the only ones with two victories.

Round 3: After 21 moves Reshevsky offers Green a draw, which is accepted. The rules state that a minimum of 30 moves must be played before a draw can be agreed upon. The audience is dissatisfied, as the position is quite complicated. But the players and the referee are in accord, which ends the matter. I take first place for the time being by a win over Seidman, two Bishops being the deciding factor. I have the impression that Reshevsky, for the first time since I have known him, has shown a lack of fighting spirit. It may not mean anything, but I am encouraged.

Round 4: Reshevsky comes back with a win against Altman, while I draw with Levin. I seem to have the better of my game at all times, but cannot find the crusher. There is now a triple tie for first at $3\frac{1}{2}$ points, Denker being the party of the third part. He drew with Steiner in the second round, and beat Pinkus, Lessing and Baker. We will have to watch him.

Round 5: I am lucky against Green. He outplays me in the opening, gets a beautiful position, then misses an important tempo which would win a Pawn and maintain the better position. The adjourned position is still complicated. It is a draw with best play, but Green weakens, and I win. Whew! Reshevsky beats Levy, not without his own share of worries, and Denker wins against Hahlbohm. Still three against the field.

Round 6: Here is the first big break of the tournament. Reshevsky beats Denker in a drawn position when Denker oversteps the time limit. This causes commotion and a near-riot. The spectators and officials all get a look at the clock, which is carried about and handled by all and sundry. There is a wide divergence of opinion, but the referee has

ruled, and is later upheld by the tournament committee. I beat Altman and leave early, only learning of the excitement the next day. From now on Reshevsky and I are the only ones in the running for premier honors.

Rounds 7, 8, and 9: It is getting monotonous. Reshevsky and I keep winning, and now have $8\frac{1}{2}$ out of 9. We have had some close calls. Pinkus had the better game against Reshevsky, got short of time, and on his 45th move overlooked a pretty Rook sacrifice which forced the game. Against me Pinkus has a draw at adjournment, overreached himself trying to win, wound up on the losing end of a Rook endgame. My most difficult game of the tournament was against Denker. Two Bishops did it again. Other leading scores at the end of round 9 are: Horowitz, $6\frac{1}{2}$ (he has scored 6 out of 7 since losing to me); Denker, 6; Steiner, $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Round 10: I lose to Steiner while Reshevsky wins in short order against Baker. For the first time there is a gap of a full point between us, with only six rounds to go. Is this the end? In the last three championship tournaments I have led up to about this stage, then collapsed. Everyone I meet reminds me of this, and draws the normal conclusion. But the "slump" is only one game long so far, so don't lose your nerve, son. Steiner thoroughly deserves the win. He plays a dashing gambit, wins the exchange as the only way for me to avoid mate. He allows me considerable counterplay thereafter and it gets close again, but in time pressure I overlook Steiner's Queen sacrifice which wins at once. He can win against any defense, as it turns out, so I cannot spare any regrets.

Round 11: Hahlbohm plays the King's Gambit against Reshevsky, an unusual variation analysed by Keres. We smile indulgently. The Chicago expert will soon be punished for such audacity. But Reshevsky is worried, plays very carefully, and the upshot is an exchange of major pieces, and complete equality. The game is finally drawn by repetition of moves, breaking a winning streak which had reached seven straight for the champion. Here is my chance to regain some ground. I win a Pawn against Lessing, and adjourn in a position with reasonable winning prospects. But there are Bishops of opposite colors, I do not make the best try, and also draw. I am still a point behind, and five to go. Oh, well, I am pretty safe for second, which is not too bad.

Round 12: I beat Baker in 17 moves, my shortest game of the tournament, join the spectators for a time, then go home. It is Saturday. I can spend part of the afternoon and all evening with the family, which does not happen often during chess tour-



. . . while the arm-chair strategists followed the progress of the game on the sidelines.

naments. Reshevsky is playing Pilnick, and keeps on playing Pilnick for three sessions and a total of 93 moves. Pilnick gets a fine opening, weakens a bit, finally loses a Pawn. It develops into a Queen ending, but Reshevsky seems sure of his win. The result is not known until Monday night. By that time Reshevsky is three Pawns up, has his King in safety against any threat of perpetual check, and what else can go wrong? You guessed it, or did you know? Stalemate! An odd chance, and noble reward for Pilnick's stubborn resistance. So there is only half a point for me to make up, and I still have to play Reshevsky. We're still in the ballgame.

Round 13: Reshevsky and I both win, against Chernev and Hahlbohm respectively. We are to meet in the next round, presumably for the decisive encounter. I am to have the White pieces, can plan my opening. I look over a number of games Reshevsky has played recently, try to spot his weakness. If he has any, I should appreciate the information. But I do not decide on the first move until five minutes before the session begins.

Round 14: I get to the hotel two minutes late, my first tardiness in the tournament. I have just closed a business deal and am feeling properly keyed up, 1 P-QB4. Next day I learn in the newspaper that I have failed to play my "favorite" Ruy Lopez. Actually I have had a wide variety of openings, essaying the Ruy only twice. Reshevsky defends irregularly, getting better control of the center, though my development is superior. I play to break up his formation, too early as it turns out, and he develops a formidable position, timing his moves perfectly. At one point he can win a Pawn, at a cost in time which would permit me to advance in the center and King side. Here is a hard decision. If he plays to win and succeeds, the championship is his. Should he lose, I would be half a point ahead, with every prospect of retaining the lead in the last round. He decides to play safe, forcing the exchange of the remaining minor pieces. We are left with Queen and two Rooks each, the Pawns sufficiently blocked so that little headway can be made. After a few moves we agree to a draw.

Rather dull all told, and the decision is yet to be handed down.

Round 15: Reshevsky vs. Horowitz, and I am paired with Chernev. Horowitz, after building up a good score, has done poorly. Successive losses to Pinkus and Steiner, after having better games against both, were mainly responsible, and Horowitz now has no chance for a prize. Success against Reshevsky is a sufficient end in itself, however, and both are ready for a real battle. I am somewhat interested in their table, but my task is to beat Chernev, enough to occupy me fully. I succeed in a pretty finish, an unusual mating position with just the Rooks. Now I can watch what is happening, with no further control over proceedings. Horowitz outplays Reshevsky, winning a Pawn in the midgame complications and another in the ending just before adjournment. It looks all over to the spectators, but opposite colored Bishops and Reshevsky's better placed King offer drawing chances. I refuse congratulations, wonder what it will feel like to be champion, decide to postpone such thoughts for one more day.

The game is played off Thursday afternoon, April 30, at the Manhattan Chess Club. It has been a long three weeks. I am thinking back to 1934, when I challenged Frank Marshall to a match for the American championship, and the number of times I have tried for the title since. This is my best chance. Just a few good moves, friend Horowitz. Things go along very nicely. Horowitz now has a passed pawn on Q6, he advances it to Q7. It is all over. No, wait. That White Pawn on Kt5 threatens to sneak in. Reshevsky has worked out a devilish resource from nowhere. Horowitz is worried about it, finally exchanges the Pawns. In the resulting position Reshevsky can just draw, and does. There was a win, we discover on analysis, and very easy, too, once we see it. It was not so simple in the pressure of actual play, with the clock ticking remorselessly. So it ends in a tie for first; Reshevsky and I are co-champions pro tem. We have a match to play, which is perhaps the best ending.

* * * * *

UNITED STATES CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT

PLAYERS		Kashdan	Reshevsky	Denker	Pinkus	Steiner	Horowitz	Seidman	Levin	Levy	Chernev	Pilnick	Baker	Lessing	Altman	Green	Hahlbohm	Won	Lost	Drawn	Score
1. 2	I. Kashdan	—	1/2	1	1	0	1	1	1/2	1	1	1	1	1/2	1	1	1	11	1	3	12 1/2 — 2 1/2
1. 2	S. J. Reshevsky	1/2	—	1	1	1	1/2	1	1	1	1	1/2	1	1	1	1/2	1/2	10	0	5	12 1/2 — 2 1/2
3. 4	A. S. Denker	0	0	—	1	1/2	1/2	1	0	1	1	1/2	1	1	1	1	1	9	3	3	10 1/2 — 4 1/2
3. 4	A. S. Pinkus	0	0	0	—	1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	10	4	1	10 1/2 — 4 1/2
5	H. Steiner	1	0	1/2	1/2	—	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1/2	1	1/2	8	3	4	10 — 5
6	I. A. Horowitz	0	1/2	1/2	0	0	—	1	1	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	6	3	6	9 — 6
7	H. Seidman	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1	0	1	1	1	1	1/2	1/2	1	6	7	2	7 — 8
8. 9	J. Levin	1/2	0	1	0	1	0	0	—	0	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	3	5	7	6 1/2 — 8 1/2
8. 9	L. Levy	0	0	0	0	0	1/2	1	1	—	1/2	0	1/2	0	1	1	1	5	7	3	6 1/2 — 8 1/2
10-11	I. Chernev	0	0	0	0	0	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	—	1/2	1	0	1	1	1	4	7	4	6 — 9
10-11	C. Pilnick	0	1/2	1/2	0	1	0	0	0	1	1/2	—	0	1	1	0	1/2	4	7	4	6 — 9
12-13	H. Baker	0	0	0	1	0	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	0	1	—	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	2	6	7	5 1/2 — 9 1/2
12-13	N. Lessing	1/2	0	0	0	0	1/2	0	1/2	1	1	0	1/2	—	0	1	1/2	3	7	5	5 1/2 — 9 1/2
14-16	B. Altman	0	0	0	0	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	0	0	0	1/2	1	—	1	0	2	9	4	4 — 11
14-16	M. Green*	0	1/2	0	0	0	0	1/2	1/2	0	0	1	1/2	0	0	—	1	2	9	4	4 — 11
14-16	H. Hahlbohm	0	1/2	0	0	1/2	0	0	1/2	0	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	0	—	1	8	6	4 — 11

*Green withdrew and forfeited 7 games.

112 CHESS REVIEW

12 Kt-B3
 White might attempt to close the avenues of approach to his weak KP by venturing P-B5.

12 Q-K2
 13 B-Q3 PxB
 14 BxBP Kt-K4

Fixing the KP.

15 KtxKt BxKt
 16 BxB QxB
 17 O-O Kt-Q2
 18 R-B1 Q-Q5ch
 19 K-R1 Kt-K4
 20 B-K2 Q-K6
 21 Kt-Kt5 P-QB3
 22 Kt-Q6 R-Q1
 23 R-QB3 Q-Kt4
 24 KtxB QRxKt
 25 B-B3 P-QR3
 26 Q-Kt3 R-B2
 27 P-R3 QR-Q2
 28 R-B5 Q-K2
 29 Q-B3 KtxB
 30 RxKt PxB
 31 PxB RxB

At long last the weak Pawn falls.

32 RxR RxR
 33 Q-B8ch K-Kt2
 34 Q-B3ch P-B3
 35 R-Q3 RxR

The threat of perpetual check in a Queen ending is now to be reckoned with.

36 QxR Q-K8ch
 37 K-R2 Q-K4ch
 38 K-R1 QxKtP

But after this it is only a matter of technique and time.

39 Q-Q7ch K-R3
 40 Q-Q8 Q-K4
 41 Q-Q2ch Q-Kt4
 42 Q-Q8 Q-B5
 43 Q-B8ch K-Kt4
 44 Q-B5ch Q-K4
 45 Q-B1ch K-R4
 46 Q-Q1ch K-R3
 47 Q-Q2ch Q-Kt4
 48 Q-Q8 Q-B8ch
 49 K-R2 Q-B6
 50 K-R1 Q-K8ch
 51 K-R2 K-Kt4
 52 Q-Kt6 Q-K4ch
 53 K-R1 Q-K2

Black is rapidly making no progress! He hopes for some obvious blunder. Instead, he should proceed to advance his extra K-side pawn, force an exchange of Pawns, expose the White King, then compel the exchange of Queens. But this might entail a modicum of risk.

54 Q-Kt1 K-R3
 55 Q-B1ch K-Kt2
 56 Q-Q2 P-R4
 57 Q-B3 P-Kt4
 58 Q-Q2 P-R5
 59 Q-B3 Q-Q3
 60 Q-QKt3 Q-B3
 61 Q-R3 K-B2
 62 Q-Kt3ch K-K2

Planning an excursion of the King to the Q-side when the slight risk involved in advancing the K-side pawns will be reduced to the absolute minimum.

63 Q-K3ch K-Q2
 64 Q-Q3ch K-B2
 65 Q-R3 K-Q2
 66 Q-Q3ch K-K3
 67 Q-Q8 K-B2

Wishy-washy tactics. But then White might succumb.

68 K-R2 K-K3
 69 K-R1 Q-Q4
 70 Q-B8ch K-B2
 71 Q-B7ch K-Kt3
 72 Q-B2ch P-B4
 73 Q-R4 P-B5
 74 Q-K8ch K-B3
 75 Q-B8ch K-K3
 76 Q-K8ch K-Q3
 77 Q-B8ch K-B3
 78 Q-R3 Q-Q7
 79 Q-R4ch K-B2
 80 Q-R1 Q-K6
 81 Q-Kt7ch K-Kt1
 82 Q-Kt8ch K-R2
 83 Q-Q5

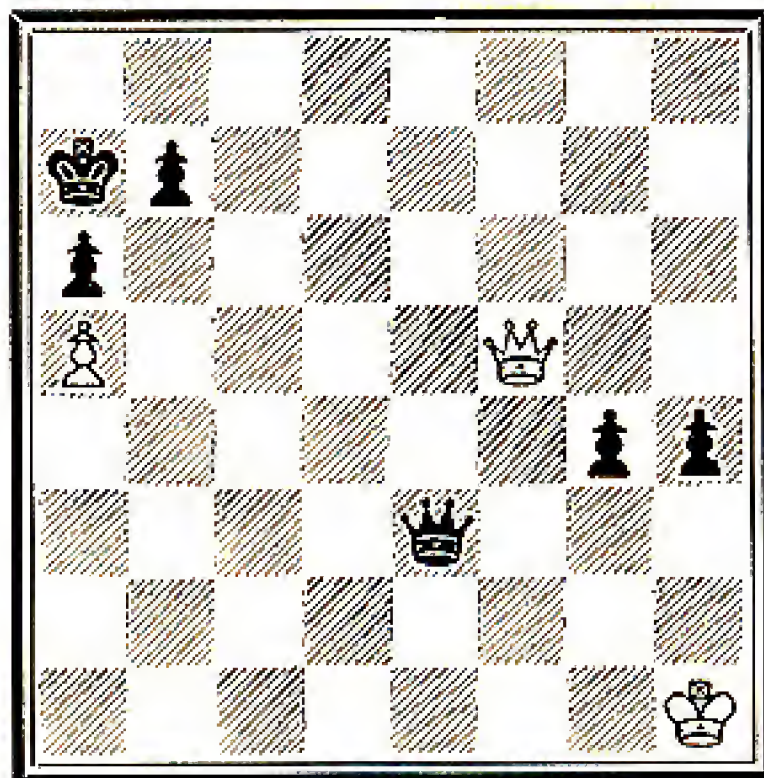
Not 83 QxP, Q-K8ch; 84 K-R2, Q-Kt6ch, etc.

83 P-B6
 84 PxB Q-K8ch
 85 K-Kt2 Q-Kt6ch
 86 K-B1 QxRPch
 87 K-Kt1 Q-Kt6ch
 88 K-R1 Q-B7
 89 P-B4 Q-B8ch

Obviously not 89 . . . PxB; 90 QxPch, KxQ stalemate.

90 K-R2 QxPch
 91 K-R1 Q-K6
 92 Q-KB5 P-Kt5??

Overlooking the threat of White's last move, Pilnick's stubborn resistance against hopeless odds is rewarded by a blunder, just as the game was about over.



93 Q-KB2! Drawn

As 93 . . . QxQ stalemate is forced.

15th Round GRUNFELD DEFENSE

(Notes by Isaac Kashdan)

I. Chernev White	I. Kashdan Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4
4 B-B4	B-Kt2
5 P-K3	O-O
6 Kt-B3	P-B3

7 Q-Kt3 PxP
 8 BxB QKt-Q2
 9 O-O Kt-Kt3
 10 B-K2 B-K3
 11 Q-B2 QKt-Q4
 12 B-K5 B-B4
 13 Q-Kt3 Q-Kt3
 14 KtxKt KtxKt
 15 B-QB4 KR-Q1
 16 BxB KxB
 17 QR-B1 P-B3
 18 BxKt

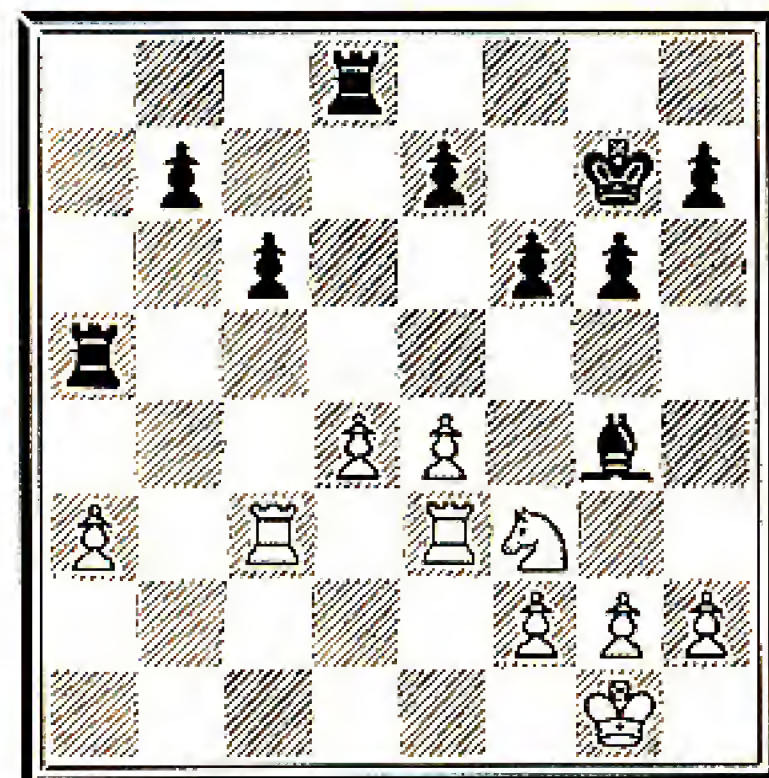
An unnecessary exchange, which only helps Black. 18 KR-K1 was stronger.

18 RxB
 19 Q-R3 R-K1
 20 Q-B3

And here 20 R-B5 was more effective. After the text Black gets the better ending.

20 Q-R4
 21 P-QR3 QxQ
 22 RxQ R-Kt4
 23 P-QKt4 P-QR4
 24 PxB RxB
 25 R-K1 R(K1)-QR1
 26 P-K4 B-Kt5
 27 R(K1)-K3 R-Q1

Threatening . . . BxKt and . . . RxQP. More difficult to defend than it seems.



Position after 27 . . . R-Q1

28 R-Kt3

Inadequate because of the unusual mating attack which follows the exchange of Pawns.

If 28 R-B4, P-K4; 29 PxB, R-Q8ch; 30 Kt-K1 (not 30 R-K1? BxKt wins), RxRP! and the two passed pawns should decide.

If 28 R(K3)-Q3, R-R5; 29 R-Kt3, P-QKt4; 30 R-Kt4, RxR; 31 PxB, P-K4; 32 R-B3, R-Q3 and the QP falls.

28 R(B3)-Q3 was safest although Black retains the advantage.

28 BxKt
 29 PxB RxQP
 30 RxB

Still completely unaware of the fatal threat. Black could now announce mate in 7.

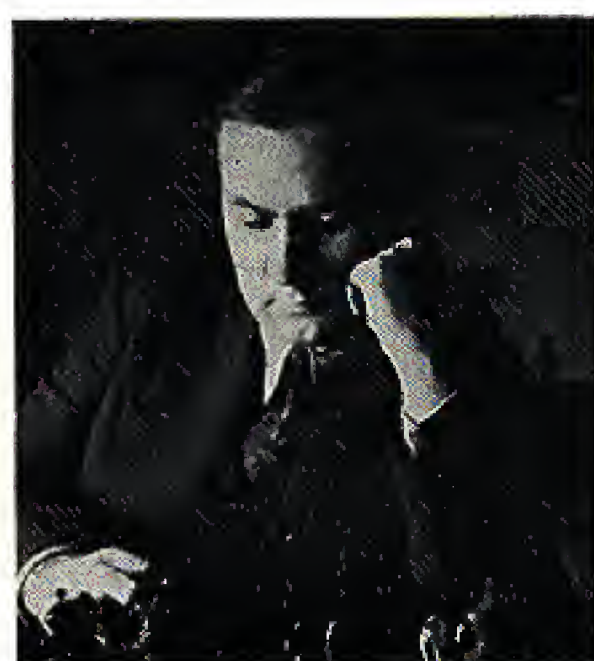
30 R-Q8ch
 31 K-Kt2 R-Kt4ch
 32 K-R3 R(8)-KKt8
 33 RxPch K-R3
 Resigns



Game of the Month

by
Reuben Fine

The game began at the Hotel Astor. It was the last round of the tournament and Reshevsky was leading Kashdan by only half a point. The champion's opening moves betrayed his nervousness.



REUBEN FINE

New York, 1942

U. S. Championship Tourney QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

S. Reshevsky	I. A. Horowitz
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2
5 PxP	....

This continuation is a favorite of Reshevsky's.

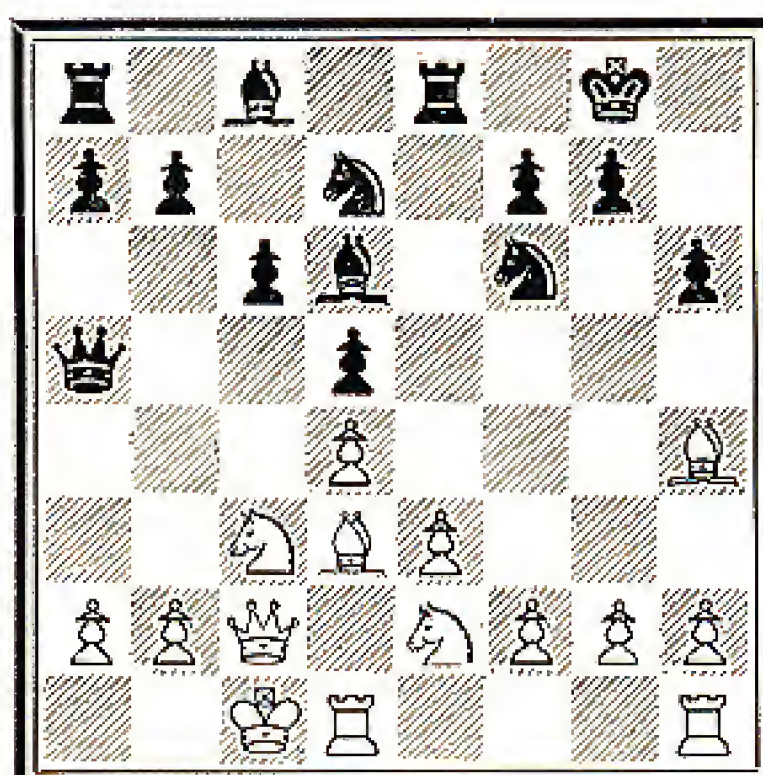
5	PxP
6 P-K3	P-B3
7 B-Q3	B-Q3

Tit for tat! The development of the Bishop at Q3 rather than at K2 is not in itself new, but in connection with the Queen sortie later it presents a defensive idea which has been little tested. The more common 7 ... B-K2 gives Black at best a difficult draw.

8 Q-B2	P-KR3
--------	-------

He must not castle immediately because of 9 BxPch.

9 B-R4	O-O
10 KKt-K2	R-K1
11 O-O-O	Q-R4



Position after 11 ... Q-R4

12 K-Kt1

The first of a series of timid moves which results in a lost position. Since the object of castling on the queen's wing is to attack on the other side there is no reason for not beginning immediately with 12 P-KKt4! Black can hardly afford to accept the sacrifice and give White two whole tempi for his assault. Likewise 12 ... P-KKt4?; 13 B-Kt3 is suicidal. Nor is the counter-sacrifice 12 ... Kt-K5; 13 BxKt, PxP; 14 KtxP to be feared. Black would indeed have nothing better than 12 ... P-QKt4, but in that event 13 P-Kt5 opens the KKt file and secures a position where White's advantage in development is a great handicap for Black to overcome.

12	P-QKt4
13 Kt-Kt3?	....

A mistake which costs White two invaluable tempi. The idea is that on 13 ... P-KKt4?; 14 Kt-B5 rescues the piece and leaves Black's King position weakened. But ...

13 B-B1!

And White is in a bad way. For now 14 Kt-B5 is met by 14 ... P-KKt3, when 15 BxKt, KtxB; 16 Kt-Kt3 is essential to save the piece.

14 KKt-K2	B-Kt2
15 R-QB1	....

Still concentrating on defense. His best course was to throw caution to the winds and play for an attack at all costs with 15 P-KKt4, although in view of his previous loss of time the chances of success now would have been considerably smaller.

15	P-Kt5
16 Kt-R4	Kt-K5
17 P-QKt3	....

To prevent a possible ... P-Kt6. Though this continuation is bad it is difficult to suggest a better one. On 17 P-B3, Kt-Q3; 18 B-B2, Kt-B5!; 19 P-K4, Kt(Q2)-Kt3! Black has a won game, for 20 Kt-B5?, BxKt; 21 PxP, P-Kt6! costs White his Queen, while other moves lead to the ruinous opening of the QR file. All this merely confirms one in the belief that White should have concentrated for an attack on the K-side rather than for defense on the Q-side.

17	QR-B1
Intending ...	P-QB4.

18 P-B3	Kt-Q3
19 Kt-B5	....

Loses a Pawn, but he already had no good alternative. If 19 B-B2, Kt-Kt4; 20 Q-Kt2, P-Kt3; 21 KR-Q1, B-Kt2 followed by ... P-QB4 is murderous.

19	KtxKt
20 PxKt	Kt-Kt4
21 BxKt	....

Other moves would be even worse.

Outstanding Game of the Month was the dramatic battle between Reshevsky and Horowitz in the final round of the U. S. Championship Tournament. Reshevsky was forced to stake his title on the outcome. If he lost, the title would go to Kashdan.

The game was a typical example of last-round nervousness, a disease from which no chess master is immune. First Reshevsky adopts a listless line which gets him into trouble, then he holds on stoically but to no avail since Horowitz increases his advantage from move to move. Finally, just as the end is in sight, Horowitz falters and lets his agile opponent slip out.

The story of the game is told and pictured on these pages.

—REUBEN FINE



Reshevsky anxiously follows the progress of the game between Chernev and Kashdan at the next table to his own. In the background, Denker watches as Horowitz studies the board.

21 PxB
22 Q-Q3 RxBP
23 RxR BxR
24 Kt-Q4

White evidently has excellent drawing chances: Black's extra Pawn is doubled, his QB is badly blocked, and his QP is isolated. All the more creditable then is Horowitz's play hereabouts: he maneuvers with great dexterity and soon clarifies the situation considerably.

24 Q-Kt3!

Defending the QKtP indirectly, for if 25 QxP, RxP and if 25 KtxP?, B-R3.

25 B-B2 P-R3
26 R-QB1

White is compelled to concentrate on the QB file. 26 R-Q1 looks more natural offhand, but then 26 . . . B-QB1 already threatens 27 . . . BxKt; 28 QxB, B-B4ch; 29 K-Kt2, Q-R4!; 30 QxQP, Q-R6ch; 31 K-R1, R-QB1 and wins.

26 B-QB1
27 Q-B2 BxKt
28 PxB Q-KB3
29 K-R1 B-B4
30 Q-Q2 Q-Kt4!

Rather surprising at first sight, but the ending is won because Black's Rook reaches the seventh rank.

31 QxQ

White cannot afford to hesitate. On 31 Q-Kt2?, R-K7! concludes nicely.

31 PxQ
32 R-K1 R-QB1
33 B-K3

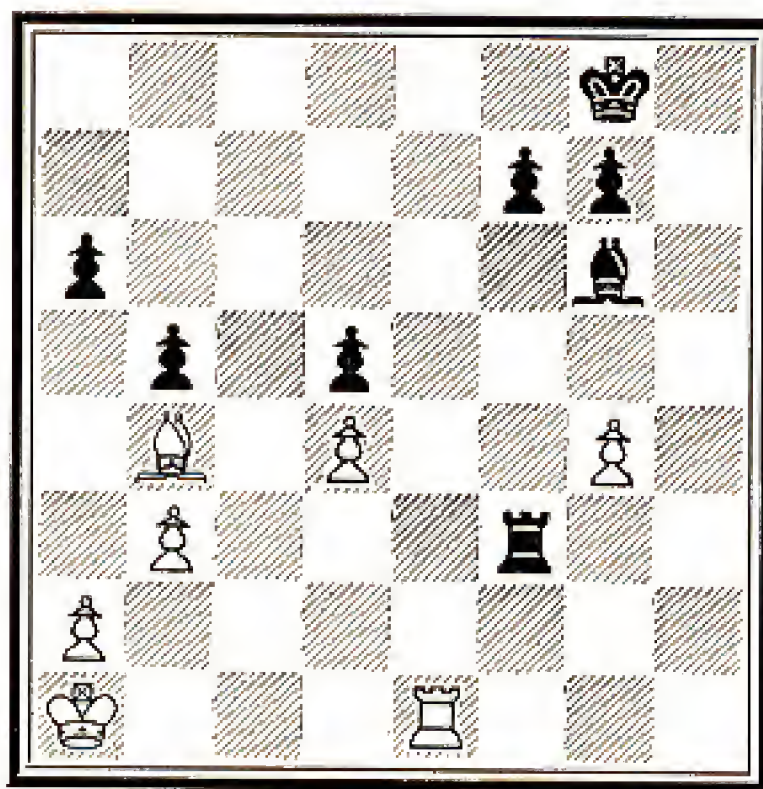
The Rook may not leave the first rank because of the mate in

two with . . . R-B8ch and . . . R-Kt8 mate.

33 R-B7
34 P-Kt4 B-Kt3
35 BxP RxP
36 B-K7

White is anxious to exchange the annoying KtP which ties his Rook to the first rank.

36 R-KB7
37 BxP RxP



Position after 37 . . . RxP

The ending is not easy for either side. White is guided by the thought of exchanging as many Pawns as possible, but he must be careful not to allow his opponent two connected passed Pawns. Black, on the other hand, would like to secure chances on both sides of the board (a cardinal principle in endings with Bishops of opposite colors). Before that is done he must not let the Rooks disappear from the board.

38 R-K5 B-K5
39 R-K8ch K-R2

40 P-Kt5

To be able to defend the Pawn without much trouble. 40 R-QR8? would lead to a quick loss after 40 . . . R-Kt6; 41 RxP, RxKKtP; 42 R-R8 (42 P-R4, PxP; 43 PxP, B-Q6), P-B4; 43 P-R4, PxP; 44 PxP, P-B5; 45 P-R5, B-Q6; 46 P-R6 (or 46 R-KB8, P-Kt4), BxP!; 47 RxB, P-B6, etc.

40 R-B8ch
41 K-Kt2 R-B7ch
42 K-R3

Because of the powerful position of the Black Rook this sacrifice of a second Pawn is relatively best. On the more passive 42 K-R1, 42 . . . R-KKt7; 43 B-K7, P-Kt5! would follow with two main possibilities: I. 44 BxP, RxP; 45 R-R8, P-B4; 46 RxP, P-B5; 47 R-R8, P-B6; 48 R-KB8, R-Kt7 and wins at least a piece for the BP.

II. 44 P-R3, B-B7!; 45 PxP, BxP; 46 R-KB8, R-KB7 to be followed by . . . B-B5, when a second Pawn will eventually go.

42 B-Kt8
43 B-R5 RxPch
44 K-Kt4 K-Kt3

Despite the two extra Pawns there is still no easy win in sight for Black.

45 B-Q8 B-B4

To be able to defend both KBP and QP.

46 R-Kt8 K-R2

The threat was 47 B-B6!

47 R-B8 B-K3
48 B-K7 R-Q7
49 K-B5

This is not adequate, as the sequel shows, but the alternative 49 B-B5 will be met by 49 . . . K-Kt3; 50 R-KKt8, P-KB4! securing a kill-



Adjourned after 45 moves, the game is continued at the Manhattan Chess Club the next afternoon. Worried and tense, Reshevsky fears that he is about to lose his title, here tries to find the best answer to Black's unexpected 49 . . . P-Kt5!

ing Passed Pawn. Despite Reshevsky's best efforts, the ending was evidently lost after the exchange of Queens.

49 P-Kt5!
50 R-QR8 R-Q6
51 KxP

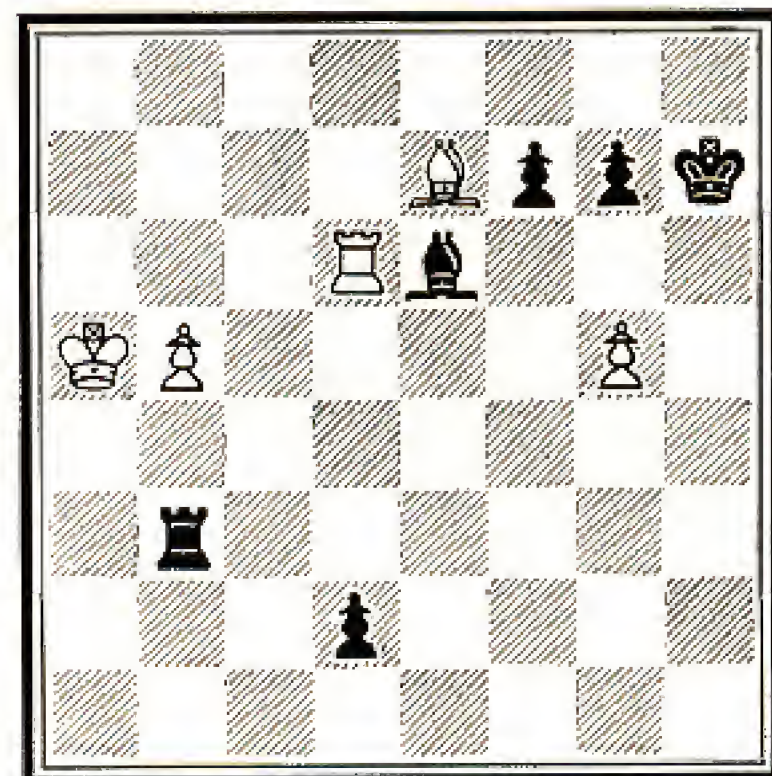
At first sight 51 RxB looks better, but in reality there is no difference. The reply would be 51 RxB, RxBtP; 52 R-R4!, R-B6ch; 53 KxP, R-B5ch; 54 K-Kt3, K-Kt3!; 55 RxR (sooner or later forced), PxRch; 56 K-B3, P-B4 and Black wins because his two disconnected passed Pawns are three files apart (analogous positions may be found in BASIC CHESS ENDINGS).

51 RxQPch
52 K-B5

52 K-R3 holds on to the Pawns for a while, but would only prolong the agony: 52 K-R3, R-Q8; 53 K-Kt2, P-Q5; 54 RxB, B-B4; 55 R-Q6 (or 55 B-Kt4, R-Kt8ch; 56 K-R2, R-Kt8 etc.), P-Q6; 56 P-Kt4, P-Q7 and either . . . R-Kt8ch or . . . R-K8 next move will decide. This variation is much like that which could have occurred in the game.

52 R-Q6
53 P-Kt4 R-QR6

54 K-Kt6 P-Q5!
55 P-Kt5 R-QKt6
56 RxB P-Q6
57 K-R5 P-Q7
58 R-Q6



Position after 58 R-Q6

58 B-B5??

Throwing away a certain and well-earned win (there should be a law passed making it a criminal offense for Reshevsky to secure a lost position in the last round of a tournament!), The win proceeds: 58 . . . R-R6ch; 59 K-Kt4 (or 59 K-Kt6, R-R7; 60 P-KKt6ch, KxP; 61 K-Kt7, P-B3; 62 P-Kt6, B-Kt5; 63 K-B7, R-B7ch and White can resign), R-R2; 50 RxB (else . . . R-Q2 queens by force), RxB; 51 P-Kt6, K-Kt3; 52 K-B5 (52 R-Kt2, B-Q4 is hopeless), KxP; 53 K-B6, B-Kt5; 54 R-KKt2, K-B5 and it is all over.

Curiously enough, the alternative 58 . . . R-Kt7; 59 P-Kt6! is not sufficient, even though Black wins a Rook temporarily: 59 . . . B-B5!; 60 RxB!, RxR; 61 P-Kt7, R-Q4ch (61 . . . R-QKt7??; 62 B-Kt4 would actually lose); 62 K-Kt6, R-Kt4ch; 63 K-B7 etc.

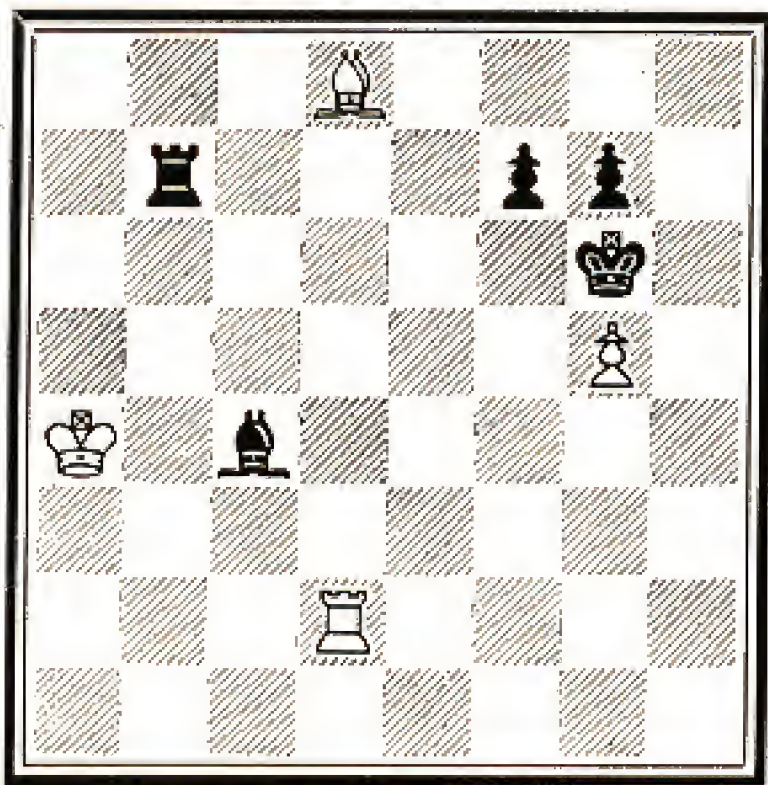
59 RxB RxPch
60 K-R4 R-Kt2
61 B-Q8 K-Kt3

It is evident that Black can win only by sacrificing the exchange and rushing up his passed Pawns.

Reshevsky finally decided on 50 R-QR8 and now Horowitz hunches over the board as he tries to find a winning continuation. Although two pawns up, there is no obvious win in sight. The position is still difficult and complicated.

Horowitz gives a fine example of chess sportsmanship and ethical play. Out of the prize money himself, offered a draw by Reshevsky at the 30th move, he fights on and on, determined to do his best and win the game if possible.





Position after 61 . . . K-Kt3

It is also known that the ending B + 2P vs. R is a win in general only if both Pawns can reach the sixth rank. This is not the case here, which explains why the game is drawn so quickly.

62 R-Q4	B-K3
63 K-R5	R-Kt1
64 B-K7	R-K1
65 B-Q8	RxB

To tempo with the Bishop would only allow White's King to get back.

66 RxR	KxP
67 K-Kt4	K-B5

The best chance, since White's King must be kept away from KB2-KKt1 as long as possible,

68 K-B3	P-Kt4
69 K-Q2	P-Kt5
70 K-K2	P-Kt6

70 . . . K-Kt6 would have occasioned no more difficulties than the text: 71 R-Q3ch, K-R5 (or 71 . . . K-Kt7; 72 K-K3, K-Kt4; 73 R-R3, P-B4; 74 R-R5, B-B1; 75 K-B2, K-R5; 76 R-R8, P-Kt6ch; 77 K-K3!, B-K3; 78 K-B4, etc.

71 R-Q4ch	K-K4
72 R-KR4	....

Drawn

To save the Pawn he must try 72 . . . B-Q4; 73 R-KKt4, P-Kt7; 74 K-B2, when the position is hopelessly blocked.

A dramatic last-round battle!

"Congratulations, Sammy," says Horowitz, as the Game of the Month ends in a draw. Both players show their relief as the terrific strain of the ordeal is over.

Once again Reshevsky has extracted a draw from a lost game in the final round of a Championship Tournament. Now he shares the title honors with Kashdan.



On the sidelines, Kashdan feverishly analyzes the game as it progresses. He is almost certain that Horowitz will win and that he, Kashdan, will at last achieve his ambition of becoming Chess Champion of the United States. Curiously enough, Kashdan and the other analysts failed to see the winning line for Black on his 58th move. They thought that 58 . . . R-Kt7 would win. Over the board, Horowitz also missed the winning move.



MY FIFTY YEARS OF CHESS

By FRANK J. MARSHALL

UNITED STATES CHESS CHAMPION 1909-1936



In 1915, Marshall founded the Marshall Chess Divan in Keene's Chop House, New York. The group of friends who met there formed the nucleus of the present Marshall Chess Club. In this photo, the author is playing the "Game of War" with Maxim Hudson at the Chess Divan.

Part One of this series began in our October, 1941 issue. These articles are condensed excerpts from the book of the same title, published this month by Horowitz and Harkness, New York.

CHAMPIONSHIP YEARS

(Continued)

In the Spring of the fateful year 1914, I took part in one of the most notable chess events in the history of the game—the St. Petersburg Grand International Masters' Tournament.

The participants included the reigning world champion Dr. E. Lasker and two future champions, Capablanca and Alekhine. The latter, a young man of 21 in the uniform of the Military School of St. Petersburg, and the youthful Aaron Nimzovich had both qualified for the tournament by tying for first place in the Russian National which had just concluded.

Russia was also represented by Akiba Rubinstein and Dr. O. S. Bernstein; Germany by Dr. Tarrasch; France by D. Janowski; Great Britain by J. H. Blackburne and I. Gunsberg; the U.S.A. by myself.

The schedule called for a round-robin tournament between the eleven entries, followed by a double-round play-off between the five leaders. In the first stage I did pretty well, tying with Alekhine for fourth and fifth with a score of 6—4. Capablanca finished at the top (8—2), followed by Dr. Lasker and Dr. Tarrasch (6½—3½).

In the second stage, however, I broke down completely, scoring only 2 points. The tournament was

won by Dr. Lasker, who nosed out Capa by half a point. Alekhine placed third, Dr. Tarrasch fourth, and I received fifth prize.

It was at this tournament that the Tsar of Russia conferred on each of the five finalists the title "Grandmaster of Chess." One of my games from this historical event is given on the next page.

After visiting several places in Russia and Germany, giving exhibitions, I then went to the tourney at Mannheim. This contest was little more than half over when it ended abruptly by the outbreak of World War I. It was surprising how quickly the place became infested with soldiers. They seemed to spring up from nowhere. The one French representative, D. Janowski, and the three Russians, Alekhine, Flamberg and Bogoljubow, were promptly placed under arrest. The German players, including Krueger, Carls and John, at once joined the colors. Dr. Tarrasch saw two of his sons depart for the front. The remaining players were invited to make themselves scarce.

I made for the Dutch border and arrived in Amsterdam after many adventures. Usually a seven-hour trip, it took me 39 hours. Somewhere on the border I lost my baggage, containing all my belongings and the presents I had received in St. Petersburg and elsewhere. After a few days in Paris and London, I finally obtained "special accommodations" on the S. S. Rochambeau and returned home.

Five years later, much to my astonishment, my trunks arrived in New York, with their contents intact!

(To be continued)

St. Petersburg, 1914.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

F. J. Marshall Dr. O.S. Bernstein

White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-QB3
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-B3
4 PxP	PxP
5 Kt-B3	P-K3
6 B-Kt3	....

Played for variety's sake; the usual move is 6 B-B4.

6	Q-Kt3
7 Q-B2	Kt-B3
8 P-K3	B-Q2
9 P-QR3	R-B1
10 B-Q3	B-Kt5!?

A clever move, typical of Bernstein's ingenious play. The idea is to answer 11 PxB? with 11 ... KtxKtP; 12 Q-Q2, KtxBch; 13 QxKt, QxKtP. But White gains time with the following reply.

11 O-O	BxKt
12 PxB	Kt-QR4

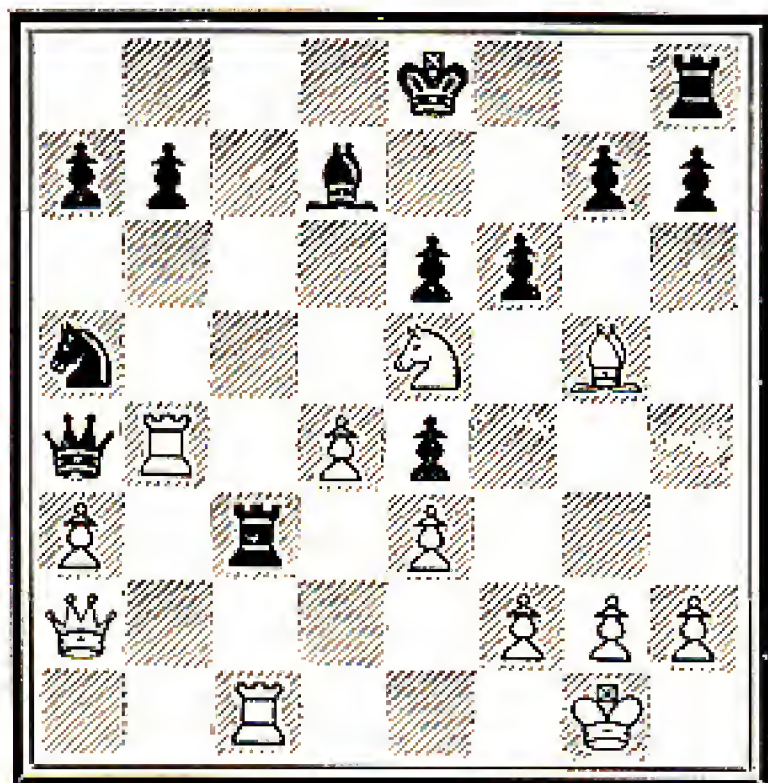
White now has a backward Pawn but the position is not without danger to Black.

13 QR-Kt1	Q-B3
14 KR-B1	Q-R5
15 Q-R2	Kt-K5

Beginning a combination which he expects will be decisive. And so it is, but not as intended.

16 BxKt	PxB
17 Kt-K5!	P-B3
18 R-Kt4!	RxP

This is the move Black relied on; either 19 RxQ?? or 19 RxR?? would lead to mate, and in addition the QRP is attacked and White's minor pieces are both en prise.



19 Q-Q2!!	RxRch
20 QxR	....

Now comes the rude awakening. If 20 ... Kt-Kt6; 21 Q-B7 wins.

20	O-O
21 RxQ	BxR
22 Q-B7	P-QKt3

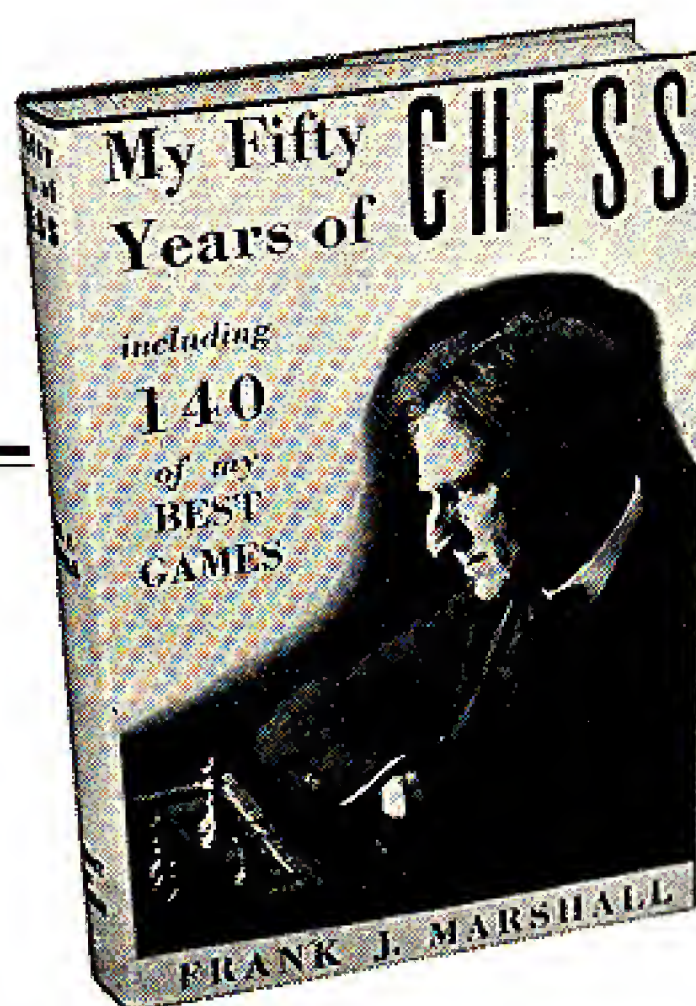
23 B-B4, PxKt; 24 BxP, R-B2; 25 Q-Kt8ch, R-B1; 26 QxRP, R-B2; 27 Q-Kt8ch, R-B1; 28 Q-B7, R-B2; 29 Q-B8ch, R-B1; 30 QxPeh and Black resigns.

MAY, 1942

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The first edition of MY FIFTY YEARS OF CHESS, limited to 500 copies, will be ready for distribution this month. Each copy will be autographed by the author. The price is \$3.00 — the same as for the regular edition which will appear later. Order your copy now.

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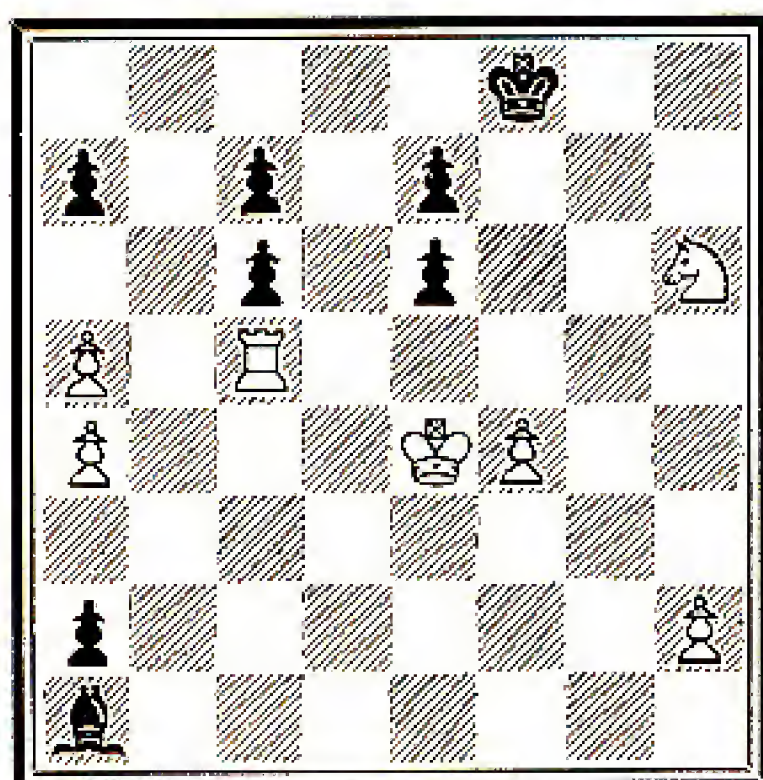
New York, N. Y.

My Favorite End-Game Compositions

Here are four brilliant specimens of the Soviet composers' art. The solution is given under each diagram

by Irving Chernev

SOMOFF-NASIMOVITCH



White to Play and Win

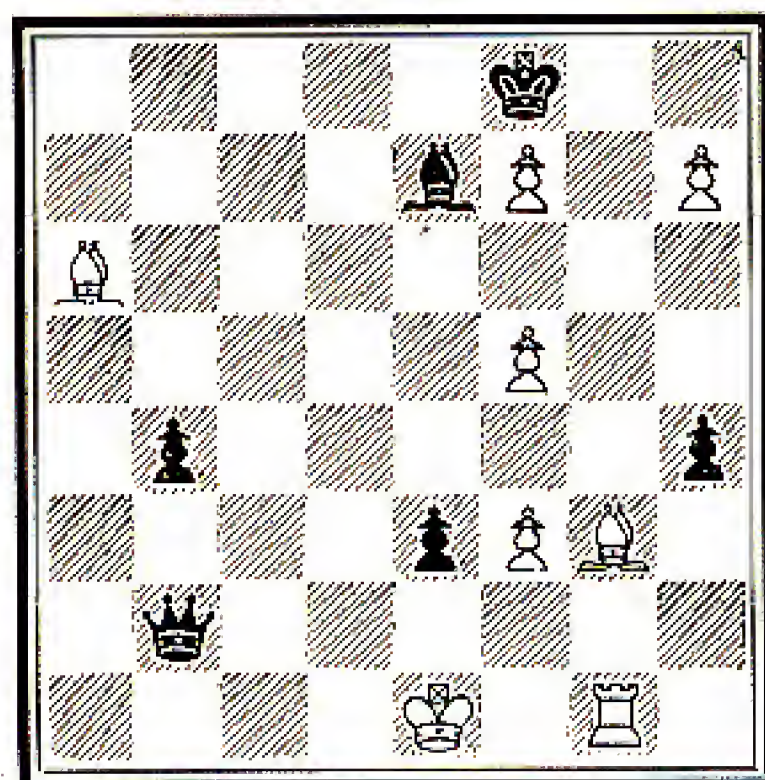
A Surprise Mate!

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 1 R-B2 | B-QKt7 |
| 2 R-Kt2 | K-K1 |
| 3 R-Kt8ch | K-Q2 |
| 4 Kt-B7 | P-B4 |
| 5 R-Q8ch | K-B3 |
| 6 R-Q2 | .... |

Threatening 7 Kt-Q8 mate.

- | | |
|--------------|---------|
| 6 | P-B5 |
| 7 Kt-Q8ch | K-B4 |
| 8 KtxPch | K-B3 |
| 9 Kt-Q8ch | K-B4 |
| 10 RxB | P-R8(Q) |
| 11 R-Kt5ch | K-Q3 |
| 12 R-Q5 mate | |

KOROLIKOV

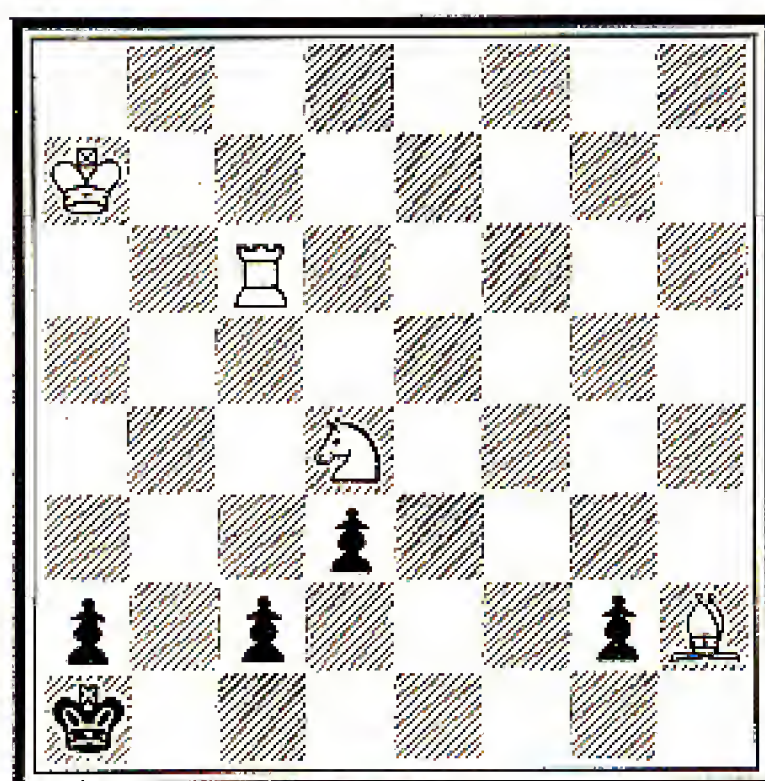


White to Play and Win

Come into my Parlor!

- | | |
|-------------|------|
| 1 P-R8(Q)ch | QxQ |
| 2 B-K5 | QxB |
| 3 R-Kt8ch | KxP |
| 4 B-B4ch | K-B3 |
| 5 R-Kt6ch | KxP |
| 6 B-Q3ch | K-B5 |
| 7 R-Kt4ch | KxP |
| 8 B-K2 mate | |

SACHODAKIN



White to Play and Win

A Beautiful King Chase.

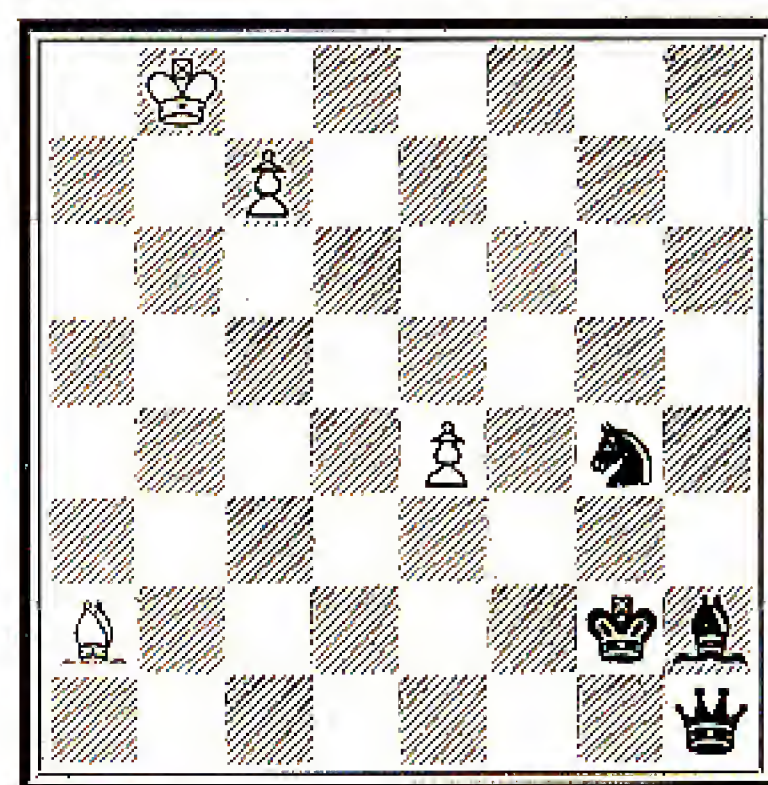
- | | |
|------------|-------|
| 1 Kt-K2 | PxKt |
| 2 B-K5ch | K-Kt8 |
| 3 R-QKt6ch | K-B8 |
| 4 B-B4ch | K-Q8 |
| 5 R-Q6ch | K-K8 |
| 6 B-Kt3ch | K-B8 |
| 7 R-B6ch | K-Kt8 |
| 8 B-B2ch | K-B8 |
| 9 B-B5ch | K-K8 |
| 10 B-Kt4ch | K-Q8 |
| 11 R-Q6ch | K-B3 |
| 12 B-R3ch | K-Kt8 |
| 13 R-Kt6ch | K-R8 |
| 14 B-K7 | .... |

If 14 B-B5, P-B8(Q); 15 B-Q4ch, Q-Kt7; 16 RxQ, P-Kt8(Q)!

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 14 | P-B8(Q) |
| 15 B-B6ch | Q-Kt7 |
| 16 RxQ | P-Kt8(Q)ch |
| 17 R-Kt6ch | |

and mate next move.

LIBIURKIN



White to Play and Draw

Libiurkin Wizardry!

This looks impossible as the Bishop pawn is pinned and the White King seems to be too much exposed for a stalemate idea.

- | | |
|-----------|------|
| 1 P-K5 | KtxP |
| 2 P-B8(Q) | .... |

If 2 B-Q5ch, Kt-B3.

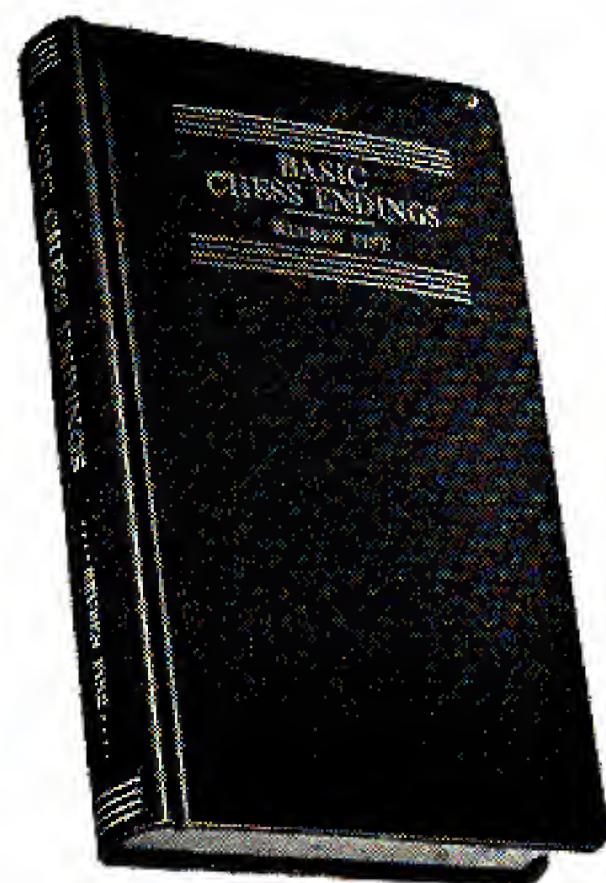
- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 2 | Kt-B5ch |
| 3 K-R8! | .... |

If 3 K-R7, Q-Kt8ch and Black wins.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 3 | Kt-Kt3ch |
| 4 K-Kt7 | KtxQ |
| 5 B-Q5ch | K-Kt8 |
| 6 KxKt! | |

But not 6 BxQ, Kt-Q3ch; 7 K-B6, KxB.

- | | |
|--------|------------|
| 6 | QxB |
| | Stalemate! |



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P. L. ROTHENBERG
Problem Editor

PROBLEMS

Address all correspondence to Problem Editor P. L. ROTHENBERG, CHESS REVIEW, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y. For personal replies, please enclose self-addressed, stamped envelope.

Solve These Feature Problems Now

You are invited to solve these selected problems. Solutions will be found on Page 124.

No. 1 is by OTTO WURZBURG (Atchison Journal, 1895). No. 2 is also by OTTO WURZBURG (British Chess Magazine, 1896). No. 3 is by C. S. KIPPING (Manchester City News, 1911).

It was exceedingly pleasant to hear from Messrs. Wurzburg, Bukofzer and Jacobs, all former problem editors of CHESS REVIEW, whose originals appear in this issue. Walter Jacobs is practicing the Golden Rule, for he writes: "The thing that pleased me most was to receive problem contributions—when I was problem editor." You may reflect on the consistent charm and grace of Otto Wurzburg's compositions by examining the beautiful precision in No. 1959 and in Feature Problems Nos. 1 and 2, composed by him almost half a century ago.

Problems have also been received from C. S. Kipping, eminent British problemist, who edits the problem department in CHESS and who is editor-in-chief of THE PROBLEMIST, official organ of the British Chess Problem Society. The latter publication is exclusively devoted to problems. It is a fine piece of work. Mr. Kipping invites U. S. residents to subscribe and to join the Society. The fees are very reasonable. His address: Wednesbury, England.

Mr. Kipping, incidentally, calls my attention to a complete anticipation of my No. 1936 (Feb. '42 issue CHESS REVIEW), by D. G. McIntyre, British Chess Magazine, 1910.

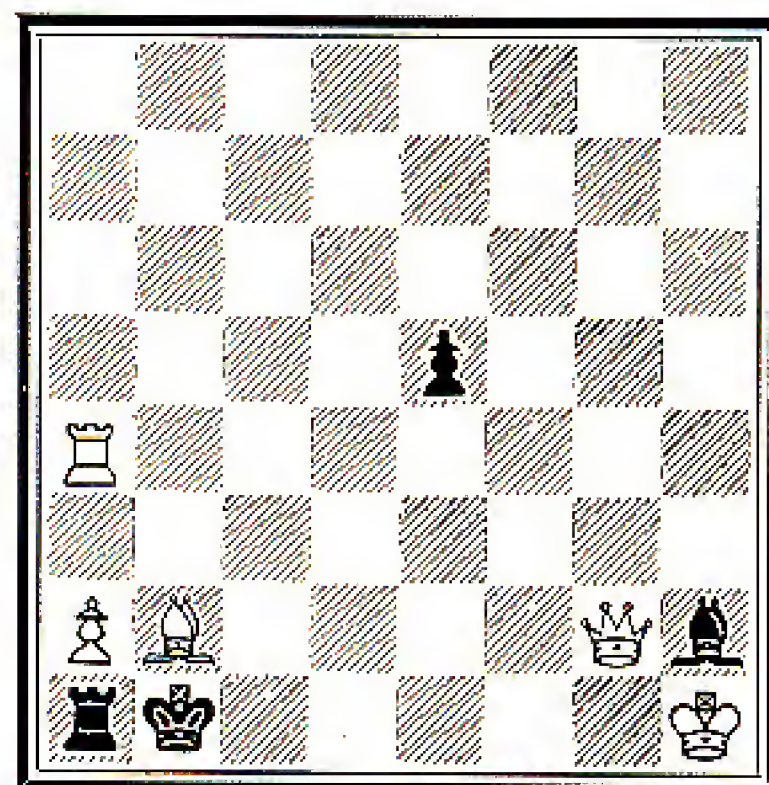
I also acknowledge with thanks receipt of problems from Sven Almgren, Mannis Charosh, C. B. Cook, Claude DuBeau, F. Gamage, S. Heinemann, A. M. Jenkins, Dr. P. G. Keeney, T. Lundberg, J. A. McFadden (your 3-er, much anticipated, has no solution; the others are quite weak), W. R. Millard, Seymour Shapiro, Malcolm Sim, E. E. Stearns, W. B. Suesman.

The mailman brings communications which testify to the widespread appeal which is being made by Chess. There are letters from men in the armed forces. (More power to them!) There are problems, which will appear soon, from Martin Rubin, 15 years of age, of Los Angeles, and from A. M. Jenkins of Norwood, Ohio. Jenkins is 18 years old, has been interested in chess problems for 4 years! There is a charming note from O. H. Ludlow, of Hiram, Ohio, who, upon submitting an excellent set of solutions, writes: "How's this for a mere boy of 69?" And that is our family of solvers and composers, constantly on the increase.

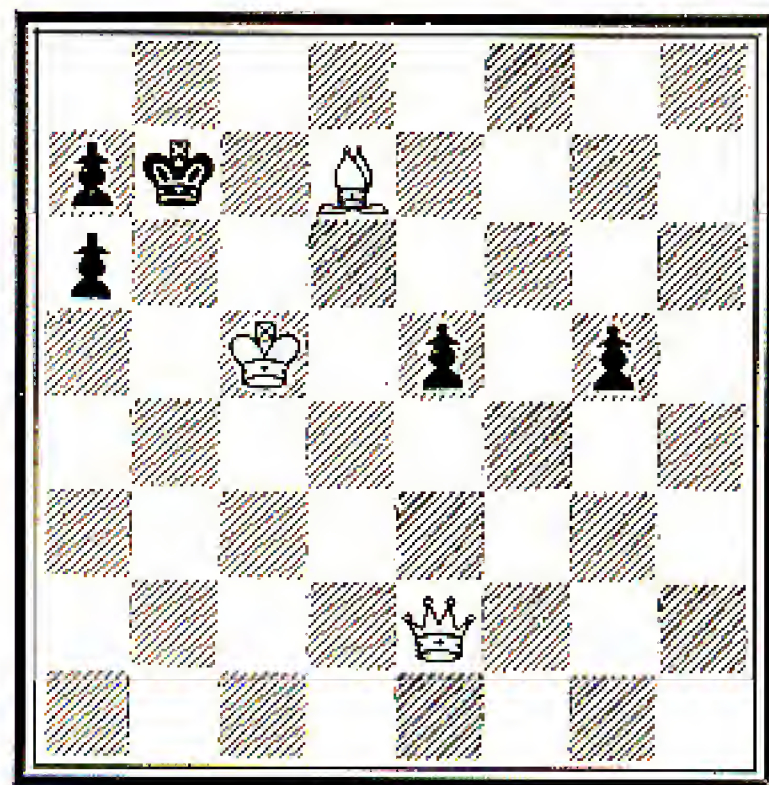
DeBlasio's No. 1963 is an attractive presentation of a familiar cross-check setting. This is the composer's second published attempt. He has applied himself well.

No. 1967 is the debut of E. E. Stearns, Cleveland attorney, who has manifested as dogged determination to learn chess problem composition as I have ever known. May his example inspire others! The problem employs the Zugzwang principle, quite like the pincers movement in modern warfare.

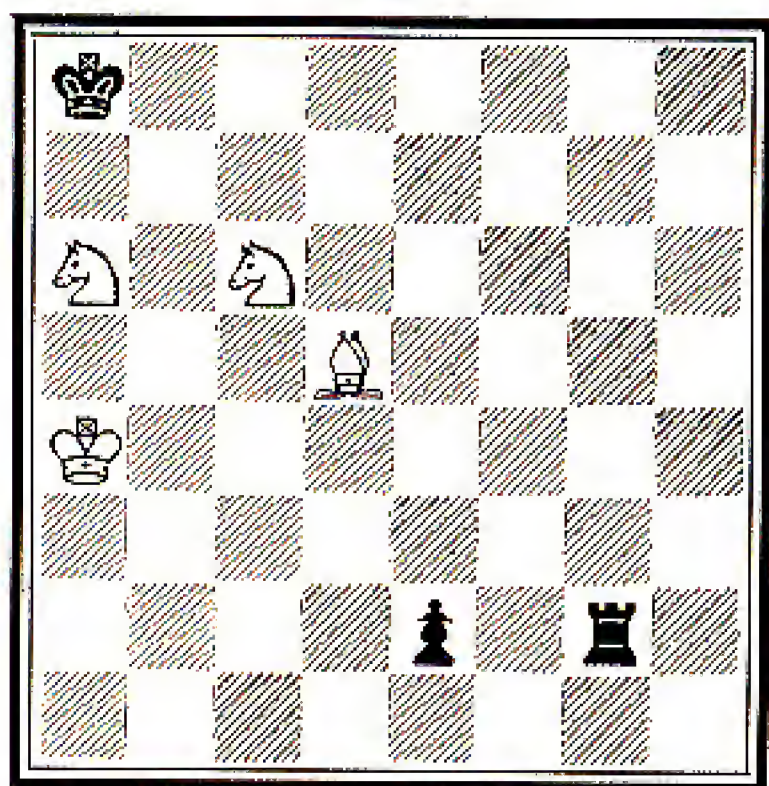
The composer of No. 1968 has submitted a number of problems in retrograde analysis. A mathematician, he has been captivated by this phase of problem composition. The stipulation is as follows: Prove that EITHER White or Black may castle but NOT both. Ten



1 White mates in 2



2 White mates in 3



3 White mates in 3

MARCH, 1942 SOLUTIONS

(Maximum credit for this group 36 points)

1939, Q-B3, 1940, R-K4, 1941, Kt-K3, 1942, R(R7)-K7, 1943, 1 Kt-B2, threatening 2 Kt-Q3ch and 3 R-B3 Mate. 1 . . . P-Q6; 2 Q-Kt4; etc. 1 . . . K-B5; 2 R-KKt6, etc. 1 . . . P-B5; 2 Q-B7ch, etc. This, a fine problem, proved to be quite difficult. 1 P-Q3 does not solve, for 1 . . . R-KKt8; 2 Q-B7ch, K-Q4 and there is no mate. 1944 — Total credits — 15; numerals in parentheses denote partial credits. Place White Queen on KB4 (5) and play RPxP e.p. Mate (5). White's last move was check with Q at KB4, since Bishop could have reached that square only by capture, and capture of 5 missing Black pieces is already accounted for (1). Black's last move was not capture at QR3, for QB was released earlier for capture by a White Pawn (2). Kt could not have moved from Q6 nor could a promotion to Kt take place—a point missed by practically all solvers—since that would have required a capture, and capture of 3 missing White pieces is also accounted for (2). It is obvious by inspection that none of other Black pieces could have moved, with exception of P at Kt4 which must have moved from Kt2. Q. E. D. (Congratulations to Mr. Almgren who was the only solver to receive 15 points for No. 1944.). 1945, 1 Q-R4, K-K4; 2 R-B5ch, RxB Mate. 1946, 1 BxP, K-Kt4; 2 B-B4ch, KtxB Mate. 1947, Intention 1 Kt-R6, K-K2; 2 P-Q8(Q)ch, KtxQ Mate, but no solution after 1 . . . QxRch. 1948, Intention 1 Q-KR8, K-Kt4; 2 Kt-B7ch, QxKt Mate, but no solution after 1 . . . R-Q8ch. No. 1948 can, apparently, be easily remedied by placing R on K7 instead of K8. 3 points were allowed for a claim of No Solution AND the intention. 2 points were, nevertheless, allowed for the intention only, since the solvers were probably lulled into a sense of security by the text material.

Solvers' Contest

Congratulations to **SVEN ALMGREN**, the winner of this month's prize in the solving contest.

Some new solvers have expressed anxiety about competing with others who had started ahead of them. Let me dispel it. The feature peculiar to solving contests of a continuing nature is that a solver, joining the competition at any time, will eventually win a prize, if he submits solutions consistently. The winner's score is cancelled and he starts all over again.

Up-to-date standing are as follows:

points for a complete solution. I suggest you guide yourself by solution of No. 1944 given in this issue, prior to recording your answers. Complete does not mean verbose.

CHESS AND CHESS PROBLEMS—II. Maneuvering of Pawns

Positions A and B, in the April issue of **CHESS REVIEW**, adequately illustrate the very thin line of demarcation which frequently exists between the problem and the game. This is particularly true in the Pawn ending which, as the masters will tell you, requires the utmost precision, in order to utilize tempos properly and, as is often necessary, to prevent the possibility of stalemate.

Position A (White—Misha Botvinnik—K on KKt3, Kt on KB2, P's on K3, Q4, QB5, QKt6; Black—Sir George Thomas—K on Q2, P's on QKt2, QB3, Q4, K5, KB6) is from the Nottingham Masters' Tournament, 1936. Play, after Black's 55th move, continued: 56 Kt-R3, K-Q1; 57 Kt-B4, K-Q2; 58 Kt-R5, K-K3; 59 Kt-Kt7ch, K-Q2; 60 Kt-B5, K-B1; 61 Kt-Q6ch, K-Kt1; 62 Kt-B5, K-B1; 63 K-B4, K-Kt1; 64 K-K5, K-B1; 65 K-K6, K-Kt1; 66 K-Q7, K-R1; 67 Kt-Kt3, K-Kt1; 68 Kt-B1, K-R1; 69 K-B8, Resigns, for P-B7 is now forced, the White King returns and picks up the Pawn, and then there are many lines of play which will win. Note that if 70 Kt-Kt3, P-B8(Q); 71 KtxQ Stalemate.

Position B (White—K on QR5, P's on QR4, QKt6, QB5, Q4, K3, KB2; Black—K on QR1, P's on QKt2, QB3, Q4, K5, KB6) was composed by your problem editor. Here, too, we must be extremely careful before we break through. An immediate advance of the RP beyond R5 will lead to a draw, at best. With proper strategy, a mate can be forced by White in 23 moves. The White King must make a kind of semi-circular journey to the upper Queen side of the board, while the Black King cannot move beyond the Queen file, for otherwise P-R6 forces a mate in less than the stipulated number of moves. Limitation of space precludes the possibility of presenting all variations which, I hope, the readers will examine. The main line of the solution, with maximum resistance by Black, follows: 1 K-Kt4, K-Kt1; 2 P-R5, K-R1; 3-11 K-B3, Q2, K1, B1, Kt1, R2, Kt3, B4, K5, while the Black King shuffles about until 11 . . . K-Q2! There follows 12 K-B6, K-Q1; 13 K-K6, K-B1; 14 K-Q6! K-Kt1 and now at last 15 P-R6, Pxp! 16 KxBP, K-B1; 17 P-Kt7ch, K-Q1; 18 K-Q6, K-K1; 19 K-K6, K-B1; 20 P-Kt8(Q)ch, K-Kt2; 21 Q-Kt3ch, K-B1; 22 Q-Kt6, P-R4; 23 Q-B7 Mate.

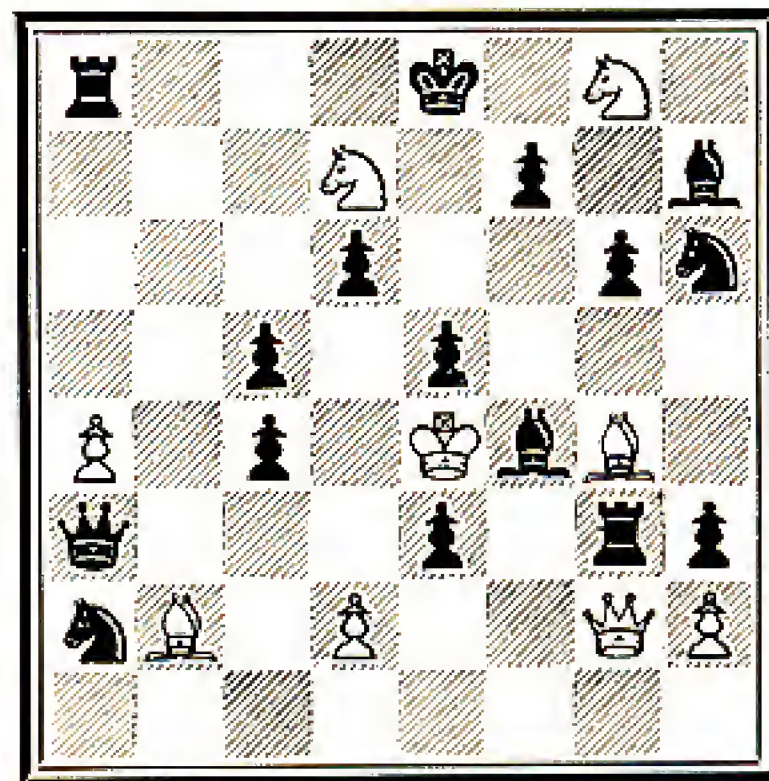
Ladder

Points Names of Solvers

- 61—Sven Almgren (2 pts. deducted No. 1937; wrong continuation)
- 60—O. H. Ludlow; Aaron Rokoff
- 59—H. B. Daly; Herbert Seidman
- 56—I. Burstein; S. Heinemann
- 55—E. J. Korpany
- 54—F. J. C. DeBlasio; W. O. Peters
- 52—G. W. Hargreaves; A. M. Jenkins
- 51—G. M. Plowman
- 50—J. Newmark; W. Patz
- 49—A. R. Sheftel (Feb. score corrected)
- 47—G. R. Smith
- 42—S. Ryder
- 39—T. Landberg
- 34—W. F. Viveiros (thanks; corrections are very good)
- 33—J. A. McFadden (excellent set of solutions)
- 30—I. Rivise
- 27—B. Goldberg; James Hurt
- 25—L. G. Greene; Emil Popper; P. A. Swart
- 24—C. S. Kipping
- 23—F. H. Gluck
- 22—Lt. L. R. Klar
- 20—W. G. Jungensen
- 19—E. T. McCormick
- 18—C. E. Winnberg
- 17—E. D. Holladay; Gunther Krogoll
- 14—W. R. Millard
- 7—Claude DuBeau (1 Q-B3ch cooks your 4-er)

P. L. ROTHENBERG

(No. 1958 amended)



Black moves and help-mates in 2

No. 1985, dedicated to the memory of Capablanca, proved to be unsound. Above is the amended version which we hope has been reliably tested.

The solution, Black moving first, is . . . P-B6; 2 K-Q3 and now Black has 35 moves available, but 34 of these will interfere with the threatened QxR mate. Black is therefore limited to 2 . . . O-O-O, whereupon follows 3 Q-B6 mate! Note that Black's entire force is mobile prior to the second move.

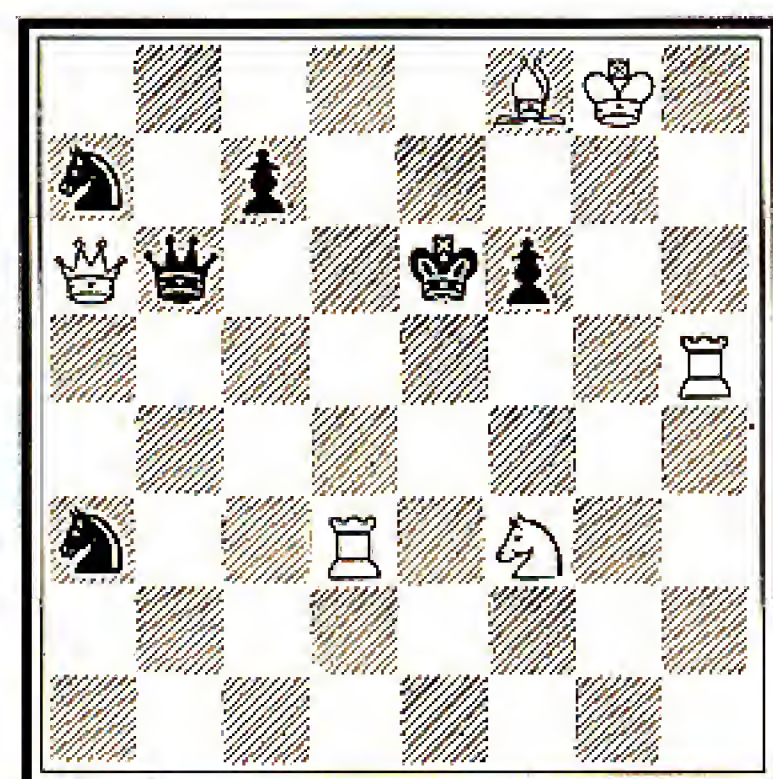
PRIZE CONTEST PROBLEMS

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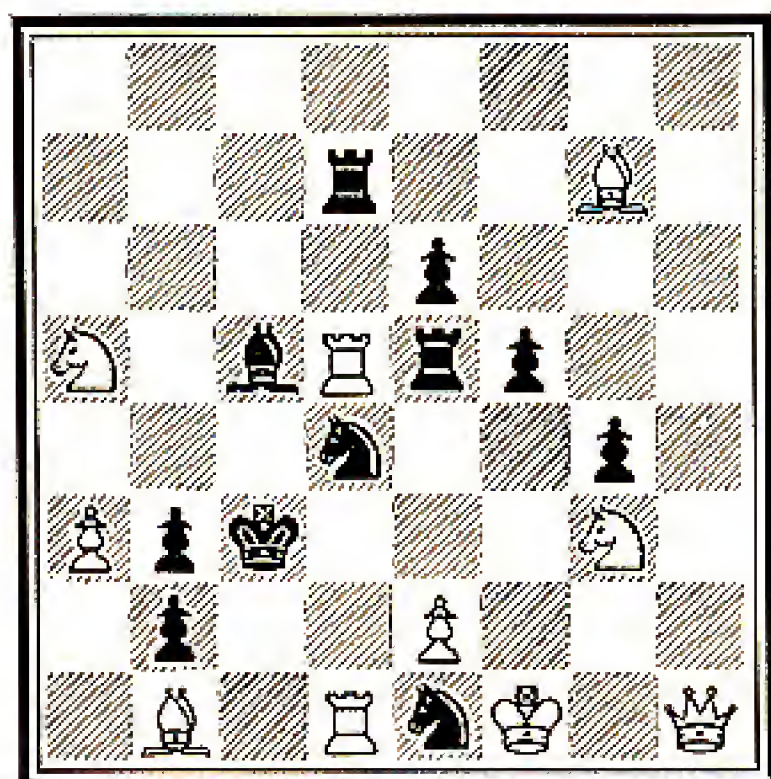
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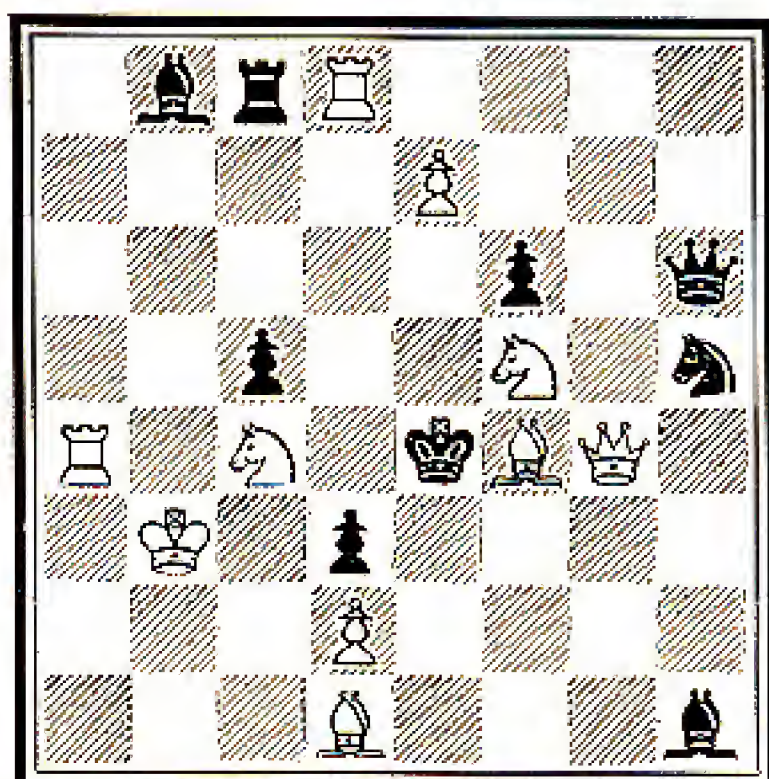
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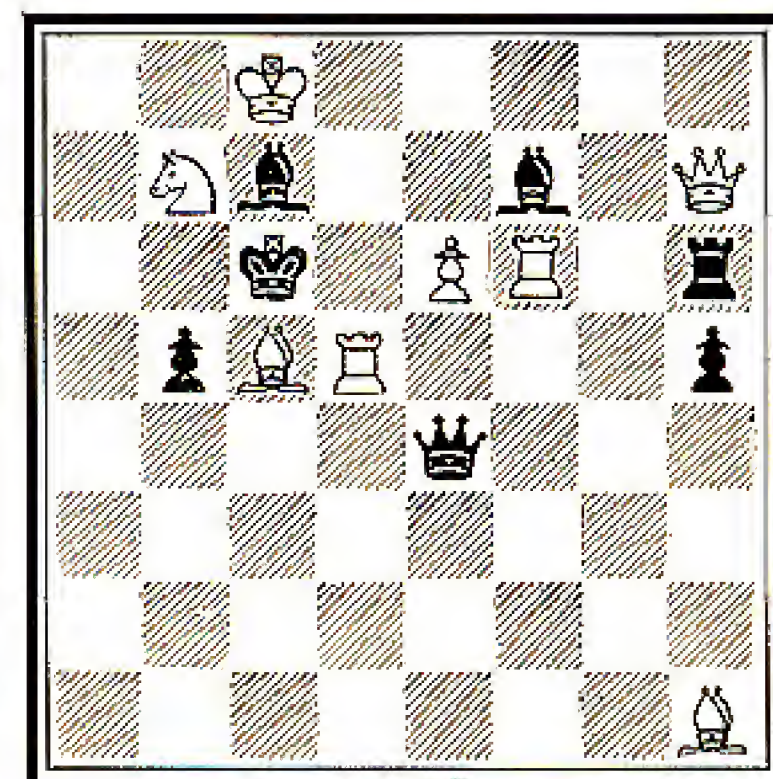
1959 Mate in 2



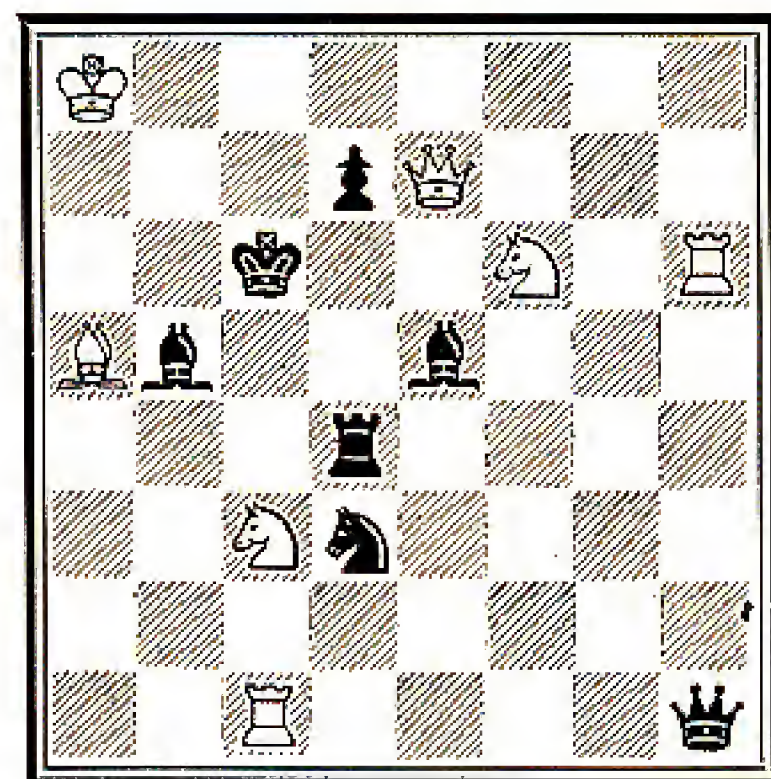
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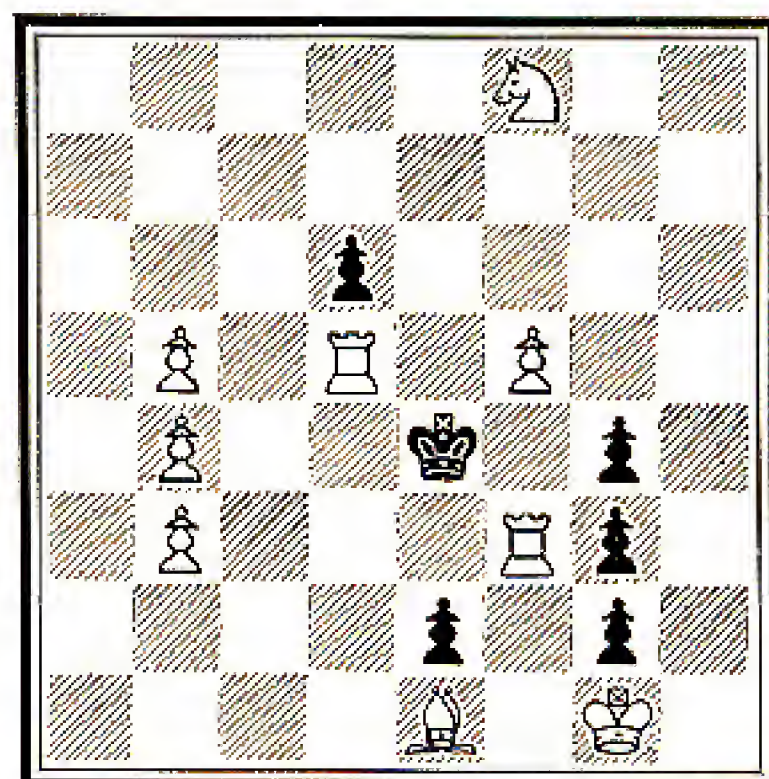
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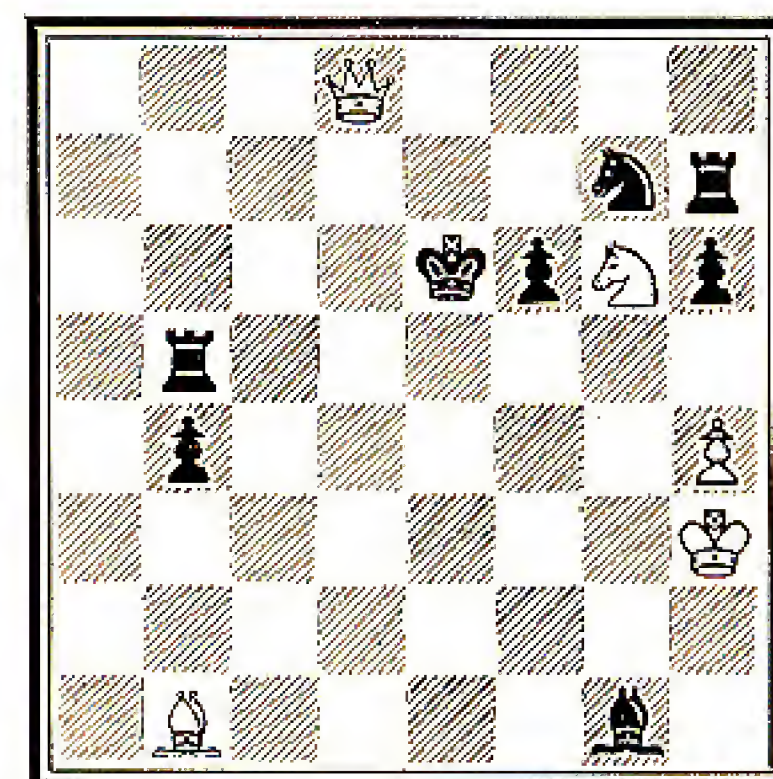
1962 Mate in 2



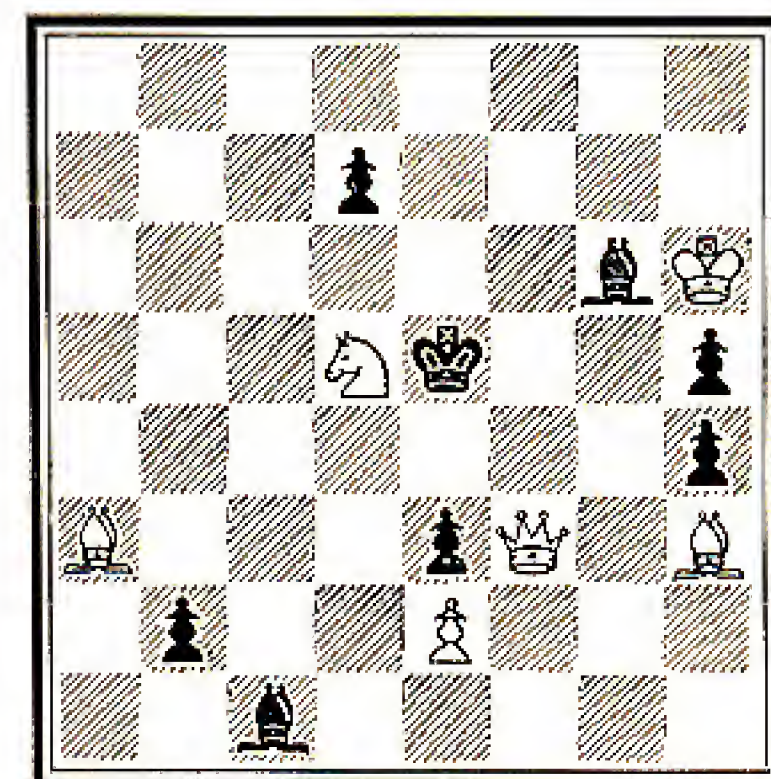
1963 Mate in 2



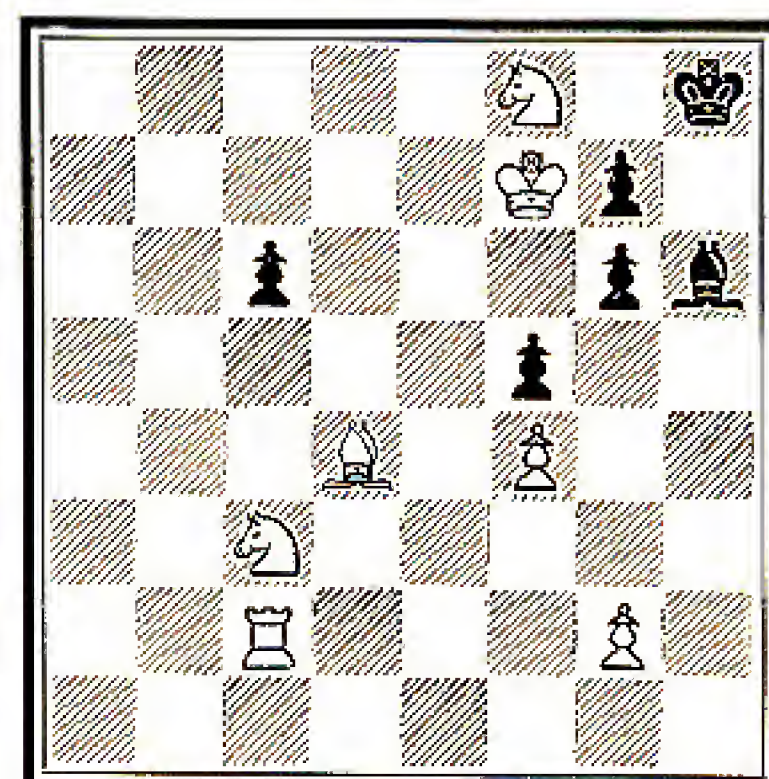
1964 Mate in 3



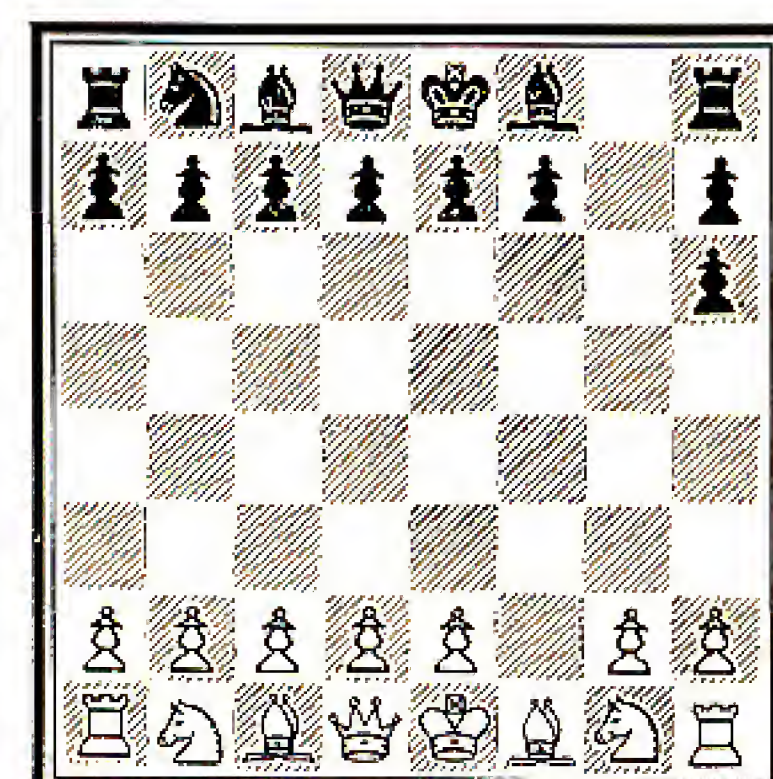
1965 Mate in 3



1966 Mate in 3



1967 Mate in 3



1968 See Text

CHESS BY MAIL

Instructions for New Chess-by-Mail Players

Many of our readers have never played chess by mail and ask for complete instructions. The procedure is simple. The first step is to send in your entry, specifying whether you want to play in the CLASS tournament (in which case you will be grouped with players of about the same strength as yourself) or in the SECTIONAL tournament (in which case you will be grouped with players in the same section of the country, regardless of playing strength).

Within a short time you will receive a printed notice, announcing that your group has been formed and listing the names of the seven players in the section, including yourself. This notice also specifies the names of the three players to whom you send your initial White moves. You play Black against the other three. Play starts immediately and all six games are conducted simultaneously.

You can mail your moves on ordinary postcards or you can buy special cards for the purpose. Employ standard chess notation, as used in this magazine. Number each move and include one or two of the prior moves to keep the record straight.

Many players find it convenient to use "position-recorders" so that they can keep track of their games as they progress. In any case, keep a careful record of the score so that you can set up the position. Observe the time limit and other rules as explained in our Regulations of Play which will be mailed on request.

If you feel that you have a lost game, send your opponent a card of resignation. Don't abandon games. If you win, or draw with the White pieces, report the result immediately to us and include the game score.

And that's about all there is to it.

With Our Correspondence Players

The new Open Sectional Tournament is under way. The first two groups have been started. Entries are coming in daily and several more sections will be formed soon . . . Paul Little is leading scorer this month with a rating of 1282 points . . . War Veteran C. E. Stetler has withdrawn from all sections in which he was playing for reasons of health; send in all unfinished games with Stetler for adjudication . . . If your name is missing from the Ratings List this month it is because you are inactive; your last rating is recorded and frozen until you resume play . . . When you report results, please don't forget to give section number and name of event; Class Tourney sections are now numbered 42-C1, 42-C2, etc. and Sectional Tourney groups are numbered 42-S1, 42-S2, etc.

Solutions to Problems on Page 121

- 1 R-QKt4!
- 1 B-R3!! P-R4; 2 Q-R6ch!! 1 . . . else; 2 Q-Kt4!! This is a classical example of the Turton theme which entails the move by B or R, not originally on the same line with the Q, to a square beyond one subsequently occupied by the Q.
- 1 K-R5!! P-K8(Q)ch; 2 K-Kt6!! 1 . . . K-Kt2; 2 Kt-K7ch 1 . . . R-Kt1; 2 Kt-Q4ch, and it is this variation which prevents 1 K-Kt5 as a key.



DR. B. W. PAUL

Dr. Paul, of Bronx, N. Y., is one of our most enthusiastic chess-by-mail players. He won Section 16 of the 1941 Tourney, is still playing in Section 35 of the same event and in Section 42-C4 of the 1942 Class Tourney with other "A" players. He writes as follows:

"Your project of writing about the various prize-winners comes as a delightful surprise. We shall all feel as members of a large family circle.

"I am 25 years old, married four years, licensed to practice dentistry. My main hobby is playing chess and collecting a chess library.

"My chess activities started at De Witt Clinton High during 1930. I read all available literature and learned rapidly until I finally tied for first in the school championship.

"During 1933-1937 I studied for my B. S. degree at C.C.N.Y. There I met and played with many excellent players. Lack of time prevented serious chess but pots and skittles were plentiful. I made a study of "My System" by Nimzovich and clarified my understanding of the game.

"Between 1937-1941 I was engaged in professional studies at N. Y. U. and had no time for chess except to play over master games and add to my collection of books.

"With the achievement of my professional goal, I once more turned to chess and immediately joined the correspondence tournament."

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CHESS REVIEW

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Game Reports—Results to May 15th

Sec. 1941 OPEN TOURNAMENT

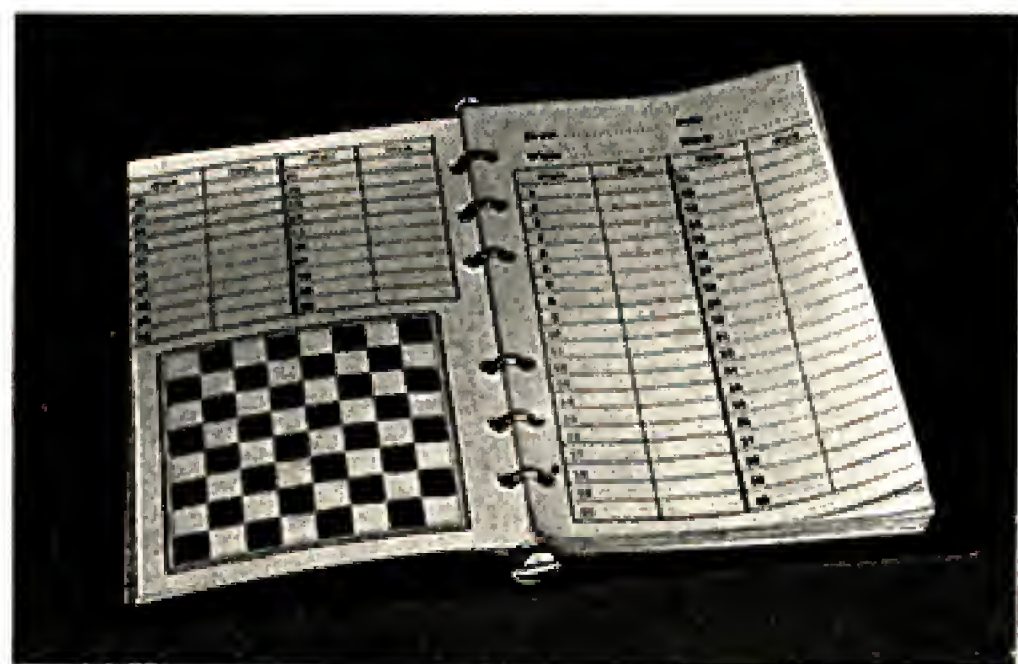
- 41- 1. Emmerman defeated N. W. Mitchell.
- 41- 7. Van Patten won 2 games from Zoudlik and defeated Hamburger (1 1/2-1/2).
- 41- 8. T. A. Work defeated Bela Rozsa (1-1).
- 41-11. Correct score Mitchell-Wallace is 1-1.
- 41-19. Reichenbach 1, Stetler 0. (1-1).
- 41-21. Fenley 1, Rubin 0 (2-0).
- 41-23. Pratt defeated Gluski.
- 41-24. Lt. Noonan scored twice against Stauffer, defeated Greenfield, drew with Private Palmer (1 1/2-1/2).
- 41-26. Faucher defeated Spielberger (1-1).
- 41-27. Tishko 1, Powell 0. (2-0).
- 41-28. Noland-Hodgson games adjudicated drawn.
- 41-29. B. Rozsa defeated Kahn (1-1).
- 41-30. Wilcox defeated Alexwicz, drew Fell.
- 41-31. Borker 1, Kaufman 0. (2-0). Cook—Noland games adjudicated as drawn.
- 41-33. Masket 1 1/2, Kingsland-Smith 1/2 (by adjudication). Masket's games with Read and L. L. Henry adjudicated as drawn. Kingsland-Smith won 2 from L. L. Henry, lost 2 to Read, drew one with Parmalee.
- 41-34. Dean defeated Powell.
- 41-35. Dr. Paul defeated Koken and Boyd. Chauvenet 1, Dr. Paul 0.
- 41-36. Little won twice from Dean and defeated Lacey. Emmermann's games with Little and Dean adjudicated as drawn.

1942 CLASS TOURNAMENT

- 41-C1. Rehr defeated Hurt. Ter Veen's games adjudicated as lost to Hurt, Ceruzzi, Rehr, Jurgensen; drawn with Marcelli and Mager.
- 42-C3. Borker 1, R. L. Brown 0.
- 42-C4. Dr. Paul defeated Vichules and Persinger.
- 42-C7. Peters 1, Van Esen 0.
- 42-C13. W. J. L. Wallace defeated Campbell.

PRIZE WINNERS THIS MONTH

W. NICHOLSON won 2nd Prize in 41-4 with 5 1/2-2 1/2. LIEUT. T. R. NOONAN, 7 1/2-1/2, and PRIVATE J. M. PALMER, 5 1/2-1 1/2, won 1st and 2nd in 41-24. HANS EMMERMANN and N. W. MITCHELL, each with 5-3, divided 2nd Prize in 41-1.

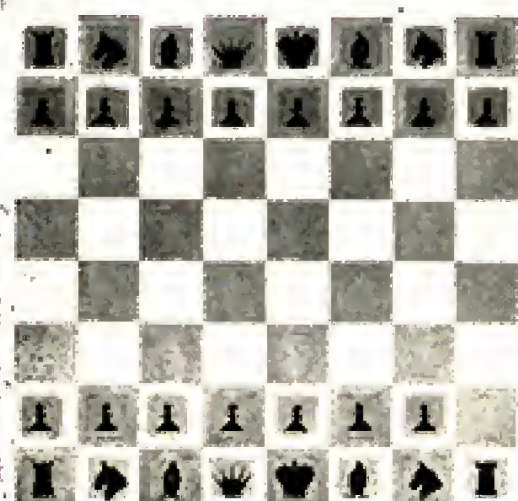


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Hicks, Col. G. R.	1156
Hoit, H. W.	1156
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Jacobs, M.	1150
Kaplan, B.	1100
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Linder, A.	1114
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Muir, Mrs. D. S.	1214
Nicholson, W.	1210
Noonan, Lt. T. R.	1170
Palange, J. E.	1230
Parker, A. W.	1252
Paul, Dr. B. W.	1218
Persinger, L.	1080
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Pratt, M. U.	1062
Quillen, J. P.	1080
Read, H. L.	1096
Rehr, J. J.	1140
Roberts, C.	1056
Rozsa, Bela	1108
Rozsa, Ted	1050
Shephard, Dr. H. C.	1084
Smith, W. H.	1130
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Van Patten, H. T.	1142
Vichules, L. P.	1150
Work, T. A. Jr.	1118

Class B

Albrecht, J. J.	1000
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Allured, K. B.	1012
Anderson, E. N.	1006
Aronsen, Maud	976
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Bauder, E. L.	1000
Bennett, F. T.	1000
Bennett, R. W.	1000
Beringer, T. H.	980
Bischoff, J. E.	1000
Bowman, I. H.	1000
Boyd, R. M.	968
Boyle, Frank	1000
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Brandstrom, B.	1000
Brown, R. L.	984
Burkart, B.	1000
Bushke, Dr. A.	1000
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Campbell, C. W.	950
Ceruzzi, A.	1050
Charosh, M.	1000
Chase, G. F.	1000
Cook, Alton	1050
Cook, W. N.	960
Culbertson, W.	1000
Dann, D. D.	1000
Dean, P. L.	982
Dulin, W. H.	1000

Elsman, John	1000
Engelmann, A.	1000
Enochson, H.	1000
Faucher, J. A.	1046
Fell, Chester	1006
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Friend, B.	1000
Gabor, N.	1000
Gluski, H. E.	952
Haas, Pvt. L. C.	1000
Hadden, Arthur	1000
Hallager, W.	950
Halverson, Lt. Com. C.	1000
Hampton, Howard	1000
Hatch, D. B.	1002
Hawkins, K. C.	1000
Henry, F. L.	1000
Hewitt, C. C., Jr.	1000
Himmelstein, E.	1000
Hogan, J. G.	1000
Howell, R. J.	1000
Hurt, J. E.	1010
Jurgensen, W. G.	1000
Kahn, Leo	1022
Kalbach, J. C.	1000
Kantor, Fred	1000
Kelsey, R. M.	1004
Kimball, R. H.	1000
King, Gerald M.	1000
Kirkegaard, Rev. M. L.	1002
Klein, Bernard	1024
Klimas, F. J.	1000
Kolisch, R.	1000
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Rivise, I.	1000
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Sax, Kurt	1000
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Talmadge, T.	1000
Thomas, P. M.	1000
Tishko, W. E.	972
Torrance, C. C.	1000
Treiber, W. J.	958
Wainess, D.	1000
Wallace, Donald	1000
Wallace, W. J. L.	988
Weiss, Albert H.	1000
Weiss, Adolph	1000
Wilcox, H. L.	1044
Williams, T. H.	1000
Winslow, B.	1000
Wolf, J. E. W.	1000
Yerhoff, F.	1000

Class C

Axinn, Sidney	910
Briggs, A.	836
Butler, H. C.	902
Casey, J. J. Jr.	900
Chism, S. M.	834
Davis, D. L.	792
Dishaw, O. W.	764
Gay, Mrs. H. B. Jr.	912
Gilutin, Emil	838
Greenfield, H.	794
Hamilton, L. B.	548
Hays, R. W.	900
Henry, L. L.	936
Hodgson, A. G.	910
James, W. J.	838
Kaufman, A. H.	930
Kibbey, G. S.	900
Kingsland-Smith, F.	944
Kresse, A. O.	802
Lippes, A.	744
Marcelli, N.	890
Meeker, J. M.	772
Meiden, Walter	932
Powell, J. M.	704
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READERS' GAMES

Reviewed by Fred Reinfeld

In this department we publish games by readers with annotations by noted commentator Fred Reinfeld. Any subscriber to CHESS REVIEW is welcome to use this free service. Submit your games to Readers' Games Department. CHESS REVIEW, 250 West 57th Street, New York.



This excellent game from one of our correspondence tournaments teaches some valuable points about transposition of moves in the opening stage. It has frequently been observed that when a player knows enough to avoid certain pitfalls that are characteristic of a given opening, he will readily succumb to the very same dangers in the same opening, if that opening has been brought about by inversion of moves from some other, often unrelated, opening.

SICILIAN DEFENSE (in effect)

N. Robinson	M. Pratt
White	Black
1 P-QB4	....

Now Black is mentally set for some variation of the English Opening. White's first move, however, is one which lends itself particularly well to transposition, even into the Caro-Kann!

1	P-K3
2 P-K4	P-QB4
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-QB3
4 Kt-B3	P-KKt3??

This move is perfectly acceptable in the English Opening, but since White's and Black's second moves we have been in the realm of the Sicilian Defense! And in this latter opening, combining ... P-K3 and ... P-KKt3, badly weakening the black squares, is a serious strategic blunder.

In positions where White cannot play P-Q4, this weakening of the black squares is not so grave, for the position remains closed and it is not easy for White to exploit the weakness. But here White is able to play P-Q4 at once, which means that his opponent's black squares will at once be exposed to attack.

5 P-Q4!	PxP
6 KtxP	B-Kt2
7 Kt(4)-Kt5	....

Now this Knight is planted on Q6, thus demonstrating in concrete

form the fearful weakness caused by the combination of ... P-K3 and the fianchetto.

7	KKt-K2
8 Kt-Q6ch	K-B1
9 P-B4	P-Kt3

A shy attempt to develop the Bishop, which is doomed to failure.

10 B-K2	Kt-Q5
11 B-K3	KtxB
12 QxKt	BxKtch?

The idea of weakening White's Pawn formation is attractive, but there is no way of utilizing this weakness. Furthermore, the removal of the vital KB intensifies still more the weakness of the black squares and exposes the unhappy Black King to a withering attack.

13 PxB	Kt-B3
14 P-KB5!	....

Very strong. The opening of attacking lines always favors the player with the better development; and this position is a particularly drastic example of the maxim. If now 14 ... KPxP; 15 PxP, Q-B3; 16 O-O! for if 16 ... QxKt? 17 B-R6ch leads to mate.

14	Q-B3
---------	------



15 O-O!	KPxP
---------	------

Black cannot hope to hold out

very long; in view of White's menacing position on the KB file, the position had already become hopeless.

16 PxP!
---------	------

In a positionally superior position, the combinations come of themselves. If now 16 ... QxKt; 17 B-R6ch still leads to mate.

16	P-KKt4
---------	--------

On other moves, PxP would have been decisive, for example 16 ... P-KR4; 17 PxP, QxKt; 18 RxPch and mate follows. However, if 16 ... B-R3; 17 B-R6ch, K-Kt1; 18 Kt-K4, Q-K2 (if 18 ... Q-R5; 19 B-Kt5 wins the Queen); 19 PxP followed by Kt-B6ch and wins.

17 Kt-K4	Q-Kt2
18 BxKKtP	KR-Kt1
19 Kt-B6!	Kt-K2
20 KtxQPch	

And mate next move.

White has taken advantage of his opponent's mistakes in an impeccable manner.

The following game was played in a record-breaking blindfold exhibition on March 29 of this year. While it is not a real indication of Koltanowsky's playing strength, it reveals his opponent as a resourceful player and has a number of most instructive features.

Dallas, 1942

FIANCHETTO DEFENSE

G. Koltanowsky	H. A. Finch, Jr.
(Blindfold)	

White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QKt3
2 P-Q4	P-Kt3

This is a kind of defense which is extremely popular with amateurs. There are no book lines to speak of; it is merely necessary to fianchetto one Bishop, then the other, then bring out the Knights ... anywhere ... and presto! — one's development is completed.

Actually, however, the matter is not so simple. The colorless de-

velopment of the Bishops, not being related to any attempt to restrain White, allows the latter to build up an ideally powerful center, with almost limitless possibilities of favorable deployment of his pieces. The invariable result of this defense is that it leads to a middle game in which White has enormously greater mobility, definite prospects of attack, the initiative, far more terrain; in short, the possibilities of success are heavily in White's favor.

And yet, this has been a favorite defense with amateurs for over a century! How is the paradox to be explained?!

There are a number of reasons for this predilection:

1. This defense requires no book knowledge; in fact it hardly requires any thought as to the order of the moves.

2. It has the value of avoiding book lines in which the second player may readily be caught in tricky and difficult lines with which he is unfamiliar.

3. Granted that this defense is poor, it is still necessary for White to refute it over the board, by actual play and not merely by invoking the opinion of some authority. Thus the possibility is not ruled out that White will make an oversight, a premature move or a miscalculation.

Even though this summary indicates the resources available to Black, the view still stands that the opening distinctly favors White.

3 P-KB4 B-QKt2
4 B-Q3 P-KB4
5 Kt-QB3 B-Kt2

Or 5 . . . Kt-KB3; 6 Q-K2, PxP; 7 KtxP, KtxKt; 8 BxKt, BxB; 9 QxB, Kt-QB3; 10 P-Q5! Thus we see how some vestige of White's superior mobility is always maintained.

6 Kt-B3 P-K3
7 O-O Kt-QB3
8 PxP

This is good enough, but given the conditions of the contest, White ought to avoid complications, playing the simple and strong P-K5. Black's position would then be cramped and lifeless.

8 KtxP

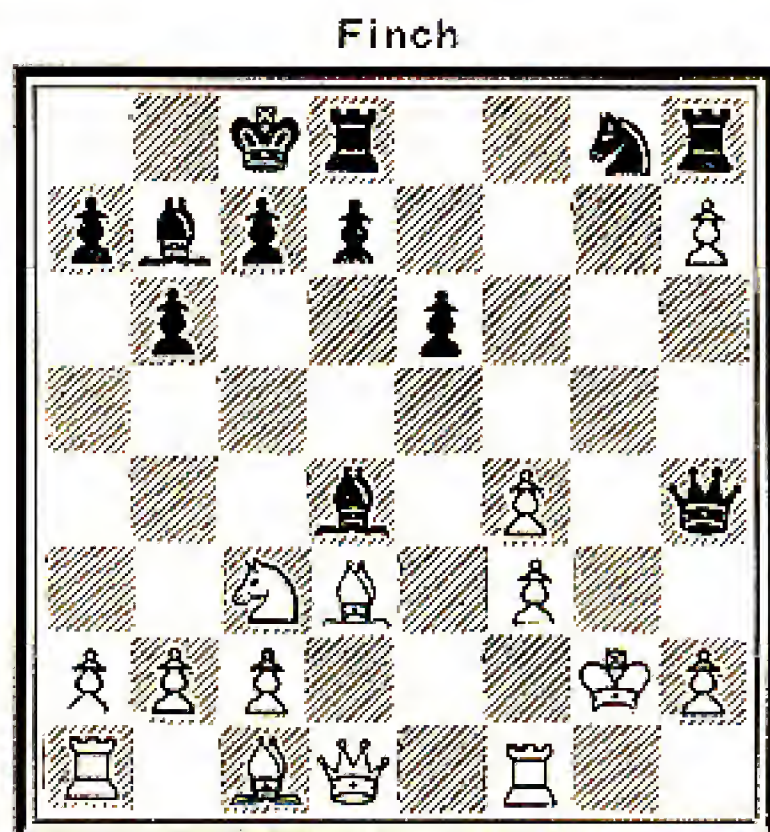
An ingenious and unexpected counterattack, which proves stronger than White anticipates.

9 PxKtP KtxKtch
10 PxKt B-Q5ch
11 K-Kt2

Much safer is K-R1; with his King on the KKt file, he is unable to make what seems to be the obvious capture intended for the next move.

11 Q-R5
12 PxP O-O-O!

The point of Black's defense. Obviously the Knight cannot be captured.



13 Q-K1!
An excellent defensive move.
13 Q-R4
14 B-Q2

But this is weak. Better was either 14 B-K4 (to break Black's power along the long diagonal) threatening, by the way, BxBch followed by Q-K4ch; or 14 B-K3, for if Black exchanges, White removes his rather useless Bishop in return for Black's powerful Bishop. If Black declines the exchange, there follows B-B2-Kt3 and White's King's position is as solid as can be.

14 Kt-B3
15 Kt-K4?

Allowing the following reply, which is crushing. Much better was 15 Kt-K2! followed by Kt-Kt3, again building up a solid defensive position.

15 RxP
16 P-KR4 R-Kt1ch
17 K-R3 Q-B4ch
18 K-R2 KtxKt
19 PxKt Q-Kt5

White resigns. Although this game is of course by no means representative of Koltanowsky's ability, Black has carried out the attack in a bright and original fashion and his success is well deserved.

Here is a brevity which illustrates in drastic fashion some common failings of amateurs' play.
Kansas City, 1942

ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE

M. Jacobs R. Latshaw
White Black
1 P-K4 Kt-KB3

The idea of this defense is to lure on White's center Pawns so

that they will be weakened by their advance. In pursuing such a policy, one must always avoid the possibility that the advanced Pawns may have a cramping effect on Black's game. In other words, this policy requires active play by Black.

2 P-K5 Kt-Q4
3 P-Q4 P-K3?

Compare the previous note. Black cannot make headway with such self-limiting moves. Not only does the text condemn the QB to permanent inactivity, but it permits White's Queen to take an aggressive post at KKt4. Both evils could have been avoided, and a blow struck at White's center, with the normal move 3 . . . P-Q3 — which is in the spirit of the previous note.

4 Q-Kt4!

Ordinarily it is bad play to develop the Queen so early in the game; but here the Queen has a definite and valuable function: hampering the development of the KB. Furthermore, an attempt to drive the Queen away will only create new weaknesses.

4 P-QB4
5 P-QB3

If 5 PxP, Q-R4ch or . . . Kt-QB3 recovering the Pawn with an improved position.

5 Kt-QB3
6 Kt-B3

Black has played well the last two moves, and in consequence he can now free himself with 6 . . . PxP; 7 PxP, B-Kt5ch! (gaining the necessary time for castling); 8 B-Q2, BxBch; 9 QKtxB, O-O.

White might try to maintain the pressure with 8 K-Q1, so as to answer 8 . . . O-O? with 9 B-KR6 winning the exchange. However, in that event, Black could retreat . . . B-B1, well satisfied that the loss of time had been balanced by the White King's loss of castling.

It may come as a surprise to the reader that the loss of time here is not criticized; but in making a decision about the value of a given move, it is always necessary to balance advantages and disadvantages and thus arrive at a net value for the move. Loss of time is generally bad, but it may be outweighed in a given position by some other factor.

6 P-KR4?

Not only missing the excellent chance shown above, but weakening his position seriously, since castling is out of the question after this weakening advance.

7 Q-Kt3 P-B4??

But this is immediately fatal. Note how two Pawn advances (KRP and KBP) have left Black's KKt3 completely defenseless.

8 Q-Kt6ch K-K2
9 B-Kt5ch and wins

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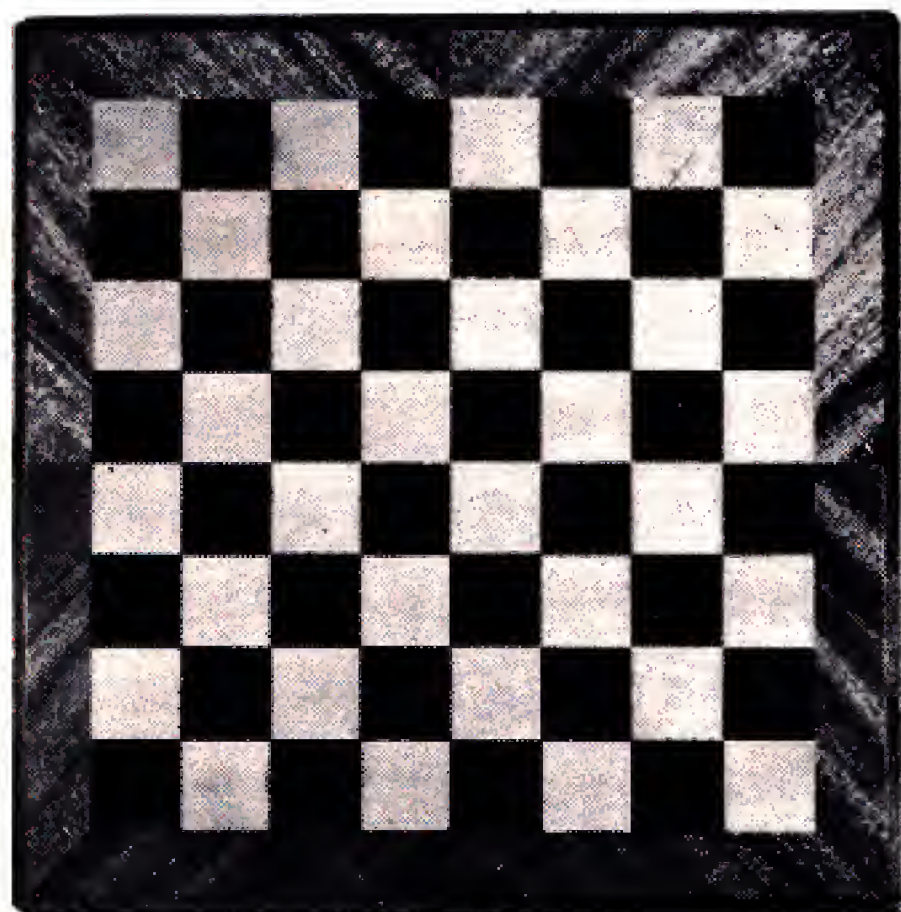
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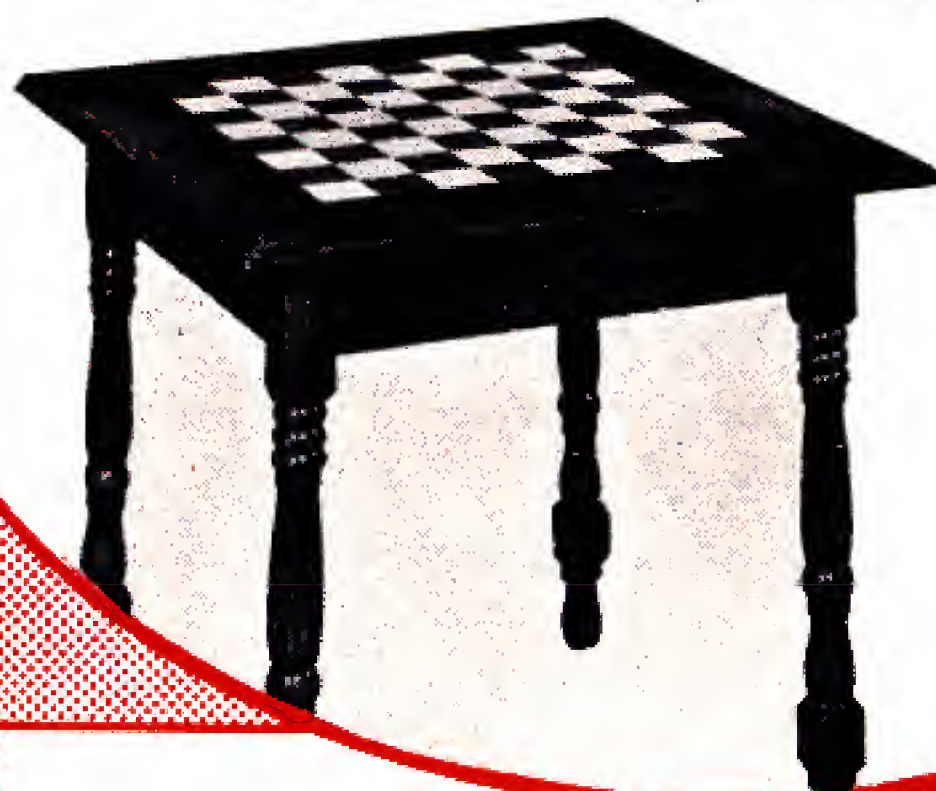
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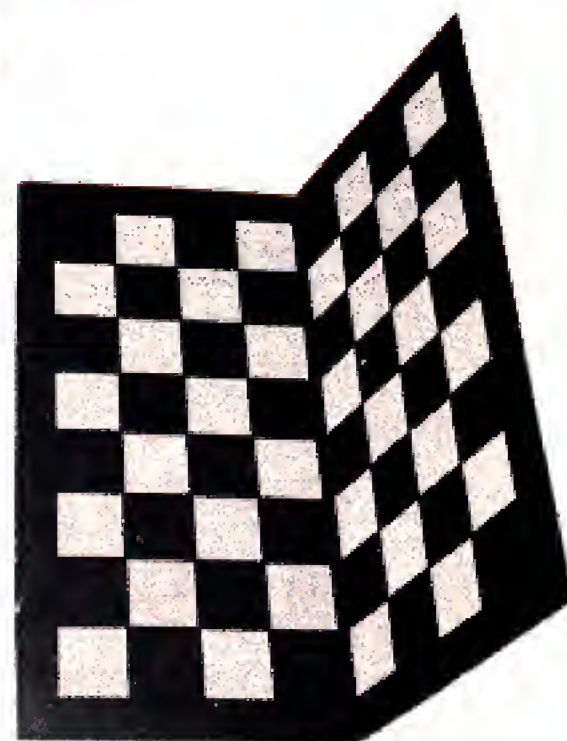
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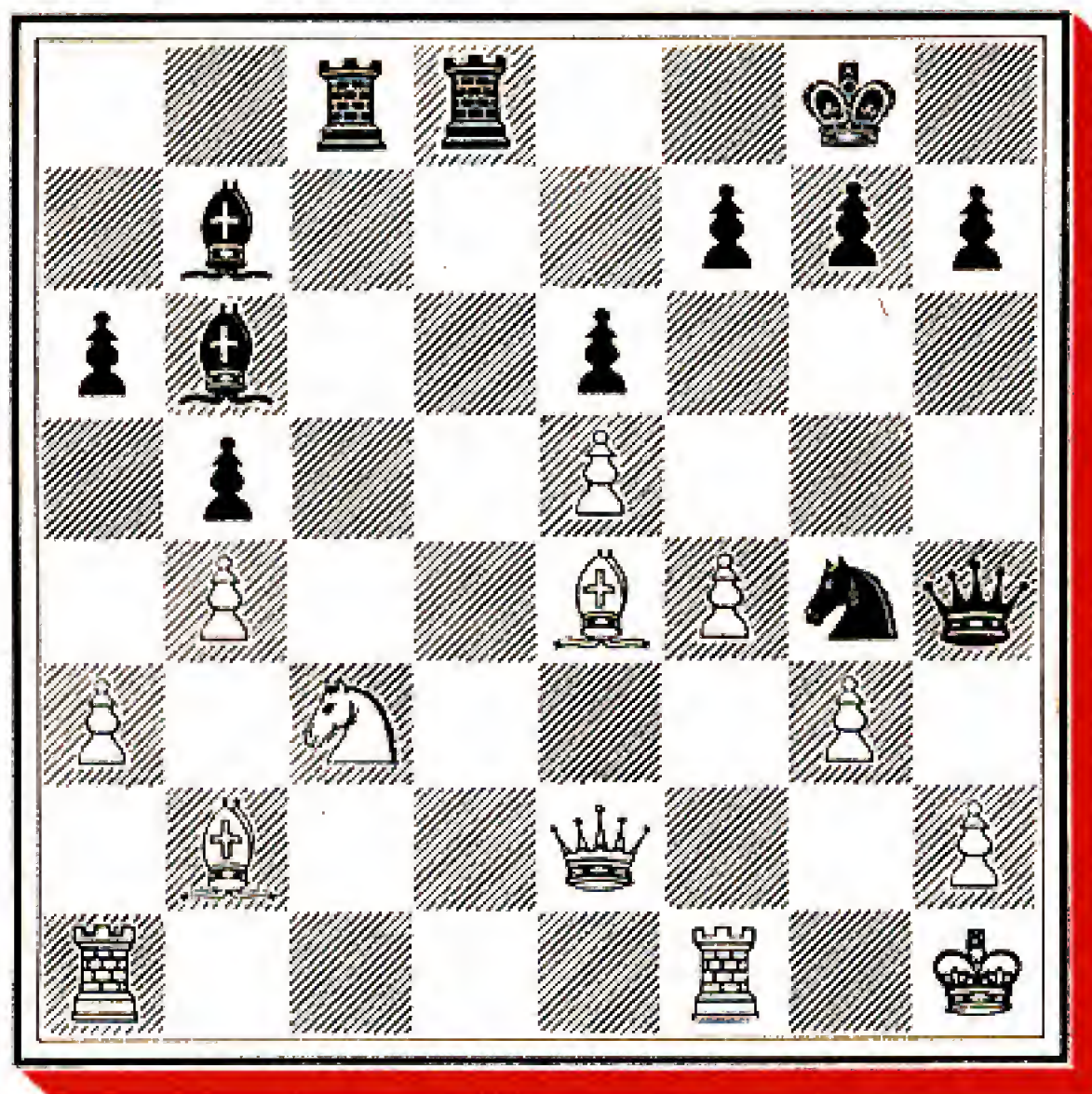
Miss N. May Karff
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of the United States



JUNE-JULY, 1942

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Rotlewi, White.

1
2 P x Q
3 Q x R
4 Q - Kt2

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R x Kt!!!
R - Q7!!!
B x Bch
R - R6!!

—and White resigned as mate follows in three moves at most.

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FRONT COVER

Front Cover portrait of U. S.
Lady Chess Champion N. MAY
KARFF is by Lady Photographer
ILSE BING whose studios are at
336 Fort Washington Avenue, New
York.

LETTERS

Readers are Invited to Use these Columns for Their
Comments on Matters of Interest to Chess Players

SUPPLY AND DEMAND

Sirs:

With reference to the out-
standing New York State Chess
Championship Tournament of
1941 at Colgate University, I
want to compliment very highly
Dr. King's work and the work
of his Committee. The situation
in that Tournament, at the last
moment, suddenly became differ-
ent from what was expected by
the late entry of many of the
Masters who had not entered
earlier. Decisions had to be
made at the last moment as to
organization, schedules and
groups.

It must be understood that
all tournaments are limited not
alone by the conveniences of a
very few players of the older
group of experts but also by the
finances, the use of quarters and
the time and labors of those who
are providing the time and or-
ganization and raising the lim-
ited sources of finances for such
a tournament. Knowing full
well the entire facts concerning
the preliminary campaign for
the tournament, the drive for
finances and the organization of
the event at its beginning I
want to say that Dr. King as
Chairman of the Committee did
a noble job.

Having officiated in 36 major
chess tournaments over a peri-
od of 35 years beginning with
the two International, Intercol-
legiate, Cable Chess Matches
with Great Britain I can say
with confidence that Dr. King's

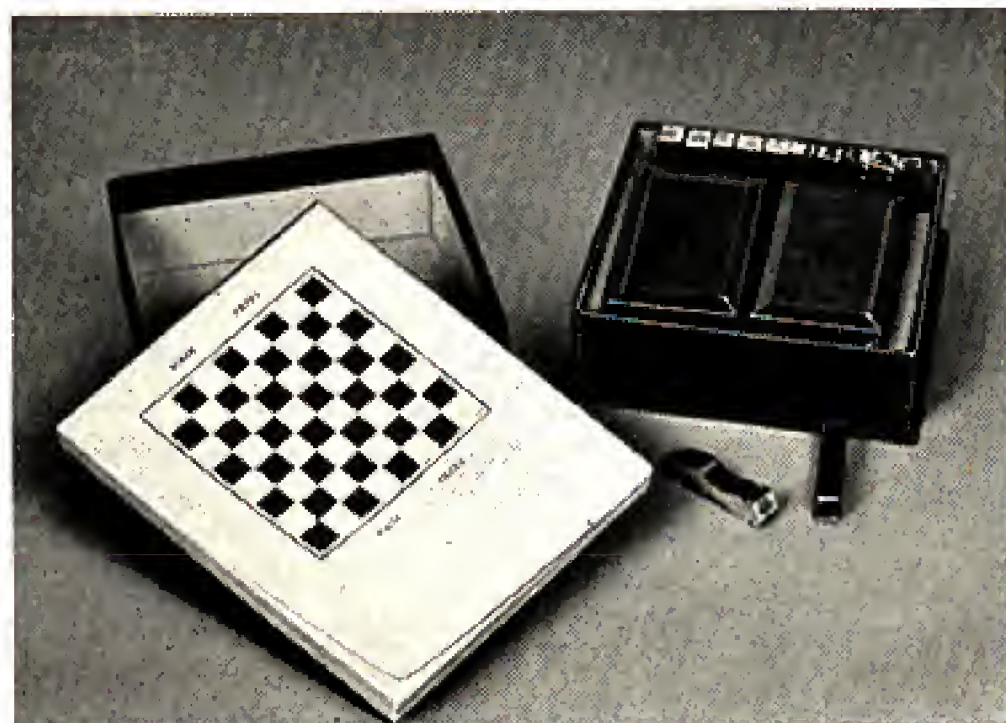
work and that of his Committee
ranked well with all these major
Tournaments.

In Chess Tournaments the wel-
fare and convenience of Mas-
ters, Experts, and Chess players
is of much importance but not
the only matter of importance.
Unfortunately the Laws of Eco-
nomics (demand and supply)
operate. If a tournament can-
not draw the financial support
to make it entirely convenient
to all the whims and caprices
of one or two chess players
(chess masters are not so capri-
cious) then the tournament will
have to be limited as to time,
use of quarters, energies of the
organizers and collection of the
finances for the event. Laws
of Demand and Supply work in-
exorably even in connection
with chess tournaments. The
Committee Chairman worked
prodigiously with no returns ex-
cept his own satisfaction in a
task well performed. I can also
say that humbly in respect to
my own efforts in behalf of that
tournament.

It has been known in only a
few instances that chess experts
will attempt to alibi the loss of
a Queen in a regular game by
blaming it on the management.
When the player who wrote the
article in your last issue entered
that tournament he accepted all
the conditions which the Com-
mittee was obliged to put into
effect. He was not forced to
enter the tournament. The ex-
ceptionally brilliant chess of our
young Chess Masters and their
scintillating skill was enough to
make any one have dizzy spells.

L. WALTER STEPHENS
Brooklyn, N. Y.

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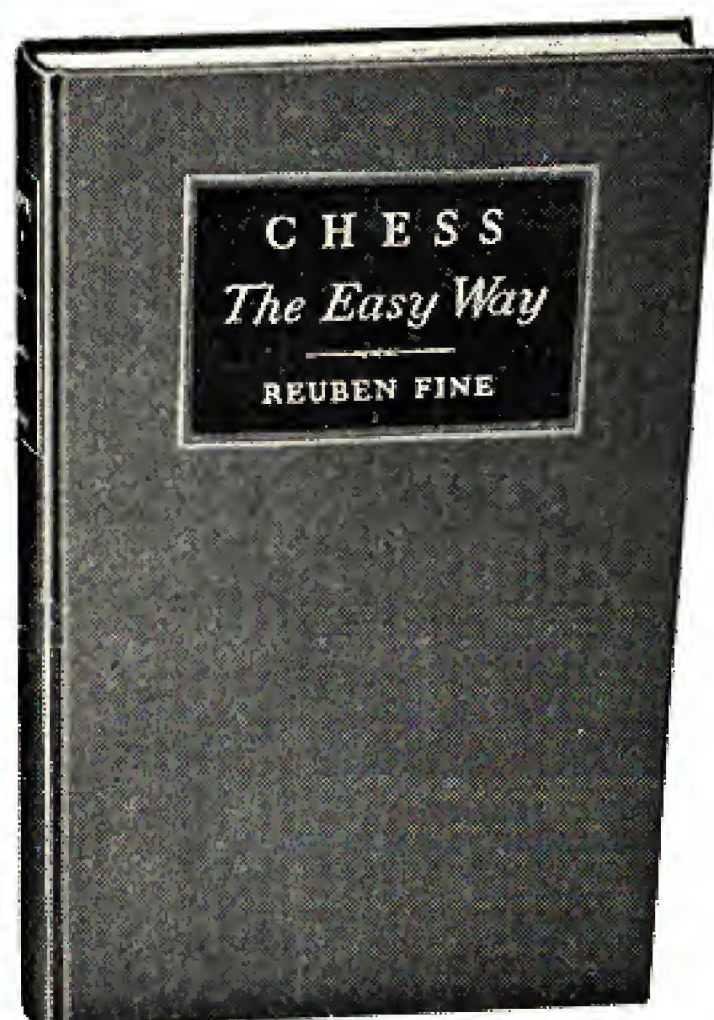
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U. S. Chess Federation Vice-
President Stephens was Tour-
nament Director at Hamilton
last year. The "article" to which
he refers is the letter from Ed-
ward Lasker which appeared
last month.

CHESS REVIEW is glad to
have been the medium in which
the subject of master schedules
has thus been aired and dis-
cussed. As a result, the cham-
pionship section of this year's
New York State Congress at
Cazenovia has been scheduled
at one game per day.—Ed.

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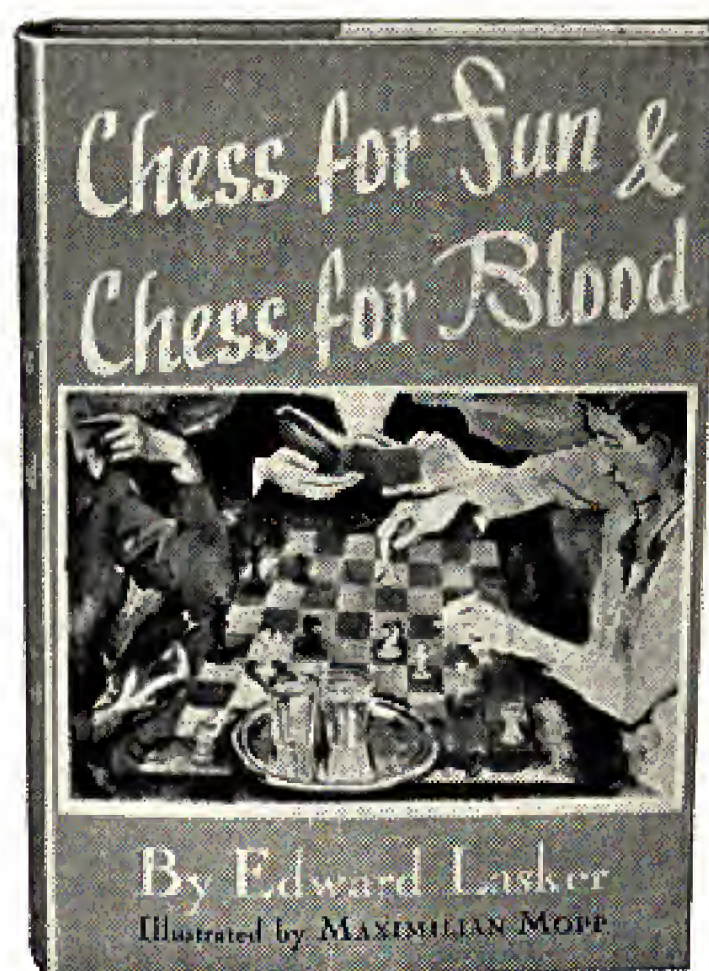
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LETTERS

(continued)

SUGGESTIONS

Sirs:

I recently purchased from you the complete set of Fred Reinfeld's LESSONS ON THE OPENINGS.

Why don't you publish these in serial form in CHESS REVIEW? You have in these lessons an approach to the opening which seems much more fundamental than that usually found in textbooks.

WALTER MEIDEN
Columbus, Ohio.

Sirs:

I thoroughly enjoy the magazine but would prefer to see a few more analytical articles. Also an article now and then on general strategy. I don't know how many feel as I do but I am always interested in historical articles. Might I also suggest an End-Game Section.

N. T. AUSTIN
Sacramento, Calif.

We will add many new features and departments as soon as the circulation warrants the added expense. The circulation of CHESS REVIEW has increased over 60 per cent during the past year but the cost of production has also risen. We still need a larger subscription list to justify increasing the size of the magazine. Readers can help by showing CHESS REVIEW to friends and getting subscriptions.—Ed.

BEST

Sirs:

I wish to congratulate you on the splendid May issue of CHESS REVIEW which I have just received. It is the best issue of a chess magazine which I have ever seen. The articles are most interesting and the photographs add a vital touch which could not be conveyed in any other way to your chess readers.

I wish, however, to make one correction. You state that Norman E. Ward becomes President of the Massachusetts State Chess Association taking my place as President of that organization. This is incorrect. Norman E. Ward takes over the reins from ex-president W. M. Parker Mitchell. Before that the Reverend Ralph H. Rowse was President. I resigned when I became President of the U. S. Chess Federation.

GEORGE STURGIS
Boston, Mass.

CHESS REVIEW



—Photo by Central Studios, Ventnor, N. J.

Players and Officials at Ventnor City, 1942. Front row, left to right, Abe Yanofsky, Walter B. Suesman, Councilman E. L. Wood, Miss N. May Karff (woman champion, who gave simultaneous exhibition), Mayor Harry S. Hodson, Albert S. Pinkus, Director Richard W. Wayne. Back row, left to right, Sidney N. Bernstein, J. Moscowitz, L. R. Chauvenet, George Shainswit, Jacob Levin, Louis Levy, J. E. Donovan, Referee J. Roy Dessauer.

ABE YANOFSKY TRIUMPHS AT VENTNOR

Canada's Chess Champion ABE YANOFSKY, 18 years old, outplayed some of America's leading masters and captured first prize at Ventnor City's 4th annual Invitation Tournament, held at the new Municipal Pier, Ventnor City, N. J., from June 20th to 28th.

Second prize went to JACOB LEVIN of Philadelphia, winner at Ventnor City last year. SIDNEY BERNSTEIN, A. S. PINKUS, J. MOSCOWITZ and GEORGE SHAINSWIT, all of New York's Manhattan Chess Club, divided third and fourth prizes.

The final standings were as follows:

	W	L	D	Score
Abe Yanofsky -----	6	2	1	6½—2½
Jacob Levin -----	4	2	3	5½—3½
Sidney N. Bernstein -----	3	2	4	5 —4
Jacob Moscowitz -----	4	3	2	5 —4
Albert S. Pinkus -----	4	3	2	5 —4
George Shainswit -----	2	1	6	5 —4
Jeremiah E. Donovan -----	3	4	2	4 —5
Louis Levy -----	3	4	2	4 —5
Louis R. Chauvenet -----	2	6	1	2½—6½
Walter B. Suesman -----	0	4	5	2½—6½

Yanofsky had just concluded a triumphant cross-Canada tour during which he gave 25 simultaneous exhibitions, piled up the spectacular score of 406 wins, 8 losses and 26 draws. Riding the crest of the wave, the Dominion player arrived at Ventnor full of confidence and determined to make a good showing. Winning the first two rounds too easily for his own good, he was soundly trounced by Levin and Levy in Rounds 3 and 4. Pulling himself together, he settled down to play hard chess and scored 4½ points in the remaining five rounds. In the process, he defeated Moscowitz, Bernstein and Pinkus, drew with Shainswit, clinched first prize by defeating Suesman in the last round.

Yanofsky is a charming unspoiled youth who plays chess because he loves the game. His victims were the first to congratulate him on his success. Few newcomers to Ventnor have made such a favorable impression. Canada is fortunate to have such a champion and his victory should do much to increase the popularity of chess in the Dominion.

The Canadian champion won his title last October shortly after his appearance at the New York State Chess Congress, where he tied for first place in the Experts' Section (See CHESS REVIEW for October and November, 1941). He first came into prominence in 1939 when, as a youngster of 15, he played at the Buenos Aires Olympics as a member of

the Canadian team. His home is in Winnipeg where he attends the University of Manitoba.

Levin Defeats Bernstein, Takes Second

Philadelphia's Jacob Levin won the Ventnor City Tourney last year, demonstrated that it was no fluke by finishing second this year. He took the second prize as the result of his defeat of Bernstein in an adjourned game from the final round. At the end of the regular session on Saturday, June 27th, Levin was the exchange up but the position was locked and the Pennsylvania star almost decided to abandon the game as drawn. After a night's sleep, however, Levin continued the fight the following morning and finally extracted a win by skillful play.

Levin lost only two games, to Pinkus and Chauvenet. He drew with Shainswit, Levy and Suesman, won the rest.

Bernstein Loses Drawn Games

The four leading Manhattan Club representatives, Bernstein, Moscowitz, Pinkus and Shainswit, presented a solid front on prize-giving day, divided up the meager spoils of 3rd and fourth prizes.

Bernstein was too cagey, picked the wrong spots to play for a win. He drew with his three club-mates and with Suesman, won from Donovan, Levy, Chauvenet. Against Yanofsky, whom he felt he had to beat, the co-champion of the Manhattan Club tried to conjure up a win in an even position and thereby lost the game. He repeated the process against Levin.

Moscowitz Hexed by Donald Duck

Moscowitz surprised everybody by losing the first two rounds on time. Famous as a lightning player, winner of scores of rapid transit tourneys, he had never before lost a game by overstepping the time limit. He successfully broke his own record at Ventnor—twice in a row. In the first, the ex-champion of the Manhattan Club was a Rook up against Donovan and had an easy win. Donovan was also in time trouble and when the referee announced "forfeit" Moscowitz started to offer condolences to his opponent. It was a bitter moment when he found that it was his own flag that had dropped!

According to Moscowitz, his time forfeits can be directly traced to the influence of a small boy, known locally as "Donald Duck." Donald attached himself to the Manhattanite as the latter was walking over to the Pier on the first day of the tourney. It was only by telling Donald that he was on his way to keep an appointment with the "bogeyman" that Moscowitz was able to shake off his youthful admirer. On the way home, Donald Duck was waiting and wanted to know if the "bogeyman" had beaten him up. The answer was yes.

The same routine was repeated on the second day when Moscowitz lost to Levin on time. Thereafter, he took a different route to avoid meeting Donald and successfully held the bogeyman at bay. Hexed Moscowitz lost no more games on time. Buckling down to serious business, he scored five points in the remaining seven rounds.

Pinkus Again Erratic

Albert Pinkus, another ex-champion of the Manhattan Club, was again brilliant but erratic. At Ventnor last year he won the brilliancy prize, received the same award this year for his game with Shainswit. He also defeated Levin, Donovan and Chauvenet but lost $2\frac{1}{2}$ points on blunders in his other games. He drew with Bernstein and Suesman, finished on the losing end against Yanofsky, Moscowitz and Levy.

Shainswit Draws Six Games

Drawing Master George Shainswit performed as usual, drew most of his games. He won from Levy, and Chauvenet, drew against all the others except

Pinkus, who shook him up badly in the last round. Shainswit is capable of playing interesting, even brilliant chess, but he seldom lets himself go.

Donovan and Levy, both of the Marshall Chess Club, finished in a tie for 7th and 8th. Smiling throughout, Irishman Donovan bettered his showing of last year but shows the need of practice. Levy was a disappointment. He can do better but needs more experience.

Southern Champion Chauvenet, of Esmont, Va., and Chess Columnist Suesman, of Providence, R. I., kept each other company in the cellar. Although outclassed, both made themselves very popular at the tourney. Chauvenet distinguished himself by upsetting Levin in the 7th round. Suesman drew with Levin, Bernstein, Pinkus, Shainswit and Levy but failed to win any games.

Ventnor's Mayor Hodson Awards Prizes

Ventnor City again showed how a Chess Tournament should be conducted. The players enjoyed every minute of their stay. There was a general air of good fellowship and a complete absence of friction. The conditions of play were the last word in comfort and convenience.

The tournament is held under the auspices of the Ventnor City Chess Club with the aid and support of the City Council. Director RICHARD W. WAYNE and Referee J. ROY DESSAUER deserve much credit for their efficient handling of the event. Mayor HARRY S. HODSON, City Council President CHARLES E. ABBOTT and Councilman E. LYNAS WOOD, who served on the Tournament Committee, are also to be congratulated for their efforts.

Mayor Hodson officiated at the prize-giving ceremony on Sunday, June 28th. After awarding first prize of \$106 to Yanofsky, the Mayor announced plans for a Victory Tournament, after the war, to which all players who have competed at Ventnor will be invited.

Councilman Wood presented the second prize of \$22 and a \$50 defense bond to Levin. Referee Dessauer then awarded an equal share of third and fourth prizes to the quartet of players from the Manhattan Club.

Club President I. F. DAILY presented the \$10 Best Played Game Prize to Yanofsky for his effort against Pinkus. Second best prize went to Levin for his game with Moscowitz. Shainswit and Bernstein divided third prize for their games with Levy and Chauvenet, respectively.

The First Brilliancy Prize was presented to Pinkus, for his defeat of Shainswit; second brilliancy prize went to Levy for his game with Pinkus; Chauvenet received third prize for his defeat of Suesman.

After the prize-giving ceremonies, Miss N. MAY KARFF, Woman Chess Champion of the United States, gave a simultaneous exhibition in which she scored 4 wins, 4 losses and 5 draws.

Decalet Problem Composing Tourney

In commemoration of CHESS REVIEW's tenth anniversary at the end of this year, we announce a Problem Composing Tourney in which all entries must be DECALETS—problems containing exactly TEN pieces. There are no restrictions as to theme.

PRIZES IN THREE SECTIONS. 2-move and 3-move sections: 1st and 2nd prizes of \$6 and \$4 in chess equipment or books. 3rd prize, one-year subscription to CHESS REVIEW. Self-mate section: two book prizes.

Submit entries before Nov. 1st, 1942.

VENTNOR CITY PRIZE WINNING GAMES

The following game won the
Best Played Game Prize
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED
(Notes by A. Yanofsky)

A. Yanofsky A. S. Pinkus

White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q4
3 P-B4	P-K3
4 Kt-B3	B-K2
5 B-Kt5	O-O
6 P-K3	QKt-Q2
7 Q-B2	P-B3

... P-QB4 is the best line. The text gives Black an inferior game.

8 P-QR3	R-K1
9 R-Q1	Kt-B1
10 B-Q3	PxP
11 BxP	Kt-Q4
12 BxB	QxB
13 O-O	P-QKt3
14 R-B1	B-Kt2
15 B-Q3	KR-B1
16 KtxKt	....

16 Kt-K4 is better as it stops ... P-QB4 and threatens 17 QKt-Kt5.

16	KPxKt
17 B-B5	R-B2
18 P-QKt4	P-Kt3
19 B-Q3	Kt-K3
20 Q-Kt2	QR-QB1
21 B-K2	P-QB4
22 KtPxP	PxP
23 PxP	KtxP

Better is 23 ... RxP; 24 RxR, RxR; 25 R-QKt1, but White would still have the edge.

24 Q-Kt4	Kt-K3
----------	-------

If 24 ... Q-K5; 25 RxKt, RxR; 26 QxB, R-B8; 27 P-R3, RxRch; 28 BxR, R-B8; 29 Q-Kt8ch, K-Kt2; 30 Q-Kt2ch and wins.

25 QxQ	RxQ
26 RxRch	BxR
27 R-B1	R-B2
28 RxR	KtxR
29 Kt-Q4	B-Q2
30 K-B1	K-B1
31 K-K1	K-K2
32 K-Q2	K-Q3
33 K-B3	P-B3
34 K-Kt4	B-K1
35 B-Kt5	B-B2

If 35 ... BxB; 36 KtxBeh, KtxKt; 37 KxKt wins.

36 P-QR4	B-K3
37 Kt-Kt3	B-B1
38 Kt-Q4	B-K3
39 B-Q3	B-Q2
40 P-R4	Kt-K3

Bad, as White wants to exchange Knights, leaving Black with a passive Bishop.

41 B-Kt5	KtxKt
42 PxKt	B-B1
43 B-Q3	P-B4
44 P-B4	B-K3
45 P-Kt3	B-Q2
46 B-Kt5	B-B1

47 B-K2	K-B3
48 P-KR5	PxP
49 BxP	K-Kt3
50 P-R5ch	....

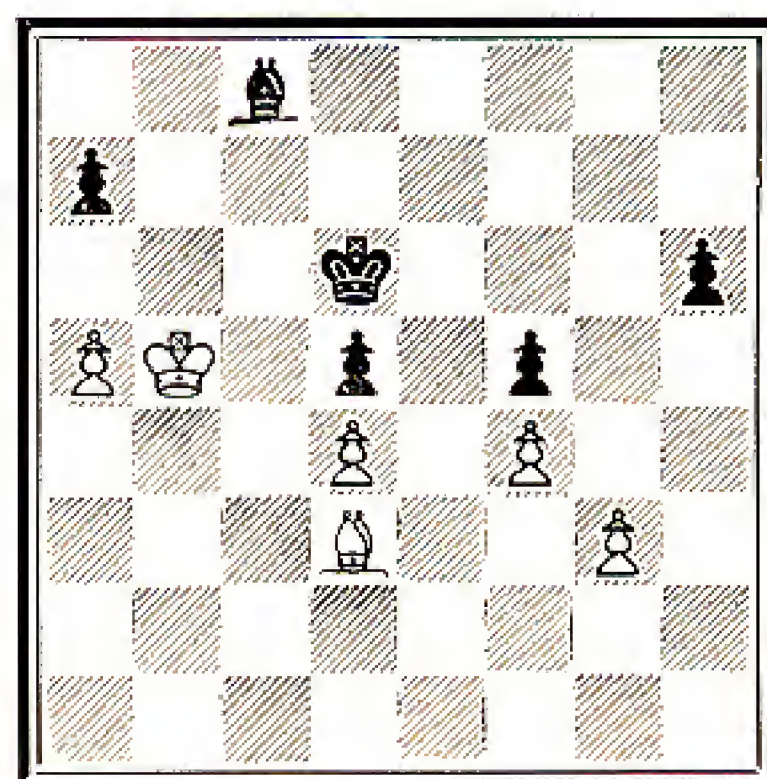
To prevent ... P-QR4 which would enable Black to draw.

50	K-B3
51 B-K8ch	K-Q3
52 K-Kt5!	....

The winning move.

52	K-K2
53 B-R5	K-Q3
54 B-K2	B-Kt2
55 B-Q3	B-B1
56 B-B2	P-R3
57 B-Q3	....

ZUGZWANG



57	B-Q2ch
58 K-R6	K-B2
59 KxP	B-B1
60 B-B2	P-R4
61 B-Q1	K-B3
62 B-R4ch	K-B2
63 B-K8	B-K3
64 P-R6	Resigns

The following game won the
First Brilliancy Prize
CARO-KANN DEFENSE
(Notes by A. S. Pinkus)

A. S. Pinkus G. Shainswit

White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4
3 PxP	PxP
4 P-QB4	Kt-KB3
5 Kt-QB3	P-K3
6 Kt-B3	PxP
7 BxP	B-K2
8 O-O	O-O
9 B-B4	Kt-B3
10 R-K1	P-QR3
11 R-B1	B-Q2

The natural-looking move 11 ... P-QKt4? leads to trouble after 12 P-Q5, PxKt; 13 PxKt with a strong game. Or 11 ... P-QKt4? 12 P-Q5, Kt-QR4; 13 BxP, KtxP; 14 KtxKt, PxKt; 15 B-B7 wins the Queen.

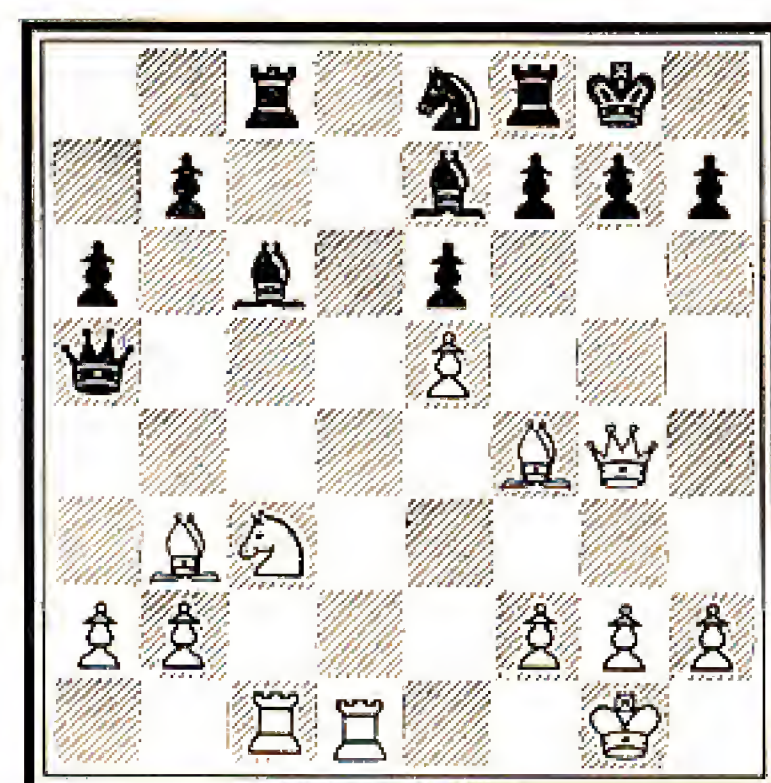
12 Kt-K5	R-B1
13 B-QKt3	KtxKt



Abe Yanofsky — Victor at Ventnor

The exchange is questionable, 13 ... Kt-QR4 or 13 ... Kt-QKt5 is better.

14 PxKt	Kt-K1
15 Q-Kt4	B-B3
16 KR-Q1	Q-R4



17 Kt-Q5
----------	------

The beginning of the fireworks. The Knight offer must be accepted as on 17 ... B-Q1; 18 B-Q2, Q-Kt4; 19 B-Kt4 also wins easily.

17	PxKt
18 Q-R4	Kt-B2
19 B-Q2	Q-Kt3
20 B-K3	Q-R4
21 Q-Kt4	Kt-K3
22 P-B4	P-Q5
23 B-Q4	Q-Q1
24 P-B5	P-KR4

Black could have resigned here.

25 QxRP	Kt-B4
26 P-B6	PxP
27 PxP	KtxB
28 Q-Kt5ch	Resigns

Reuben Fine Wins Speed Title



Tired, hot, but still smiling, Reuben Fine receives the winner's trophy—and a check for \$75—from Director L. Walter Stephens at the conclusion of the monster Rapid Chess Tournament, held in New York on July 5th.

The new Lightning Chess Champion played 22 games at 10 seconds a move against America's leading masters and experts. He lost one game in the preliminary rounds, another in the Championship Finals, won the remaining 20.

—Photos by E. Chase

Grandmaster REUBEN FINE won the newly created title of U. S. Lightning Chess Champion when he defeated National Champion SAMUEL J. RESHEVSKY in the semi-final round of the big Rapid Chess Tournament at the Capitol Hotel, New York, on July 5th.

Staged by the U. S. Chess Federation, under the direction of L. Walter Stephens, all games in this highly successful one-day tournament were played at the rate of ten seconds a move. Over 100 spectators watched the 48 entries play a total of 528 games in two sessions of 3½ hours each.

Playing against America's leading masters, the Champion of Canada and a strong field of experts, Fine qualified with a score of 10—1 in the afternoon preliminaries, then piled up ten straight wins in the Championship Finals to win the title. In the last round, with the honors already decided, he let down his guard and lost to Seidman.

Second prize of \$50 went to RESHEVSKY, third prize of \$25 to GEORGE SHAINSWIT, fourth prize of \$15 to I. A. HOROWITZ.

Final Standings in the Championship Section

Rank	Players	W	L	D	Score
1	Reuben Fine	10	1	0	10 —1
2	S. J. Reshevsky	8	1	2	9 —2
3	G. Shainswit	7	3	1	7½—3½
4	I. A. Horowitz	7	4	0	7 —4
5	I. Kashdan	6	5	0	6 —5
6-7	Matthew Green	5	5	1	5½—5½
6-7	H. Seidman	5	5	1	5½—5½
8	A. S. Pinkus	4	5	2	5 —6
9-10	A. S. Denker	2	6	3	3½—7½
9-10	A. Yanofsky	2	6	3	3½—7½
11	H. Nadell	1	8	2	2 —9
12	H. Helms	1	9	1	1½—9½

Results in the other sections were as follows: **Class B**—Julius Partos, 9—2; Oscar Tenner, 8½—2½; Milton L. Hanauer, 8—3. **Class C**—Benj. Altman, 8—3; Don Hallman, 7½—3½; Hellman and Martin, 7—4. **Class D**—I. Rivise 9½—½; Gladstone, 9—1; Mrs. Gresser and R. W. Hays, 6½—3½.

Game Scores Recorded by CHESS REVIEW

What kind of chess do masters play at 10 seconds a move? Are the results just a matter of luck? Do they leave pieces en prise? CHESS REVIEW decided to get the answers to these questions, took down the scores of important games. The following game from the semi-final round decided the title.

GRUNFELD DEFENSE

Reuben Fine White		S. J. Reshevsky Black	
1	P-Q4	Kt-KB3	
2	P-QB4	P-KKt3	
3	Kt-QB3	P-Q4	
4	B-B4	B-Kt2	
5	Q-Kt3	P-B3	
6	P-K3	O-O	
7	Kt-B3	PxP	
8	BxP	QKt-Q2	
9	O-O	Kt-Kt3	
10	B-K2	B-B4	
11	KR-Q1	P-QR4	
12	P-QR4	B-K3	
13	Q-B2	KKt-Q4	
14	B-K5	Kt-Kt5	
15	Q-Q2	P-B3	
16	B-Kt3	Kt-B5	
17	Q-B1	Kt-Q3	
18	P-K4	Q-Kt3	
19	Q-Q2	KR-Q1	
20	QR-B1	B-Kt6	
21	R-K1	P-K4	
22	Q-K3	Kt-B7	
23	RxKt	BxR	
24	R-QB1	B-Kt6	
25	P-R4	Kt-B5	
26	BxKt	BxB	
27	PxP	QxQ	
28	PxQ	PxP	
29	KtxP	B-K3	
30	Kt-B3	R-Q6	
31	B-B4	QR-Q1	
32	P-K5	R(7)-Q2	
33	K-B2	B-Q4	
34	Kt-Q4	R-K1	
35	KtxB	RxKt	
36	Kt-B3	P-R3	
37	K-K2	P-KKt4	
38	PxP	PxP	
39	BxP	BxP	
40	KtxB	R(1)xKt	
41	B-B6	R-K3	
42	B-B3	R-Kt3	
43	R-KR1	P-Kt3	
44	R-R8ch	K-B2	
45	R-QKt8	P-B4	
46	R-Kt7ch	K-K1	
47	P-KKt4	R-Q2	
48	R-Kt8ch	R-Q1	
49	R-Kt7	R-Q2	
50	R-Kt8ch	K-B2	
51	P-Kt5	R-K3	
52	R-KR8	R(2)-K2	
53	R-R3	K-Kt3	
54	B-B6	R-KR2	
55	RxR	KxR	
56	K-Q3	K-Kt3	
57	P-K4	R-K1	
58	P-K5	K-B4	
59	K-B4	K-K3	
60	P-Kt6	R-QB1	
61	P-Kt7	K-B2	
62	K-Kt5	P-B5	
63	KxP	R-Kt1ch	
64	KxP	K-Kt1	
65	P-K6	R-K1	
66	K-Kt5	RxP	
67	B-B3	R-K5	
68	P-R5	K-B2	
69	P-R6	R-K1	
70	P-R7	K-K3	
71	K-B6	R-Q1	
72	B-Q4	R-K1	
73	B-Kt6	R-KKt1	
74	B-B7	Resigns	



Isaac Kashdan and Samuel J. Reshevsky (right), co-holders of the U. S. Chess Championship, give a blitz preview of their forthcoming title match as they meet in the third round of the Rapid Chess Tournament. CHESSE REVIEW Reporter Daniel Mayers (seated at left) takes down the score of the game, won by Reshevsky. The score appears below.

The score of the Fine-Reshevsky thriller shows how Fine fought an uphill battle after losing the exchange in the early stages. It is obvious that Reshevsky could have drawn easily but he needed a full point to finish ahead of Fine in the standings. Playing for a win, he was out-manuevered and lost.

The following game between Reshevsky and Kashdan is a remarkable example of faultless play at ten seconds a move!

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Isaac Kashdan

White

S. J. Reshevsky

Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	23 B-R3	Q-Q1
2 P-QB4	P-K3	24 Kt-B3	RxP
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	25 P-Q5	KtxP
4 P-K3	P-Q4	26 BxKt	KtxP
5 Kt-B3	P-B4	27 RxQ	KtxQch
6 BPxP	QxP	28 RxKt	RxR
7 B-Q2	BxKt	29 B-K7	R-Q2
8 PxB	O-O	30 B-R3	P-K4
9 B-Q3	PxP	31 K-B2	R-Q4
10 KPxP	P-QKt3	32 B-Kt2	P-QKt4
11 O-O	B-R3	33 Kt-K1	P-QR4
12 BxB	KtxB	34 Kt-B2	R-Q8
13 Q-K2	Kt-Kt1	35 Kt-K3	R-B5ch
14 KR-K1	QKt-Q2	36 K-Kt3	R-Q6
15 P-B4	Q-Q3	37 B-B1	P-KR4
16 B-B3	KR-B1	38 P-QR3	P-Kt5
17 Kt-K5	Kt-B1	39 PxP	PxP
18 P-B4	R-B2	40 R-R2	R-B5
19 QR-Q1	QR-B1	41 R-R8ch	K-B2
20 R-Q3	Kt-Q4	42 R-R7ch	K-Kt3
21 B-Q2	Kt-K2	43 R-R1	RxB
22 B-B1	P-B3	Resigns	

The score of another good game, from the first round, is given below. Run-of-the-mill players would give their eye teeth to play half as well with no time limit!

More games from this novel tournament, just concluded as we go to press, will appear in later issues. Scores of the games were taken down by CHESSE REVIEW Reporters Westbrook, Mayers, Sibbett, Dessauer and Fullop.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Reuben Fine

White

George Shainswit

Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	22 PxKt	Kt-B3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	23 QxKtP	P-K5
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	24 KtxP	R-Kt1
4 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	25 Q-B7	KR-QB1
5 P-KKt3	B-K2	26 Q-Q6	Q-B2
6 B-Kt2	O-O	27 Kt-K3	B-K3
7 O-O	PxP	28 QR-Kt1	RxR
8 P-QR4	P-B4	29 RxR	Q-Q2
9 B-B4	Kt-Q4	30 QxQ	BxQ
10 B-Q2	Kt-Kt5	31 R-Kt5	P-Kt3
11 Kt-K4	PxP	32 P-B3	PxP
12 KtxP	P-QR4	33 BxP	K-B2
13 Kt-QKt5	Kt-Kt3	34 Kt-B4	K-K2
14 B-K3	Kt(3)-Q4	35 Kt-Kt6	R-Q1
15 B-B5	B-Q2	36 KtxB	KxKt
16 BxB	QxB	37 R-Kt7ch	K-Q3
17 Kt-R3	QR-B1	38 R-Kt6	R-QB1
18 Q-Q4	KR-Q1	39 K-B2	K-Q2
19 KR-B1	P-K4	40 BxKtch	RxB
20 Q-R7	P-B4	41 RxR	KxR
21 Kt-B3	KtxKt		

and White won.

CHESS NEWS OF THE MONTH

The New York State Chess Congress will be held at Cazenovia Junior College, Cazenovia, N. Y. from August 8th to 16th. The State Championship Tournament will last the entire nine days of the meeting and will be limited to ten entries, thus enabling this Masters' Section to be scheduled at one game per day. If enough strong players enter, a section of "Experts" will also be formed and will operate on the same schedule.

The Class A, Class B, Class C and Evening Tournaments will also start on August 8th but will finish two days earlier, on August 14th. The Genesee Cup Tournament will be held on the 15th and 16th.

Malcolm Sim of Toronto has been invited to serve as Tournament Director. Horowitz and Kashdan expect to play for the championship, but Reuben Fine, last year's winner, will probably not be able to defend.

This important annual event will be fully reported in the August-September issue of CHESS REVIEW.

If you want to enter or obtain any information, write C. HAROLD KING, President, N. Y. State Chess Association, Hamilton, N. Y.

The U. S. Chess Federation Open Tournament will be held in Dallas, Texas, August 22-30. Invitations to participate have been sent to Reshevsky, Kashdan, Horowitz, Fine, Pinkus, Denker, Steiner, Reinfeld, Koltanowski and others. Reuben Fine is the holder of the title, won last year at St. Louis. Leading amateurs will also be present at Dallas, the scene of the 1940 Open Tournament. Full information can be obtained by writing to J. C. Thompson, Box 900, Dallas, Texas.

Miss N. May Karff, Queen of American Chess, has been invited to play a match with Maria Theresa Mora, lady champion of Cuba. If satisfactory arrangements are concluded, Miss Karff will play the match in Cuba this Fall.

The 1942 International Tournament at Mar del Plata, Argentina, was won by Najdorf with the fine score of $13\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$. Pilnik and Stahlberg tied for second and third with 13-4. Balbochan was fourth and Michel fifth.

The financial report of the U. S. Championship Tournament shows total receipts of \$1,656.34, including \$650.09 in contributions, \$375 in entry fees, \$191 in season ticket sales and \$440.25 in gate receipts. After payment of \$375 rent, \$46.20 tax, \$61.24 expenses, the entire balance of \$1173.90 was paid to the contestants in prizes and point money.

Reshevsky and Kashdan received \$226.81 each; Denker and Pinkus \$90.72 each; Steiner \$45.36; others \$4.30 per point scored. In the Women's Tourney Miss Karff received \$50, Mrs. Belcher and Mrs. Roos \$23.60 each; others \$2.45 per point. A small percentage was added later to these prizes and point money when the accounting showed an overage.

Contributors were George Sturgis, \$100; I. Turover and K. Wimsat, \$100; L. W. Stephens \$50; Maurice Wertheim \$50; George E. Roosevelt \$50;

Fritz Brieger \$50; G. A. Pfeiffer \$50; Maurice Kuhns \$25; Dr. E. Moschowitz \$25; A. T. Henderson \$25; E. Dimock \$15; H. Atlas, W. W. Reese, L. Persinger, J. A. Ackroyd, D. Brannan, W. Winchester, L. B. Meyer, L. Wolff, S. Smith \$10 each; D. Sicher, J. J. Watson \$5 each; M. S. Wightman \$3. Dr. A. Buschke paid \$7.09 for booth privilege.

Fritz Brieger staged an outing at the Lakewood Country Club, Lakewood, N. J. last month; a match was held between a team representing the Queens Chess Club and a delegation from Philadelphia's Mercantile Library Chess Association. Brieger commandeered the services of Frank Marshall, I. A. Horowitz and Hermann Helms which gave his team a slight edge! Result—Queens won by 8-6. Marshall and Horowitz drew at Boards 1 and 2 with Philadelphia stars J. Levin and Harry Morris. Helms won from D. G. Weiner at Board No. 3.

Harold B. Daly won the Massachusetts State Association's 1942 Tournament with a score of $11\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$. Welch, of the Boston City Club, was in second place, $9\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$. Fred Keller and W. M. P. Mitchell, also of the City Club, tied for 3rd and 4th. In the School Boy section, Charles E. Gennert of New Bedford High was first.

Club Secretaries will be interested in how the Washington, D. C. Chess Divan keeps up the interest of its 50 members. Since January it has staged 30 Rapid Transit Tourneys, 10 lectures, 9 simultaneous displays; 2 Problem Solving Tourneys, 4 Intra-Club Gambit Team Matches, 3 Chess Picnics, 4 Kriegspiel Nights, 2 Quadrangular Class Tourneys, 2 Individual matches, 6 Inter-club matches, 1 Chess Quiz, 1 Round-Robin of Tandem Chess, 1 Exhibition Game, 1 General Tournament, 2 Club Championship Tournaments, 1 End-game Tourney. They also find time to play four-handed chess. Donald H. Mugridge is President and N. P. Wigginton, Secretary.

Attention Collectors: The original agreement of the World's Chess Championship Match between Wilhelm Steinitz and Dr. Emanuel Lasker is offered for sale by Mrs. Lasker. Dated March 3rd, 1894, the document is signed by both Steinitz and Lasker.

From here and there, we learn that . . . our Postal Chess player F. YERHOFF won the 1938 Tournament of the Canadian Correspondence Chess Association . . . that L. NEIDICH and J. MAGER tied for first in the Union County (N. J.) Championship Tournament . . . that M. PATRICK finished first in the annual tournament of Cleveland's Checkmate Club . . . and that P. D. BELL is setting the pace in the Cleveland City Championship . . . that KENNETH S. HOWARD won the championship of the East Orange (N. J.) Chess Club with a clean score . . . that LINCOLN HIGH SCHOOL won the championship of New York's Chess Association of Private Schools . . . and that W. W. WATSON and R. W. HAYS won the Gold and Silver Medals in the Individual Championship Tournament open to the two ranking players from each school in the league.



Game of the Month

by *Reuben Fine*

The relationship between combinative and positional play is often not too well understood. Many people, including a number of so-called critics, write as though there were a wide gap between the two and that a player must choose one or the other. According to this view the combination is of necessity a bolt from the blue; likewise everybody is obligated to search for the earthquake which will alter the situation. Position play, on the other hand, is just woodshifting, for nonexistent and incomprehensible purposes.

In reality, however, there is a much more intimate connection. Position play is the normal (in the sense of average with two experts) while combinations occur only when there has been some violent departure from the natural state of affairs. A useful analogy may be drawn from medicine and surgery: if a person takes care of his health, he is reasonably sure of getting on all right without becoming seriously ill (barring accidents), but if he tries everything which doctors tell him not to do, nobody is surprised if he gets sick and the doctors have to resort to violent surgery to save him.

The following game, from a recent tournament in Argentina, is an apt illustration of the manner in which combinations arise when positional principles are ignored or violated.

Mar del Plata, 1942

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

H. M. Pilnik	M. Najdorf
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4
3 Kt-QB3	....

The Panoff-Botvinnik attack, 3 PxP, PxP; 4 P-QB4! is rightly considered more energetic, but the line chosen has the merit of being somewhat simpler.

3	PxP
4 KtxP	Kt-B3

Undoubtedly superior to the alternative 4 ... B-B4.

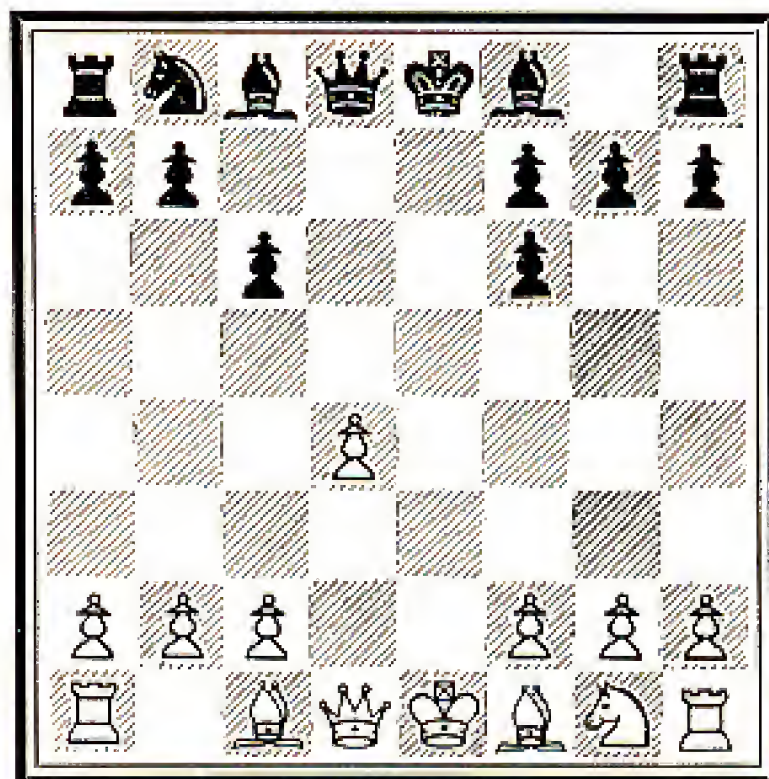
5 KtxKtch
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Alekhine has experimented with the speculative sacrifice 5 B-Q3; it would be interesting to see it tried some more.

5	KPxKt
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A common move, but none the less a violation of principle because

it gives White a majority of Pawns on the Q-side. Flohr, who has doubtless had more success with the Caro-Kann than anybody else, has produced some excellent games with 5 ... KtPxKt.



6 P-QB3
---------	------

A move that speaks volumes.

White clearly intends to develop his B at Q3 (which is why he defends the Pawn first) and later his Kt at K2. All of which indicates that there is a storm brewing against the Black monarch.

While this line is vigorous, there are two theoretical comments in order. In the first place White's attack will be aimed at a King armed with a formidable phalanx of Pawns—a tough obstacle to hurdle. And in the second place, White should be able to secure the better of it by exploiting his Q-side majority, which indicates that his most reasonable continuation is undoubtedly P-KKt3, followed by B-Kt2, Kt-K2, O-O, P-QB4 and advance on the Queen's wing or in the center.

6	B-Q3
7 B-Q3	O-O
8 Q-R5!	....

Such a move requires self-confidence, imagination and recklessness, all qualities which a chess master ought to have. Besides, it has the psychological advantage of catching Najdorf, who is himself violently aggressive, off guard.

8	P-KKt3
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Probably best, though 8 ... P-KR3 was also playable, since the sacrifice 9 BxP, PxP; 10 QxRP, P-KB4! is not quite sound.

9 Q-R4	P-QB4
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Black reacts correctly: counter-attack against the White center.

10 Kt-K2	Kt-B3
11 B-KR6	P-B4

Black's defense is aggressive, but he pays too little attention to the weaknesses of the Black squares on his K-side (it is this which leads to the combinations later). The more natural 11 ... R-K1 was also better: if then 12 O-O, PxP; 13 KtxP?, Kt-K4; 14 B-K2, P-KKt4! and if 12 PxP, BxBP; 13 O-O-O, P-B4!; 14 B-KKt5, Q-Kt3; 15 R-KB1, Kt-K4 with excellent counter-chances.

12 B-KKt5	Q-Kt3
13 O-O!	....

The QKtP, of course, does not count in the proceedings, but the

exclamation mark is there to indicate that the more adventurous 13 O-O-O?, P x P; 14 P x P, B-K3 leads to an overwhelming position—for Black.

13 P x P
14 P x P R-K1?

An unfortunate transposition which has serious consequences. Instead 14 . . . B-K3 would have prevented a further weakening of the King position.

15 B-QB4!

With the Black King wholly undefended and exposed, the position is ripe for a combination. It is because of this fact that White can make a perfectly simple move and threaten to decide at once by B x Pch!, K x B; Q x Pch, etc. The normal defense 15 . . . B-K3? does not work because of the fork 16 P-Q5.

15 P-KR4

Hardly to be avoided. On 15 . . . B-B1; 16 B x Pch, K x B; 17 Q x Pch, B-Kt2; 18 B-R6, R-KKt1; 19 Kt-B4!, Kt x P; 20 QR-K1 the numberless threats are killing.

16 QR-K1 R-K5

He has little choice, in view of his previous neglect. On the development attempt 16 . . . B-Q2; 17 B-B6!, followed by 18 Q-Kt5, is overwhelming.

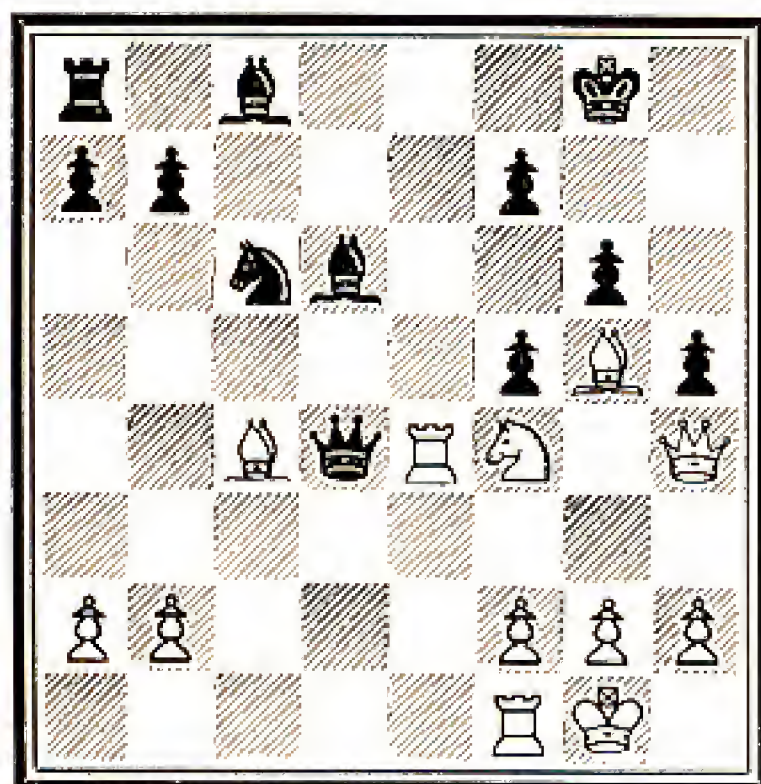
17 Kt-B4!

The game is approaching a crisis. Black's King is still exposed and undefended, his Q-side is still back where it does not belong—no wonder that an explosion soon occurs! The most immediate threat is 18 RxR, P x R; 19 Kt x KtP!

17 Q x QP

His best hope,

18 RxR



It could hardly have been foreseen that Black would be lost in this position, but truth is stranger than fiction—he is. There are only two possible moves, one of which he tried. The other is 18 . . . Q x R, when the simple 19 Kt x KtP! is decisive. If then 19 . . . Q x Q; 20 Kt x Q, B-K3; 21 B-K2 the ending is won (though this is Black's best chance) while on other tries such

as 21 . . . K-Kt2?; 22 B-B6ch, or 21 . . . Kt-K4; 22 Kt x Kt, Q x Kt; 23 B-B6 Black is either mated or has to give up a piece to stop mate.

Now that White has a win, it must not be thought that his task is child's play. Pilnik, however, shows that accuracy and conciseness which are the hallmark of the expert. The conclusion is a miniature masterpiece.

18 P x R
19 Kt x RP! P x Kt

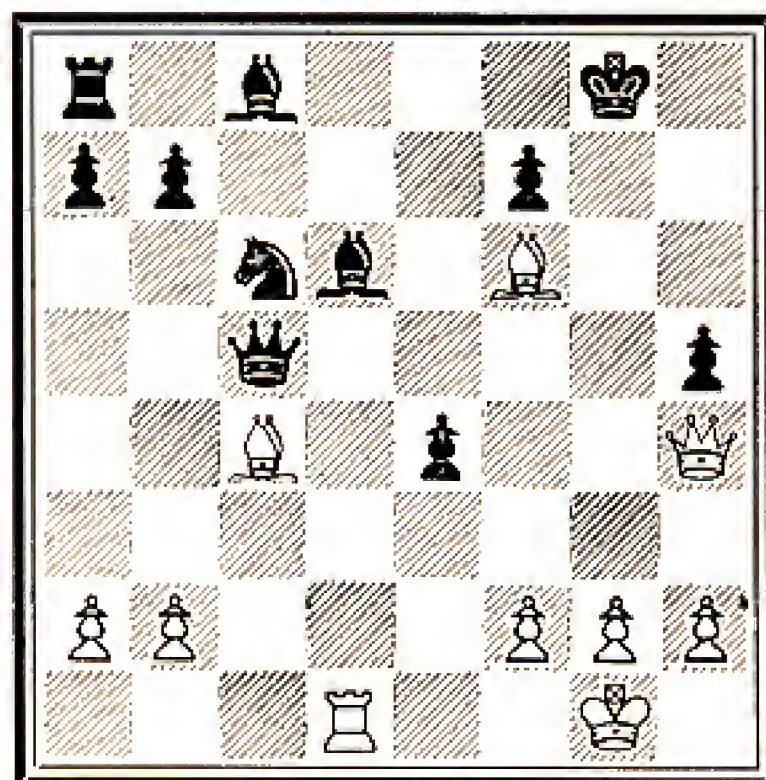
There is little choice: on 19 . . . Q x B; 20 Kt-B6ch leads to mate in two.

20 B-B6!!! Q-B4

The combinations occur "as if by magic" now that the Black position has been ripped apart. On 20 . . . Q x B; 21 Q x RP! Black can give up.

21 R-Q1!!!

This simple move is the key to the whole series of combinations, the point being that the threat 22 R-Q5 is murderous.



21 K-B1

There is a plethora of entrancing possibilities. On 21 . . . B-K3; 22 R-Q5!, B x R (or 22 . . . Q x B; 23 Q-Kt5ch, K-B1; 24 RxB and wins); 23 Q x RP!!!! and mate at R8 can be postponed but not prevented. To other moves the answer is sim-

ilarly almost invariably R-Q5, e.g., 21 . . . B-K2; 22 R-Q5, B x B; 23 Q-Kt3ch! or 21 . . . B-Kt5; 22 R-Q5, Q x B; 23 Q-Kt5ch, K-B1; 24 RxB etc., but on 21 . . . Kt-K2 the most direct win is 22 RxB!

22 P-QKt4!!

(We have run out of exclamation marks.)

Note that 22 R-Q5 would be bad because of 22 . . . Q x B! and White must lose a tempo to stop mate.

22 Kt x P

The Black Queen obviously must not move, since it defends both the RP and the B.

23 Q-Kt3!!

Bravo! as Tartakower would say. There is no rest for the weary.

23 B-Kt5

He could have shortened his labors with 23 . . . B x Q; 24 R-Q8 mate.

24 RxB Kt-Q6

On 24 . . . Q x B; 25 Q-B4! prevents the check and threatens a mate which can be warded off only by wholesale sacrifices.

25 B x Kt Q-B8ch

On 25 . . . P x B; 26 Q-B4 wins at once, as before.

26 B-B1 R-B1

With a piece behind Black's plight is clearly hopeless. There are still some pretty points, but the game is over.

27 P-KR3 Q x Bch!

The last gasp: he hopes for 28 K x Q, R-B8ch and mate next.

28 K-R2 Q-B8

To get a few more spite checks in. 28 . . . R-B8; 29 R-Q8ch was shorter and sweeter.

29 P x B P x P

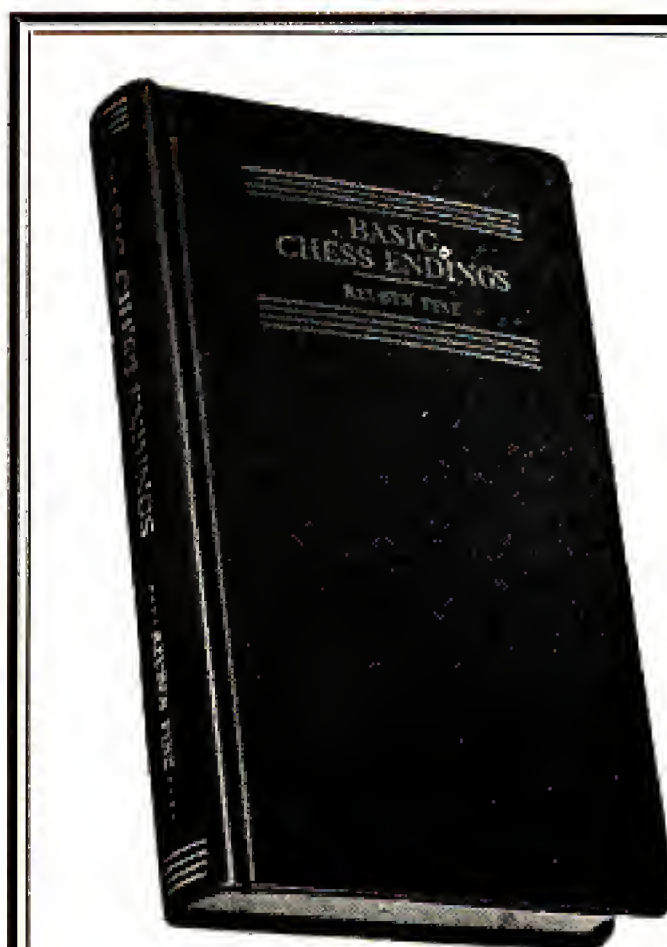
30 Q x P Q-R3ch

31 K-Kt3 R-B6ch

32 P-B3 Resigns

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Mr. M, a brilliant and scholarly master player of this country, earned 83%.

Which proves, if anything, that your score will depend more upon what you have read and retained about chess, than upon your playing skill.

1. What is the name of S. S. Van Dine's murder mystery based on chess?
2. Who followed Paul Morphy, New Orleans chess genius, as America's leading chess master?
3. In the "Scholar's Mate" White checkmates in 3, 4, 5, 6, or 8 moves. Which?
4. The author of the famous essay "Morals of Chess" was:
Michel de Montaigne; Ralph Waldo Emerson; Edmund Burke; Benjamin Franklin; Thomas de Quincey
5. When Alexander Alekhine won the world's chess championship from Jose Capablanca in 1927, how many games were played?
6. A piece "en prise" is one:
(a) perfectly protected; (b) blocked by one of its own men; (c) removed from the board; (d) in a position to be captured.
7. Which chess piece was formerly a councillor?
8. What noted American author, in discussing certain games in relation to analytical operations of the mind, wrote the following, and where does it appear?
"I will therefore take occasion to assert that the higher powers of the reflective intellect are more decidedly and usefully tasked by the unostentatious game of draughts than by all the elaborate frivolity of chess."
9. Two great Russian-born chess masters became naturalized citizens of other countries. Can you name them and the countries of their adoption?
10. What chess opening, after Anderssen, Paulsen, Tchigorin and others had employed it with great success for many years, was so conclusively debunked by Emanuel Lasker that it disappeared completely from important play?
11. Titles and authors of these famous chess books are juggled. Can you straighten them out?
"Rubinstein's Chess Masterpieces" by Jose R. Capablanca
"My System" by Hans Kmoch
"Chess Fundamentals" by Richard Reti
"Masters of the Chessboard" by A. Nimzowitsch
12. Who was the winner of the great match between Howard Staunton of England and Fournié de Saint-Amant of France in 1843?

A Chess Quiz

by Gene Clark

13. One of these names does not belong in this list. Which?
Yates; Kharkov; Mieses; Kashdan; Schlechter.
14. What branch of chess activity has been called the "poetry" of the game?
15. In a celebrated game at Monte Carlo in 1902, Frank J. Marshall, then 25 years old, employed one of his famous "swindles" to cause his masterful opponent to resign after only 8 moves. Who was this opponent?
16. What jungle beast has its name in an irregular chess opening?
17. Who were two English chess masters whose names began with "B"?
18. In what well-known book, which you might have read in either your school or adult years, will you find these lines?
"I had begun in 1733 to study languages. I soon made myself so much a master of the French as to be able to read the books in that language with ease. I then undertook the Italian. An acquaintance who was also learning it used often to tempt me to play chess with him. Finding this took up too much of the time I had to spare for study, I at length refused to play any more, unless on this condition, that the victor in every game should have the right to impose a task, either of parts of the grammar, to be got by heart, or in translations, which tasks the vanquished was to perform upon honor before our next meeting."
19. Who was chess champion of the United States on April Fool's Day, 1942?
20. If you have only one bishop and your opponent has none, is it the better practice to place your pawns on squares of the same color as the bishop's diagonal, or of the opposite color?
21. What youthful chess prodigy, in his European debut, played 3 memorable games with the Hungarian Löwenthal, winning one, drawing one, and losing one?
22. Can you name four *defenses* that bear the names of nationalities?
23. Who is president of the famous Marshall Chess Club in New York?
24. What is White's third move that characterizes the Ponziani or Staunton attack?
25. This quotation is from what?
"*'Tis all a Chequer-board of Nights and Days
Where Destiny with Men for Pieces plays:
Hither and thither moves, and mates, and slays,
And one by one back in the Closet lays.*"

(Answers on Page 141)

MY FIFTY YEARS OF CHESS

By FRANK J. MARSHALL

UNITED STATES CHESS CHAMPION 1909-1936



These famous masters took part in the International Tournament at New York, 1927. Seated, are Spielmann and Marshall. Standing, left to right, are Maroczy, Nimzovich, Dr. Vidmar, Dr. Alekhine, Capablanca and Director Lederer.

Part One of this series began in our October, 1941 issue. These articles are condensed excerpts from the book of the same title, just published by Horowitz and Harkness, New York.

Championship Years (1915-1936)

These years have been so eventful that it would take pages and pages to chronicle them properly. The period 1915-1922 suffered from the blighting effect of the war, and I have only a handful of games to show for it. We had some fine tournaments with an almost exclusively American entry, and Capablanca's presence livened things up for us. But these events lacked the color and excitement of international competition.

One event, however, took on added importance as the years went on. This was the founding of Marshall's Chess Divan at Keene's Chop House, 70 West 36th Street, New York, in 1915. The object was to establish in New York a central meeting place for lovers of chess, much on the same lines as such famous resorts as Simpson's Divan in London and the Cafe de la Regence in Paris.

It was my idea to make the Divan a place of instruction where young players would be encouraged and where all chess players could feel free to gather. Hudson Maxim was a frequent visitor at the Divan and his "War Game" was one of the attractions. The game was played on an enlarged board, made necessary by the increased army of pieces and the addition of the "flying machines."

The friends who visited us at the Divan formed the nucleus of the present Marshall Chess Club, with its notable membership and palatial quarters. Here at 23 West 10th Street, we are glad to greet old friends and help to develop the young players of today. Many of the leading players of the country

are members and new talent is constantly being encouraged.

In 1923 came my match with Edward Lasker, the logical culmination to Lasker's excellent showing in American tournaments for almost a decade. Lasker put up a fine fight, as may be seen from the final score: 5-4 in my favor.

But the greatest event of all during this post-war period was the New York tournament of 1924. True, I had just retained my title and had won a tournament with a fine entry list at Lake Hopatcong; but after ten years' absence from the international arena, how would I fare against the European masters, especially the young Hypermoderns whose theories were all the rage? As the tournament turned out, all these fears were groundless. I more than held my own, won the fourth prize and let Reti, Tartakover, Bogolyubov, Maroczy and others trail behind me. That was a most satisfying experience!

The following year I went to Europe for the first time in a decade. Everything seemed different and sadder. Some old friends had been killed or wounded in the war. Others had been bereaved or lost their fortunes. But the interest in chess was greater than ever. I was quite pleased with my play at Baden-Baden, Marienbad and Moscow, in each of which I won high prizes. The interest in Moscow had even at that time reached an extraordinary pitch, and on some days traffic was paralyzed by the crowd that gathered outside of the building where we played. The Russians were very enthusiastic about us, and I still wear a comfortable smoking jacket that was presented to me during the tourney.

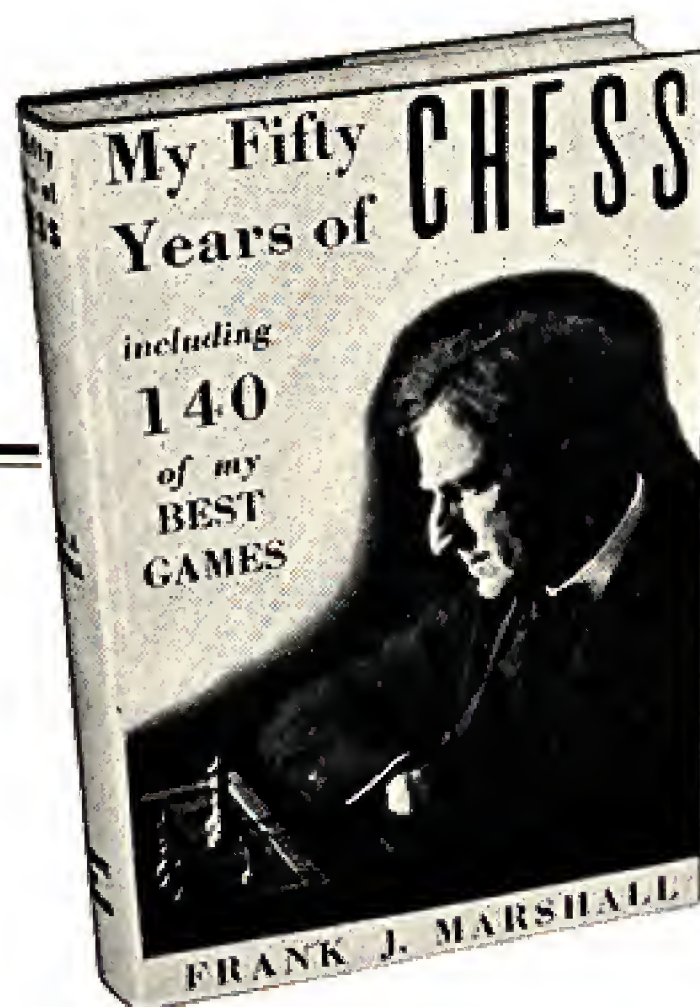
In 1926 I had another gratifying victory in my first prize in the first National Championship of the American Chess Federation in Chicago, coming ahead of Torre, Maroczy, Kupchik, Kashdan and Lasker among others.

(to be concluded next month)

Answers to Quiz on Page 139

1. "The Bishop Murder Case."
2. Harry Nelson Pillsbury.
3. Four, as follows: 1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 B-B4, B-B4; 3 Q-R5, P-Q3; 4 QxKBP mate.
4. Benjamin Franklin.
5. Capablanca resigned after 81 moves of the 34th game. This gave Alekhine 6 wins, Capablanca 3, and 25 games were drawn.
6. (d) in a position to be captured.
7. The Queen.
8. Edgar Allen Poe in his preface to "The Murders in the Rue Morgue."
9. Alekhine, France, Bogoljubow, Germany.
10. Evans' Gambit.
11. "Rubinstein's Chess Masterpieces" by Hans Kmoch.
"My System" by A. Nimzowitsch.
"Chess Fundamentals" by Jose R. Capablanca.
"Masters of the Chessboard" by Richard Reti.
12. The English champion, Staunton, winning 11 games to Saint-Amant's 6, with 4 drawn. A framed picture of this match hangs on the wall in the Manhattan Chess Club in New York.
13. All are names of chess masters except Kharkov, which is a Russian city prominent in the war news.
14. The art of problem composition.
15. Tchigorin, great Russian champion. The game (Marshall, White):
1 P-Q4, P-Q4; P-QB4, Kt-QB3; 3 Kt-QB3, PxP; 4 P-Q5, Kt-R4; 5 B-B4, B-Q2; 6 P-K4, P-K3; 7 PxP, PxP; 8 Q-R5ch.
Marshall wins knight across the board. Tchigorin, a piece behind, resigns. This game was illustrated pictorially in color in LIFE, Jan. 29, 1940.
16. The orang-outang.
17. Blackburne, Burn, and Bird.
18. "The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin."
19. Samuel Reshevsky.
20. On the opposite color. If your bishop is on the white squares, your pawns on black enable you to control both white and black squares, and at the same time allow freedom to your bishop on the white diagonals.
21. Paul Morphy. Shortly after this match, an article in a London publication said: "There is something exceedingly romantic and chivalrous about this young man's coming over to Europe and throwing down the gauntlet to all our veterans. He is certainly a very Admirable Crichton of chess, and, like the accomplished Scot, he is as courteous and generous as he is brave and skillful." The author of the article was Lowenthal.

(Continued on page 143)



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U. S. CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES

The games on these pages are from the recent U. S. Chess Championship Tournament in New York.

3rd Round

FRENCH DEFENSE

(Notes by I. A. Horowitz)

I. A. Horowitz	C. Pilnick
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-QB3

By exerting indirect pressure on White's QP, Black tempts P-K5 when he expects to follow up with . . . Kt-R4 and . . . P-QB4.

4 Kt-B3 KKt-K2

Rote! Against White's P-K5 this would have point, but it is out of place here. 4 . . . B-Kt5 or even 4 . . . Kt-B3 is preferable.

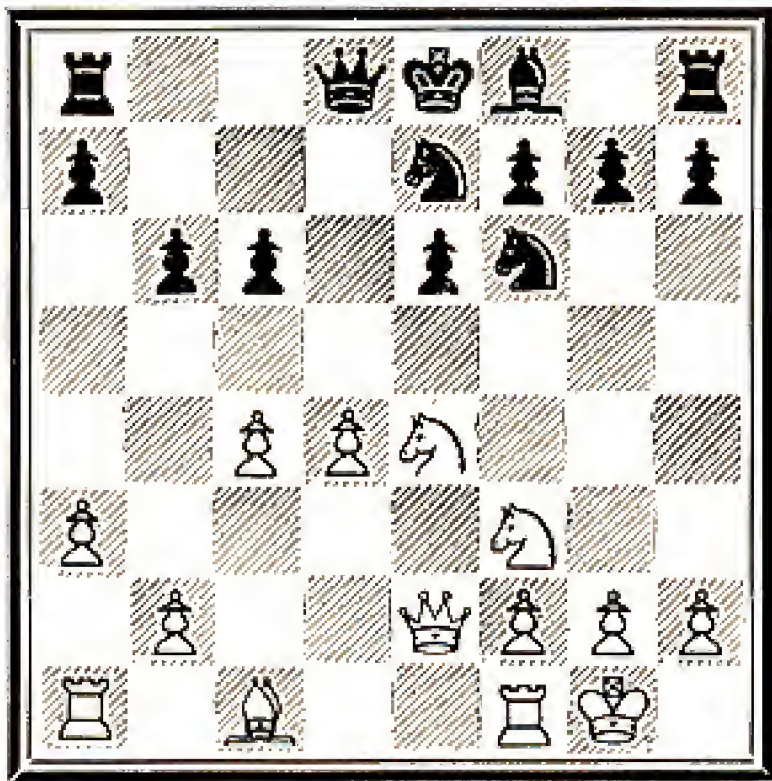
5 B-Q3 P-QKt3

Black proceeds merrily on his way, playing as though White had moved P-K5.

6 O-O Kt-Kt5
7 B-Kt5ch P-B3
8 B-K2 B-R3

Failure to properly develop the pieces brings quick retribution.

9 P-QR3 PxP
10 KtxP BxB
11 QxB QKt-Q4
12 P-B4 Kt-B3



13 Kt-K5! Kt-B4
If 13 . . . QxP; 14 Kt-Kt5!
14 KtxQBP Q-B2
For if 14 . . . KtxP; 15 KtxKtch, QxKt; 16 Q-K4 and White penetrates the Black King position.
15 KtxKtch PxKt
16 P-Q5 B-Q3
17 Q-R5 O-O
18 B-Q2 Kt-Kt2

There is no adequate defense to the threat of 19 B-B3.

19 Q-R4 P-B4
20 B-B3 P-B3
21 BxP P-K4
22 QR-K1 QR-K1
23 P-B4 P-K5
24 B-K5 P-QR4
25 P-QKt4 PxP
26 PxP R-R1
27 R-K3 BxB
28 PxB R-R7

29 Kt-K7ch K-B2
30 KtxP KtxKt
31 RxKtch K-K1
32 Q-R5ch R-B2
33 QxRch Resigns

There is no halting the march of the pawns.

5th Round

RUY LOPEZ

(Notes by I. A. Horowitz)

L. Levy	S. J. Reshevsky
White	Black

1 P-K4 P-K4
2 Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3
3 B-Kt5 P-QR3
4 B-R4 Kt-B3
5 O-O B-K2
6 Q-K2 P-QKt4
7 B-Kt3 P-Q3
8 P-KR3 O-O

8 . . . Kt-QR4 at once (gaining a Bishop for a Knight) is sharper.

9 P-B3 Kt-QR4
10 B-B2 P-B4
11 P-Q4 Q-B2
12 P-Q5 P-B5
13 R-Q1 Kt-Kt2
14 QKt-Q2 Kt-B4
15 Kt-B1 B-Q2
16 Kt-Kt3

First 16 P-KKt4, then Kt-Kt3, is the generally accepted procedure for conducting the K-side attack.

16 Kt-K1

Now Black will aim at . . . P-KB4 which will be difficult to prevent.



ARNOLD S. DENKER, who divided 3rd and 4th prizes with Aibert Pinkus, played these two sparkling brevities in the Championship Tourney.

7th Round

Denker White	Chernev Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3
3 P-K3	P-QKt3
4 B-Q3	B-Kt2
5 QKt-Q2	P-B4
6 O-O	PxP
7 PxP	P-Q4
8 Kt-K5	Kt-B3
9 QKt-B3	Q-B2
10 Kt-Kt5	KtxKt
11 PxKt	Kt-Q2
12 Q-R5	P-Kt3
13 Q-B3	KtxP
14 Q-B6	Kt-Kt5
15 B-Kt5ch	B-B3
16 BxBch	QxB
17 QxBPch	K-Q1
18 KtxPch	K-B1
19 KtxB	Q-Q3
20 Q-K6ch	K-B2

21 QxKt QRxKt
22 Q-Kt3 Resigns

14th Round

Levy White	Denker Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3
3 P-Q4	PxP
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3
5 P-KB3	P-K4
6 B-Kt5ch	B-Q2
7 BxBch	QKtxB
8 Kt-B5	P-Q4
9 PxP	Kt-Kt3
10 P-QB4	KtxBP
11 Q-R4ch	Q-Q2
12 QxKt	R-QB1
Resigns	

After the Queen goes away, 12 . . . RxBch is fatal.

This was the shortest game in the entire tournament.

17 R-B1 Q-Kt3

White is floundering and Black should have at once played 17 . . . P-Kt3, followed by Kt-Kt2, K-R1, R-KKt1 and QR-KB1, whereupon . . . P-B4 leads to an irresistible attack.

18 K-R2 P-Kt3
19 B-R6 Kt-Kt2
20 Kt-Q2 P-B3

The plan outlined above is still in order.

21 P-B4 PxB
22 BxP B-K1

To be able to transfer the QKt to K4 via Q2.

23 Kt-B3 Kt-Q2
24 Kt-Q4 Kt-K4
25 B-R6 B-Q2
26 Q-K3 Q-Kt2
27 Kt(Kt3)-K2 R-B2
28 BxKt

To enable the occupation of the square K6.

28 RxB
29 Kt-B4 P-Kt5
30 Kt(B4)-K6 R-B2
31 P-R3 P-Kt6
32 B-Q1 P-B4
33 B-B3

Why not 33 PxP, QxP; 34 Kt-B7.

33 P-B5
34 Q-Q2

Now if 34 KtxBP, B-KKt4 and Black must soon recover the pawn and retain the superior position.

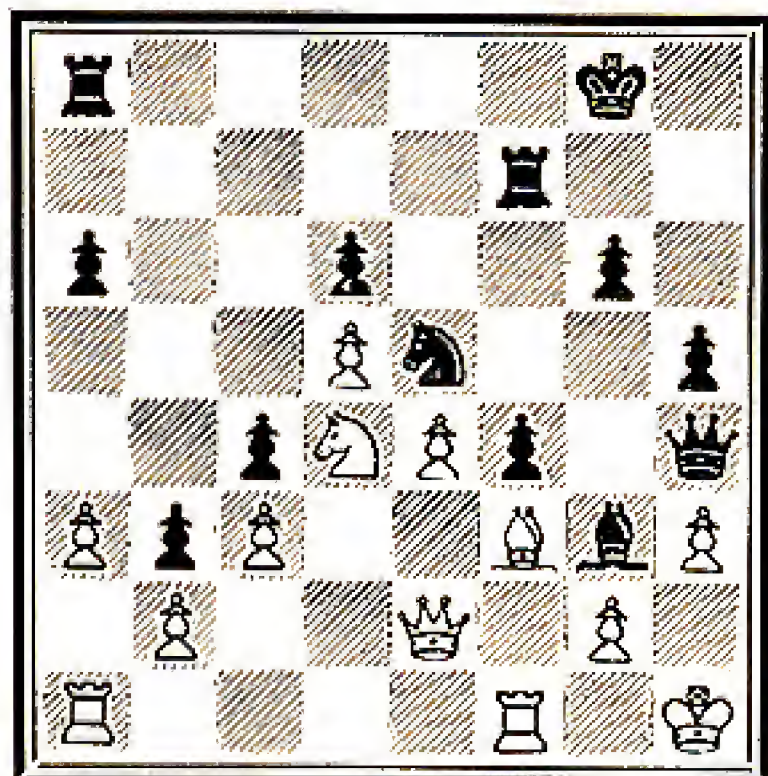
34 B-R5
35 B-K2 B-Kt6ch
36 K-R1 BxKt
37 KtxB Q-K2

The beginning of a readjustment of the forces to execute an overwhelming attack. White's outpost at K6 has become meaningless in the shuffle.

38 B-B3

White is at the mercy of his opponent and simply awaits the fall of the axe. A horrible fate!

38 Q-R5
39 Q-K2 P-KR4
40 Kt-Q4



40 P-Kt4
41 BxP

If 41 Kt-B5, RxKt; 42 PxR, P-Kt5!

42 B-B3 P-Kt5
43 Kt-B5 PxR
44 RxP Q-Kt4
45 KR-B1 P-B6
46 RxP KtxR
47 QxKt B-K4
48 R-KB1 R-KB1
49 P-Kt4 RxKt
50 KPxR Q-Q7
51 R-B2 RxPch
52 QxR QxR

Resigns

A piece down, White must also lose pawns in attempting to stave off mate. Further resistance is therefore useless.

11th Round QUEEN'S INDIAN

(Notes by Irving Chernev)

Harry Baker I. Chernev

White Black
1 P-Q4 Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4 P-K3
3 Kt-KB3 P-QKt3
4 P-KKt3 B-Kt2
5 B-Kt2 B-K2
6 O-O O-O
7 Q-B2

The usual move is 7 Kt-B3.

7 B-K5
8 Q-Kt3 Kt-B3

This stops 9 Kt-B3 as 9 . . . BxKt; 10 BxB, KtxP; 11 Q-R4, KtxBch wins a pawn.

9 R-Q1 P-Q4

Threatening to gain a Pawn by . . . Kt-QR4.

10 Q-R4 Kt-QKt5

And now White has to worry about 11 . . . B-B7 or 11 . . . Kt-B7 as well as 11 . . . PxP. As a result of one move (7 Q-B2) White has an inferior position after only ten moves of a Queen's Pawn Opening.

11 Kt-K1 PxP
12 P-QR3

Of course not 12 P-B3, B-B3; 13 Q-R3, Kt-B7.

12 BxB
13 KtxB P-QKt4!

To divert the Queen from Black's Q1 to QR4 diagonal.

14 QxKtP Kt-B7
15 R-R2 KtxQP

Threatening 16 . . . KtxPch and 17 . . . QxR.

16 Q-R4 KtxPch
17 K-B1 Kt-Q5

Simpler than 17 . . . KtxB; 18 RxKt! and Black loses his attack and has three isolated pawns to nurse. If White should get ambitious and play 18 RxQ (instead of RxKt), the continuation might be 18 . . . QRxQ; 19 QxBP, R-Q8ch; 20 Kt-K1, KtxR; 21 QxKt and Black has a shade the better of it.

18 QxBP P-B4

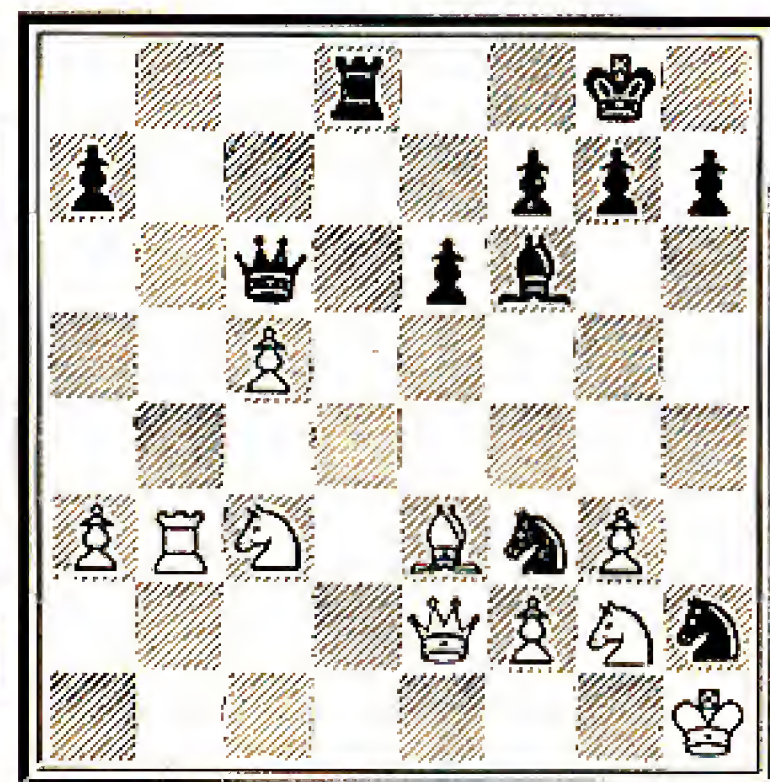
19 B-K3 Q-Kt3

White cannot win his pawn back by 20 BxKt, PxR; 21 QxQP (if 21 RxP, QR-B1 followed by 22 . . . R-Bsch), Q-Kt6; 22 Kt-B3, QR-Q1 and 23 . . . RxRch.

20 P-QKt4 KR-Q1
21 Kt-B3 Kt-Kt5

Stopping 22 Kt-QR4, KtxPch; 23 K-K1 (not 23 K-Kt1, Kt(Q5)-B6ch followed by 24 . . . RxRch), Q-B3; 24 BxKt, QxKt (R5) and the White Bishop is curiously pinned.

22 PxP KtxPch
23 K-Kt1 Kt(Q5)-B6ch
24 K-R1 RxRch
25 KtxR Q-Kt3
26 Q-B2 Q-Kt4
27 Q-K2 Q-B3
28 R-Kt2 R-Q1
29 Kt-B3 B-B3
30 R-Kt3



30 P-Kt4!

Preventing any attempt to exchange Queens by spreading a mating net. For instance, if 31 Q-Kt5, BxKt; 32 QxQ, R-QSch; 33 KtxR, RxKtch; 34 K-Kt2, R-KKt8ch; 35 K-R3, P-Kt5 mate.

In addition, the move is important as it keeps the White Knight from B4 after the Black Queen gets to R6.

31 Kt-Kt5 Q-Q4
32 R-Kt1 Q-B4!

Resigns

The double threat of 33 . . . QxR or 33 . . . Q-R6 followed by 34 . . . Kt-B8 mate cannot be answered.

Quiz Answers (Cont'd)

22. French, Sicilian, Hungarian, Dutch, Indian, Slav. Since the question called for defenses, the Danish Gambit, Russian and Scotch Games, English Opening, etc. must technically, be disallowed as correct answers.

23. George Emlen Roosevelt.

24. P-QB3, the first two moves being: 1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3.

25. Edward Fitzgerald's first version of "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam."

PLAY THE MASTERS

CHess REVIEW'S POPULAR "SOLITAIRE CHess" GAME

Instructions

With a strip of paper, cover all the moves in the box below except the first move.

Make all the opening moves on your board up to and including the first move in the box (White's fifth).

Study the position and select Black's reply. Write down your selection. Then expose the next line and see the move Black actually made (at the left). Score par if you picked this move. If not, score zero, and make the correct Black move on your board.

Make White's next move, shown on the same line. Continue as before, one line at a time, to the end of the game.

Notes on the Game

This game won the brilliancy prize at the Hamburg Team Tournament, July 1930.

G. Stahlberg played White and Dr. A. Alekhine won with Black. Complete annotations of the game can be found in "My Best Games of Chess, 1924-1937" by Alekhine.

The following notes are condensed excerpts from the annotations in this book.

All notes refer to Black moves.

7th: More logical than 7 . . . KtxB; 8 KtxKt after which White by castling Q side will obtain strong pressure on the open file.

16th: White was threatening to bring a Rook and the Queen on the open file.

18th: White's last was too slow and permits Black to build a strong attack. From now on, all Black's moves are very exactly timed. It is hardly possible to replace any one of them by a better one.

21st: A simple but very effective defense against White's R-QR7.

23rd: Securing the square Q5 for the Knight.

24th: An important intermediate move. If 24 . . . R-Q2; 25 P-B5 threatening 26 B-Kt5.

25th: Threatening . . . B-B6 etc.

28th: Threatening . . . P-K5! etc.

29th: Now 30 . . . RxBP forces the win of the Queen. White's answer is forced.

31st: If 32 QxQ, RxR etc.

You need no opponent to play this game. As a pastime, it's better than solitaire—and it will improve your chess skill. So get out your board and pieces—or your pocket set—and see what score you can make. Instructions on how to proceed are given at the left.

You have BLACK and your "partner" is World Champion Dr. A. Alekhine. Your opponent is Gideon Stahlberg. You'll have to look out for some of Stahlberg's threats, but you're going to win—and win brilliantly.

MAKE THESE OPENING MOVES

1 P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 2 P-QB4, P-K3; 3 Kt-QB3, B-Kt5; 4 Q-Kt3, P-B4; Now continue with the moves in the box below.

Black Played	Par Score	White Played	Your Selection for Black's move	Your Score
		5 P x P	-----	-----
5 Kt—B3	-----3	6 Kt—B3	-----	-----
6 Kt—K5	-----3	7 B—Q2	-----	-----
7 Kt x QBP	-----4	8 Q—B2	-----	-----
8 P—B4	-----4	9 P—QR3	-----	-----
9 B x Kt	-----1	10 B x B	-----	-----
10 O—O	-----2	11 P—QKt4	-----	-----
11 Kt—K5	-----1	12 P—K3	-----	-----
12 P—QKt3	-----3	13 B—Q3	-----	-----
13 Kt x B	-----2	14 Q x Kt	-----	-----
14 B—Kt2	-----2	15 O—O	-----	-----
15 Kt—K2	-----4	16 B—K2	-----	-----
16 Q—K1	-----4	17 KR—Q1	-----	-----
17 QR—Q1	-----2	18 P—QR4	-----	-----
18 P—B5!	-----6	19 P—R5	-----	-----
19 P x KP	-----2	20 Q x P	-----	-----
20 Kt—B4	-----3	21 Q—B3	-----	-----
21 P—Q3!	-----6	22 P x P	-----	-----
22 P x P	-----1	23 Kt—K1	-----	-----
23 P—K4	-----5	24 R—R7	-----	-----
24 Kt—Q5!	-----5	25 Q—K3	-----	-----
25 R—Q2	-----3	26 R—R2	-----	-----
26 R(2)—KB2	-----4	27 P—B3	-----	-----
27 R—B5	-----4	28 B—Q3	-----	-----
28 Q—R4	-----4	29 B—B1	-----	-----
29 Q—Kt4!	-----6	30 R—KB2	-----	-----
30 P—KR3!	-----8	31 K—R1	-----	-----
31 R x BP!	-----8	White Resigns.		
Total Score -----100		Your Percentage -----		



P. L. ROTHENBERG

Problem Editor

PROBLEMS

Address all correspondence to Problem Editor P. L. ROTHENBERG, CHESS REVIEW, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y. For personal replies, please enclose self-addressed, stamped envelope.

The prize-winning entries in CHESS REVIEW's Sam Lloyd Memorial Composing Tourney have been announced by Alain White and Geoffrey Mott-Smith, judges of the contest. The tourney was arranged to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the birth of Sam Lloyd, America's most famous and best-loved problem composer. Eighty-one entries were submitted to the three sections of the tourney.

Alain White, greatest living authority on chess problems, has awarded prizes and given honorable mention to 13 of the 62 entries in the "Four Way" and "Two Move Open" sections. Nine of these problems appear on Page 147, together with the first prize winner in the Three Move Section (No. 1978 by the great American master Otto Wurzburg, first problem editor of CHESS REVIEW). The remaining four in the first two sections and full details of the awards in the Three Move Section, judged by Geoffrey Mott-Smith, will be published next month. All prizes—sponsored by Alain White—will be withheld until the problems have been tested by the readers of these pages.

THE "FOUR-WAY" THEME

The text of Alain White's awards is published on the next page. I urge you to read it with leisurely care, for it is a model of expert judgment and analysis. Mr. White suggested the theme of the special Four-Way Section which inspired remarkable talent. Briefly, the task was to compose a two-mover in which a Black defense simultaneously opens and closes two White and two Black lines. The theme is illustrated in the problem below—a version of the prize-winning entry in a recent Composing Tourney conducted by the New York POST. The

SIMON COSTIKYAN
(Version)

First Prize, N. Y. Post, 1942



Mate in 2

key, 1 Kt-R4, threatens 2 Kt-Kt6 mate. An indifferent move by the Black Knight at Q3 defeats the primary threat, for the Black Queen guards the White Kt6 square, but the White Queen is now able to mate at Q4—and that is the contingent threat. Black, therefore, in moving the Knight, strives to defeat both the primary AND contingent threats. This is known as a Black correction.

In Costikyan's fine problem, the results are two variations of four-way play. Thus, 1 . . . Kt-B5 opens the Black Queen's lateral line QR3-KR3 and closes the diagonal line QR3-Q6; simultaneously, the White Bishop line QKt3-K6 is closed but the White Queen's file is opened. The White Queen now guards Q5 and since the Black Queen is shut off, 2 KtxB mate follows. A similar maneuver takes place after 1 . . . Kt-Q5 which allows 2 RxP mate.

April Solutions

(Maximum Credit—30 points)

1949, K-B8. 1950, Q-Q1. 1951, B-K8. 1952, K-Kt7. 1953, Q-K8. 1954, 1 K-Kt8, K-K5; 2 Q-R1 etc. 1 . . . P-K5; 2 R-K8 etc. 1955, 1 Kt-B1! KxPch; 2 Kt-Q4ch etc. 1 . . . K-K4ch; 2 Kt-Q6ch etc. 1 . . . Kt-Q6; 2 Kt(B5)-K3ch etc. 1 . . . B-K5; 2 Kt-K7ch etc. 1956, 1 K-K2, threat 2 Q-B6ch etc. 1 . . . P-B6ch; 2 KtxP etc. 1 . . . B-B4; 2 K-Q3 etc. 1957, No Solution in absence of White Pawn on KR4. Intention: 1 K-Q3, PxP; 2 B-B3, P-B5ch; 3 K-Q4 etc. 1 . . . P-Kt4; 2 B-R8, P-Kt5; 3 P-Kt7 etc. 5 points for claim of No Solution AND intention. 1958 (3 solutions, 2 points for each; amended version appeared in May issue), Intention: 1 . . . P-QB6; 2 K-Q3, O-O-O; 3 Q-QB6 mate. Cooks: 1 . . . P-Q4 ch; 2 KxKP, P-Q5; 3 QxR mate; 1 . . . R-Q1; 2 K-Q5, P-K5; 3 QxP mate.

Solvers' Contest

Congratulations to HARLOW B. DALY and HERBERT SEIDMAN, prize-winners this month. The standings:

- 85—H. B. Daly; Herbert Seidman.
- 84—Siegfried Heinenmann.
- 83—Edward J. Korpany.
- 82—L. Burstein (glad you're O. K. Credits given); W. O. Peters.
- 79—Aaron Rokoff.
- 78—Prof. G. W. Hargreaves.
- 76—Pvt. G. M. Plowman.
- 73—Joachim Newmark.
- 72—P. J. C. DeBlasio; A. M. Jenkins.
- 68—Albert R. Sheffel.
- 65—William Patz.
- 60—O. H. Ludlow; S. Ryder; G. R. Smith; W. P. Viveiros.
- 59—T. Lundberg; J. A. McFadden.
- 56—L. Rivise.
- 51—Emil Popper.
- 44—Peter A. Swart.
- 40—Frederick H. Glueck.
- 39—Walter G. Jurgensen.
- 34—Charles E. Winnberg.
- 27—Benj. Goldberg; Jas. Hurt.
- 26—S. Almgren; A. J. Soutweine; Saul Spiegel.
- 25—L. G. Greene; W. I. Lourie.
- 24—C. S. Kipping.
- 22—W. Jacobs; Lt. L. R. Klar.
- 21—W. R. Millard.
- 19—Pvt. E. T. McCormick.
- 17—E. D. Holladay; G. Krogoll.
- 16—John Elsmann.
- 13—D. Karpel; R. Steinmeyer.
- 10—Ernest R. Shaw.
- 7—Claude Du Beau.

Alain White Awards Prizes in

Sam Lloyd Memorial Tourney Awards

By ALAIN WHITE

FOUR-WAY SECTION

First Prize, ex aequo, Nos. 1969, Gamage, and 1970, da Silveira. These two masterly trifurcations make this tourney a memorable occasion, for nothing so intricate or beautiful has been dreamt of in this extraordinarily rich theme. Each position excels in a slightly different regard and I have not been able to decide definitely between the two.

No. 1969. This is a little marvel of four-way intricacy. With only 16 men used, the position is unique. The dapper key sets up the threat 2 R-B4 Mate. We then have line openings defeating this initial threat and setting up instead the subtle contingent threat, 2 B-K5 Mate, after any random move of the Black Knight. There are three beautiful corrections, 1 . . . Kt-B2, Kt-K2 and Kt-B5. The first of the trio prevents the White Bishop from reaching the mating square; the other two shut off vital White guards. But each also cuts off an important Black line, and the mates are combined in perfect unison.

No. 1970. Here we have a key of singular thematic merit, as it opens the White line, KB8-KB5, and the Black Bishop's line of pin. Now, when either Black Knight moves at random, the contingent threat 2 RXP Mate appears. Black, therefore, plays either Knight to B2, cutting off the White Rook, but unpinning the White Queen once more. This exact reversal of the effect of the key move makes the sequence of line elements surprisingly vivid, and the whole drama is heightened by the fact that these companion moves lead to half-pin mates by the newly unpinned Queen. The third four-way line follows the Black correction, 1 . . . Kt-K5.

In some respects the Gamage entry will be found the more artistic, except for the promotion mate, after 1 . . . Kt-K2, which was clearly inescapable. In other respects the da Silveira problem will seem the more dramatic, except that the third four-way line is not as intimately blended with the two first, as are all the three mainplays of the Gamage position. They will be remembered together as long as the four-way mechanism continues to attract composers, and Loyd would have acclaimed them both.

Second Prize, No. 1971, Geoffrey Mott-Smith. There are so many gems in this tourney that the task of grading them is an extremely difficult one. There are so many fascinating doublets, that the renderings with a single line of four-way play have stood little chance, no matter how spectacular the effect attained. Even among the bifurcations the choice is hard. No. 1971 is a most original lay-out, with only 15 men and no White Pawns used. We have line effects of mutually parallel character. 1 . . . P-QB4 shuts off Black's line QB8-QB3, and thereby permits 2 Q-QB6 to yield a very original mate; much as 1 . . . P-KB4 shuts off White's line KB3-KB6, preventing 2 Q-KB6 Mate. Each four-way play has three lateral and one diagonal line influences. There is perfect balance throughout.

Third Prize, No. 1972, da Silveira. This is another of Dr. da Silveira's beautifully keyed experiments. The White Queen plays over the squares K3 and K5, and Black then occupies each of these squares in turn to refute the contingent threat, 2 Q-K6 Mate; but, by cutting off the White Queen, the Black

Queen is cut off also, and the mate follows with a delightful flavor.

First Honorable Mention, No. 1973, Mott-Smith. This takes its place as the newest wrinkle in four-way play, the four lines of influence being reduced to two. There are once again two mainplays, 1 . . . B-B6 and 1 . . . Kt-B4. In the former the lines of White and Black which are opened are the same but inverted: White's KR2-QB2 and Black's QB7-K7; the lines closed are also the same: White's QB7-QB2 and Black's QB7-QB5. Similarly, after 1 . . . Kt-B4, we have the opening of Black's KR2-KR8 and White's KR2-KR7, and the closing of Black's KR2-K5 and White's KR7-Q3, with no inversion of direction in the last case. On ingenious key, no pawns and an artistic position make this a most welcome entry.

Second Honorable Mention, No. 1974, da Silveira. The flight-giving key brings into attention White's diagonal battery line, Kt1-B5, which the Black Queen commands at Kt8 and K5. By means of the four-way machinery, the Black Knight cuts off one of these commands and the White Rook mates by cutting off the other. This is a delightful change of duties, calling for somewhat heavier construction than we have met heretofore among these entries.

TWO-MOVE OPEN SECTION

First Prize, No. 1975, Gamage. This is a delightful problem, clear-cut, beautifully constructed, with the sparkling key Loyd would have rejoiced in. The mainplays, 1 . . . B-K6 and 1 . . . B-K2, are combined in a charming manner, the former cutting off the White Rook's guard from K4 and the Black Rook from interposing at B6, the latter forming a critical move which shuts off the defensive action of the Black Rook at K1, while allowing White to shut off that of the Pawn at B2. It would have been easy to install the White King at QR7, making 1 . . . B-K6 a cross-check, but then the point of shutting off the White Rook's guard from K4 would have been lost, since the threat would have been defeated directly by the cross-check. The position is one to remember with pleasure over the years.

Second Prize, No. 1916, Wurzburg. The theme, a favorite one, is moving the White King out of pin of his Knight, so that the Knight can mate following a variety of defenses by the Queen. But it has never been shown, I believe, with the economy and charm of the present instance, which would have been after Loyd's own heart. There are only eight pieces used, none pawns; and, counting the threat, there are ten lines of play: The Knight mates five times, four times by shut offs of the Black Queen, following 1 . . . Q-Q1 and the three Queen checks; the Rook at Kt3 mates twice; and the White Queen mates four times, the mates at Kt4 in the threat, and at B6 and B8, being blended with beautiful accuracy.

Third Prize, No. 1977, Mansfield. Here we have a very fine study in pins of the Black Rook, introduced by a striking withdrawal of the Queen to the edge of the board. One pin follows the resulting cross-check, 1 . . . RxKtch; a second comes when the Rook, by moving to Q5, cuts off the action of his own Bishop; and the third comes when 1 . . . RxB. The play is varied and original, and the Black Rook causes two other good mates, the self-block when 1 . . . R-B6, and the unusual capture mate after 1 . . . R-K5, which is the potential dual mate after 1 . . . RxB, where White must mate by the compensating move, 2 KtxRP.

Sam Lloyd Memorial Tourney

SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS DUE AUGUST 10th

FOUR WAY SECTION

First Prize (ex aequo)

1969—F. Gamage,
1970—Dr. M. da Silveira

Second Prize

1971—Geoffrey Mott-Smith

Third Prize

1972—Dr. M. da Silveira

Honorable Mention

1973—Geoffrey Mott-Smith
1974—Dr. M. da Silveira

TWO MOVE OPEN SECTION

First Prize

1975—F. Gamage

Second Prize

1976—Otto Wurzburg

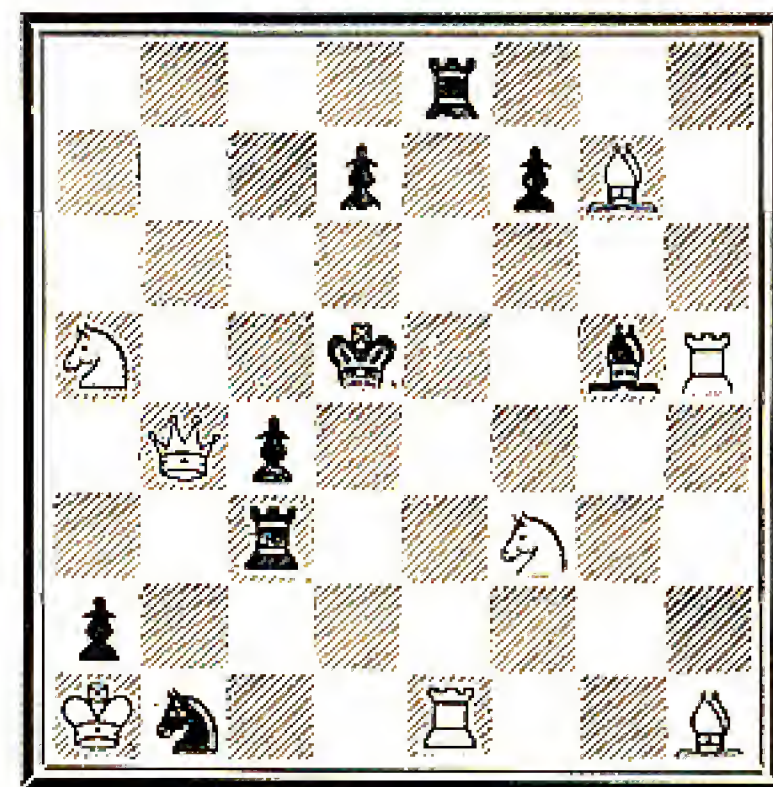
Third Prize

1977—Comins Mansfield

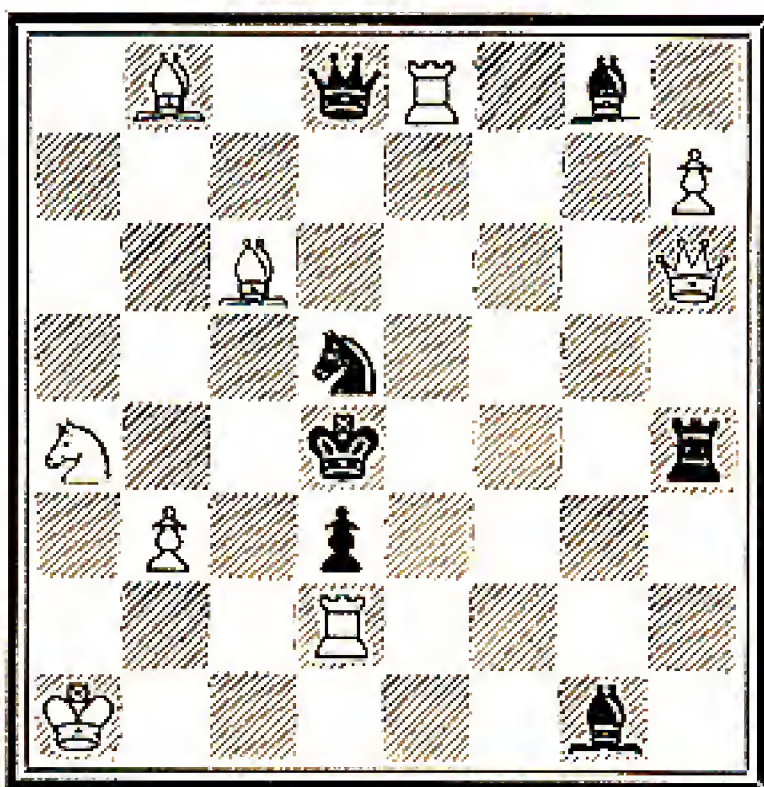
THREE MOVE SECTION

First Prize

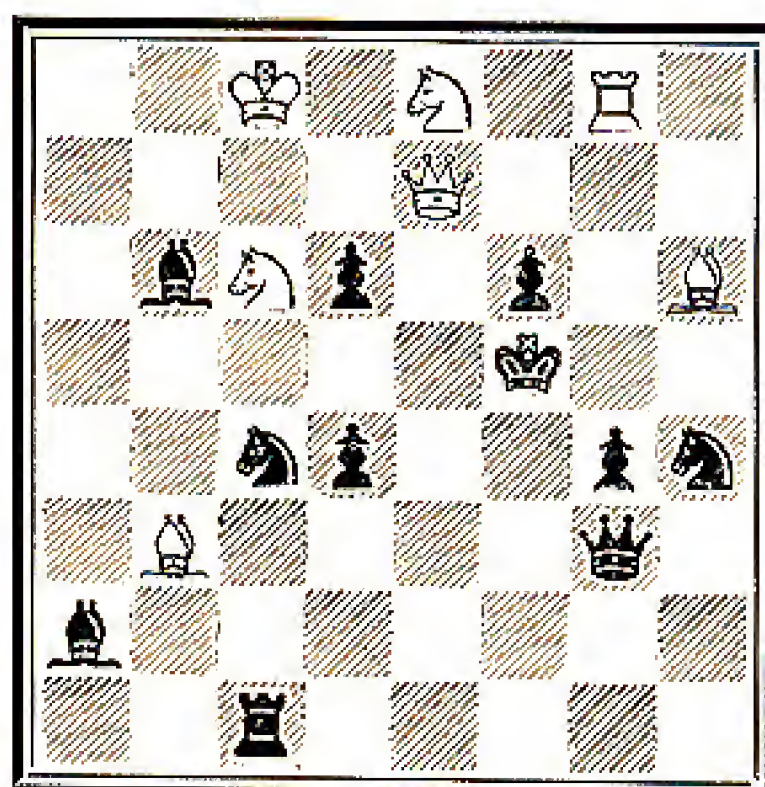
1978—Otto Wurzburg



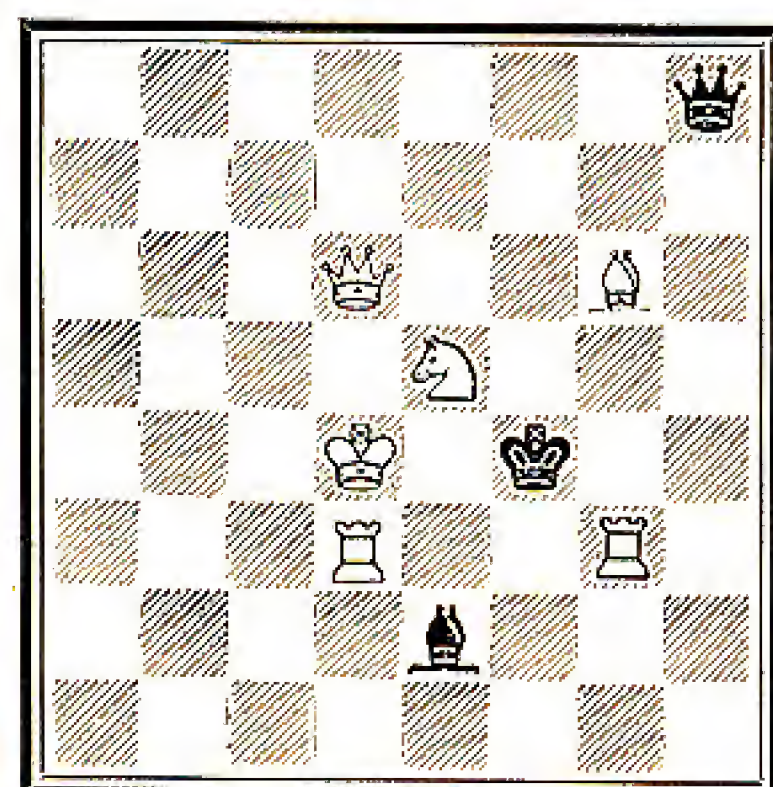
1975 Mate in 2



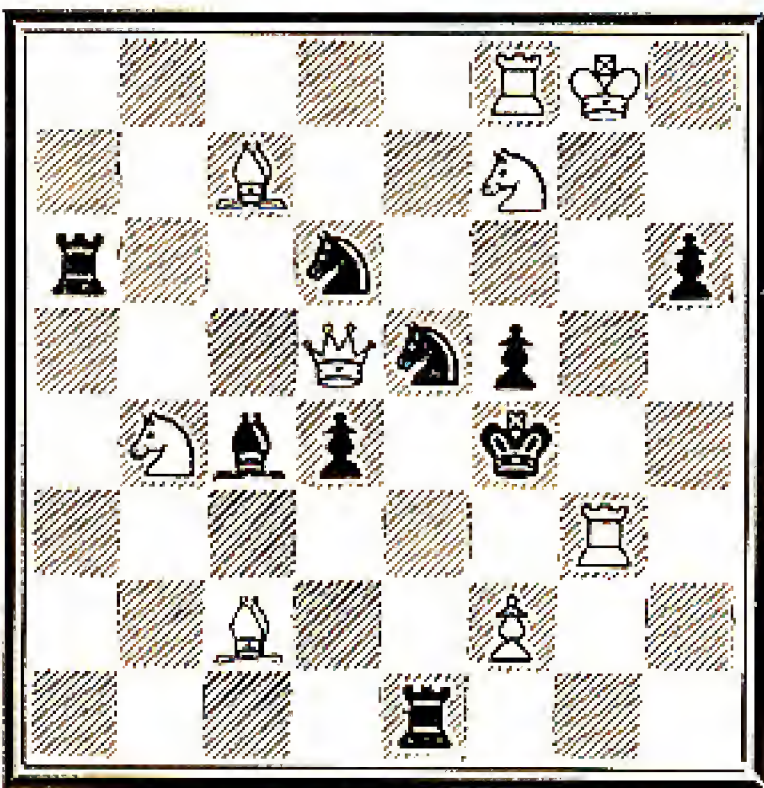
1969 Mate in 2



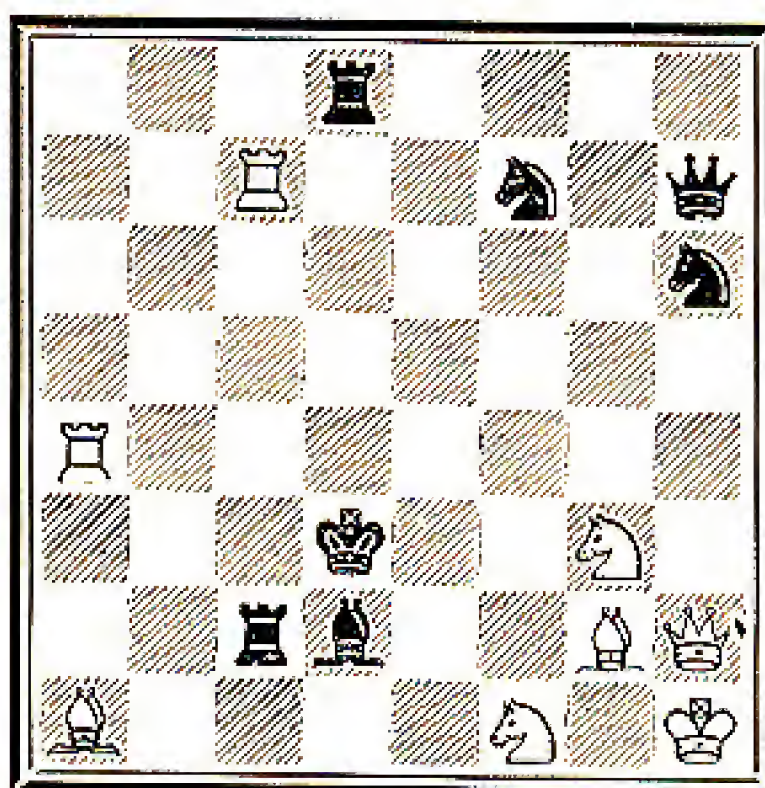
1972 Mate in 2



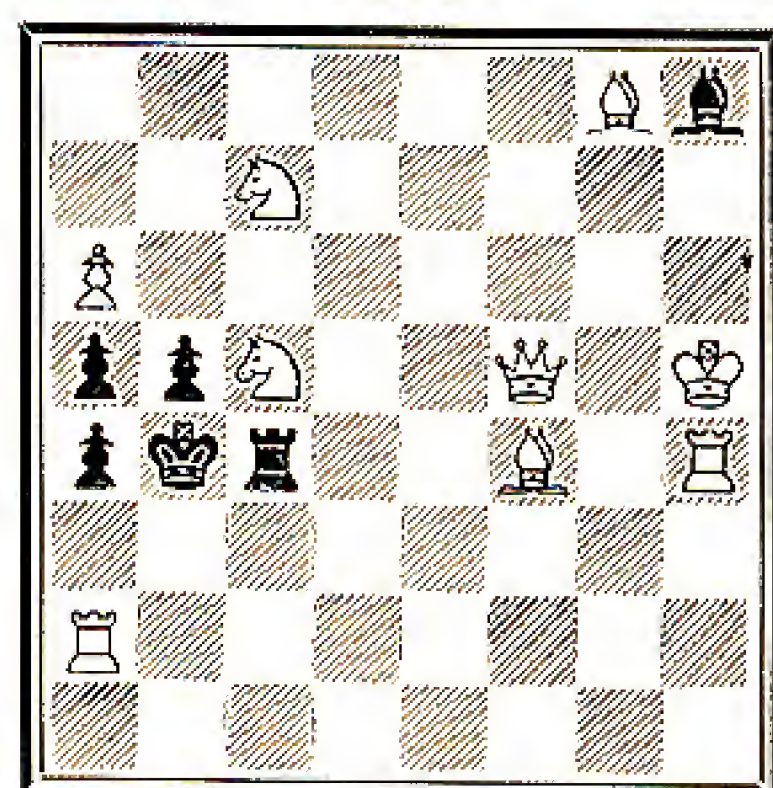
1976 Mate in 2



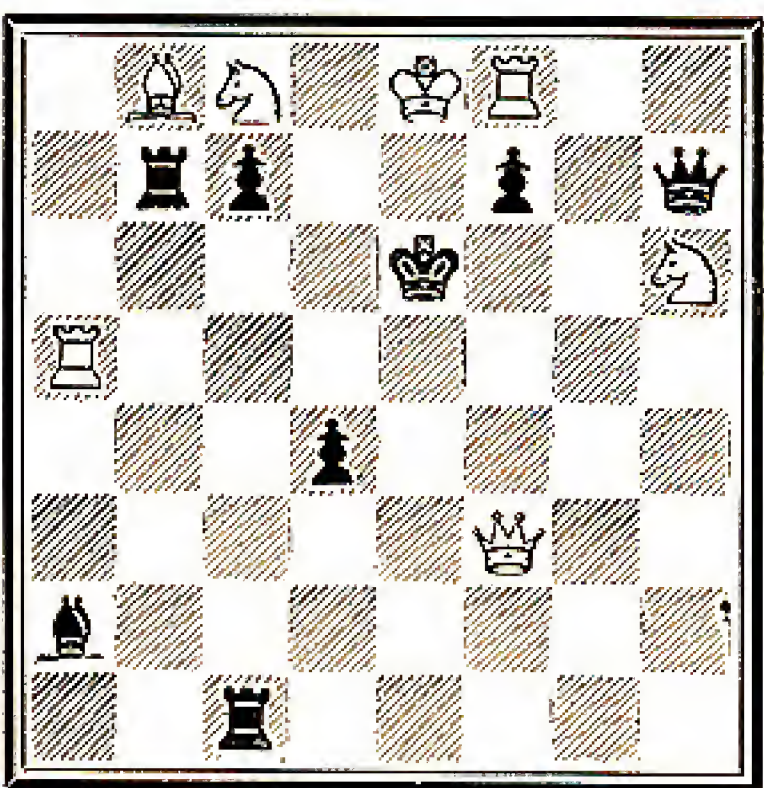
1970 Mate in 2



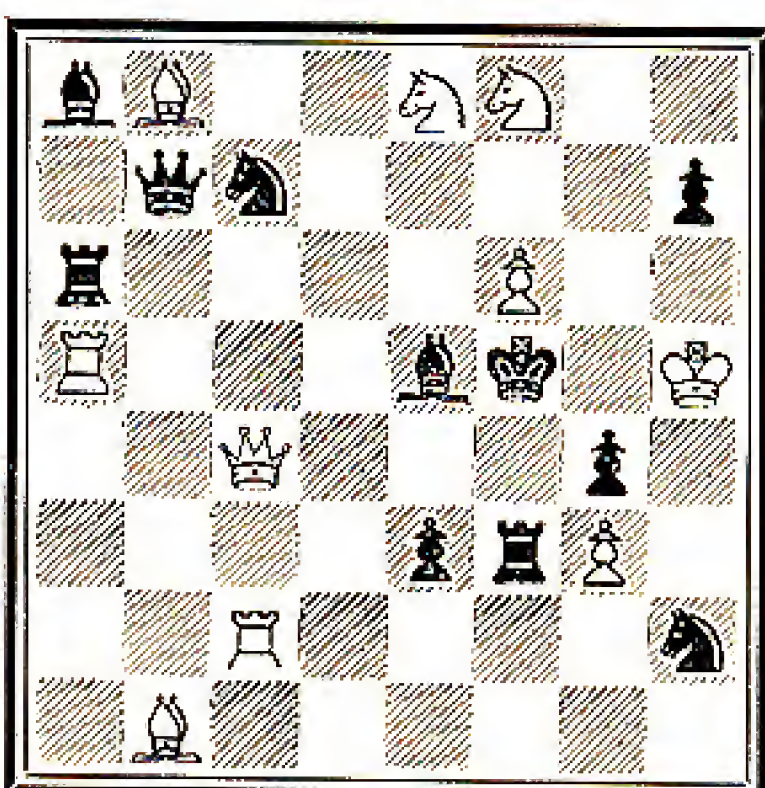
1973 Mate in 2



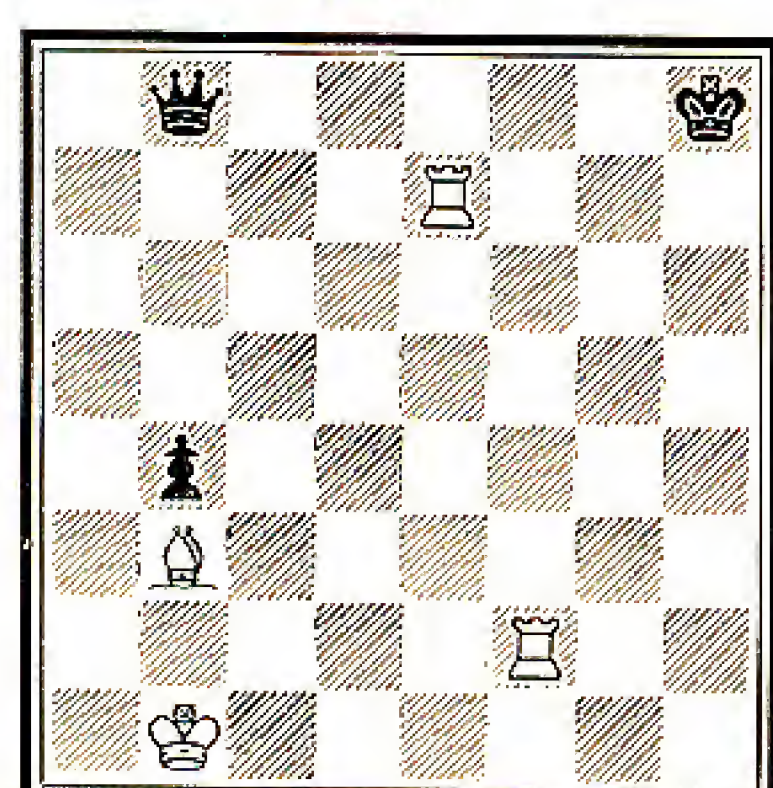
1977 Mate in 2



1971 Mate in 2



1974 Mate in 2



1978 Mate in 3

CHESS BY MAIL

Interest in Chess by Mail has greatly increased during the past few months. There are now over 200 of our readers actively participating. One hundred and forty entries are competing in 20 sections of the 1942 CLASS Tournament and 42 are playing in 6 groups of the new SECTIONAL Tourney. Many others are still finishing their games in the 1941 Open.

That players find Postal Chess enjoyable is evidenced by the fact that the vast majority of those who began with us in 1941 have re-entered the 1942 Tourneys. For instance, W. H. Lacey, Jr., who played in two sections of the 1941 Open, joined the 1942 Sectional and wrote us: "I'm having the time of my life playing Chess by Mail. I entered my first tournament believing it a poor substitute for over-the-board play. My opinion has made a complete about-face. I find that the possibilities for improving one's game are unlimited." Many of our new Postal Chess players have expressed the same sentiments. Lacey, by the way, shot up to Class A this month, increasing his rating from 970 to 1162.

PRIZE WINNERS THIS MONTH

L. BORKER won Section 41-51 with a score of 7—1; ELDOROUS DAYTON took first in 41-22 with 7—0; BELA ROSZA finished first in 41-3 with 6½—1½ and CHARLES E. GENNERT placed second in the same section with 6—2.

CLASS B RATINGS EXTENDED

We have extended the limits of Class B ratings in both directions—upwards to 1100 and downwards to 900 points. As time goes on we expect to make further readjustments of this type. Until further notice the Class A ratings are above 1100, Class B from 900 to 1100, Class C below 900.

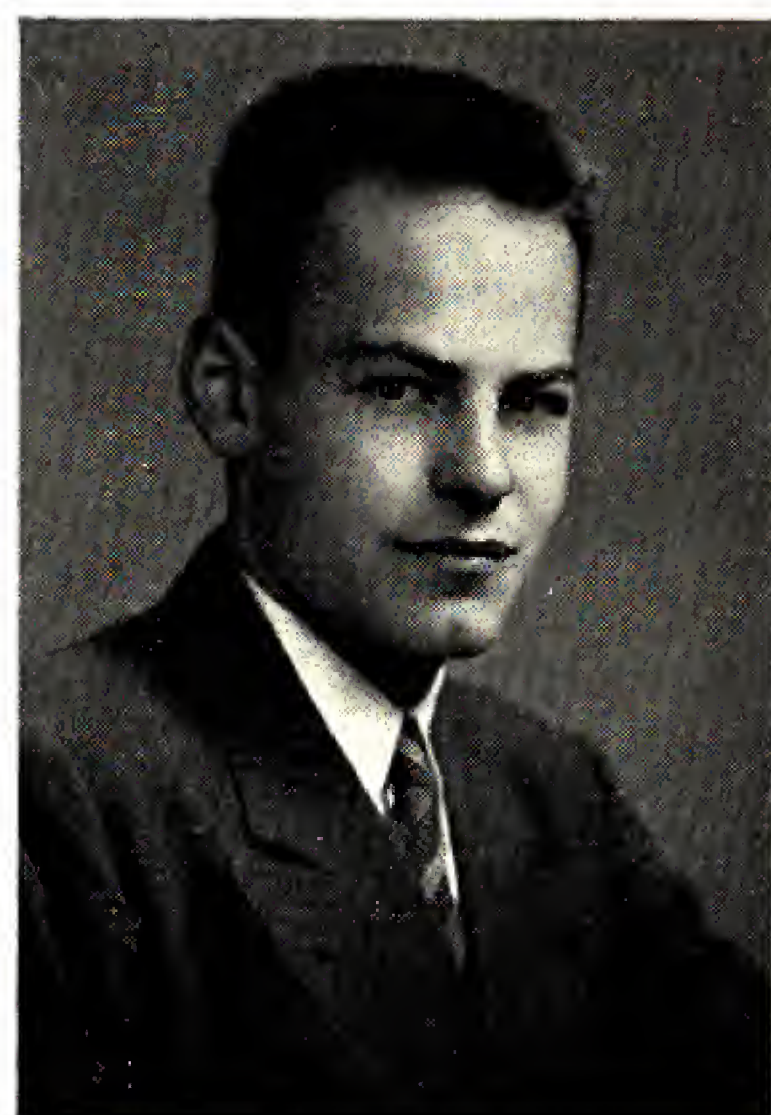
While the publication of Ratings adds a competitive fillip to Postal Chess, don't forget that the top-flight players will always be a minority and that this department is not run for the benefit of Masters and Experts. The Class B and Class C players will always be the vast majority and you will be able to find plenty of competition in your own class.

One of our Postal Chess players suggests that we should "start every player in every tourney with an equal number of points." This would defeat the entire purpose of the Rating System. The Ratings are not intended to show how you fared in any individual tourney but to determine your general playing strength as compared with others so that you can be properly classified in the next event.

The same writer also tells us that, with a rating of 890, he was classed with stronger players who were given an initial rating of 1000 points and that he had to give these men a "handicap of 110 points." The fact is, of course, that the higher rated players were giving the handicap. The entry rated at 1000 points would get only 40 points for a win from the player rated 890 while the latter would get 60 points for a win.

In this connection, we make every effort to properly classify new entries in the Class Tournament. It is possible, of course, that we may have unwittingly included some "ringers" in these sections but strong players will quickly graduate to Class A. In view of the difficulty we have frequently encountered in classifying new entries, we are now asking these players to specify the Class in which they wish to play. Most readers prefer to start in Class B or Class C. Of course, you will be put in Class A if you are known to be a strong player; otherwise, you can take your choice. Once you have established your true rating, however, you are not allowed to enter lower rated sections. This, of course, applies to Class Tournaments only.

The following players are reported as withdrawn: Dean, Haas, Emmermann, Enochson, Kaufman, Koken, McCormick, Noland, Stetler. Players who have unfinished games with any of these are requested to send game scores for adjudication, unless adjudication has already been reported. Resignations by withdrawing players not accepted.



LOUIS RUSSELL CHAUVENET

Southern Champion Chauvenet is our leading scorer this month with a rating of 1266 points. He played in four sections of the 1941 Open, is now competing in a Class A group of the 1942 Tournament.

Twenty-two year old Chauvenet is completing his junior year at the University of Virginia where he is majoring in biology. He was invited to play at this year's Ventnor City Tournament, defeated Jacob Levin and W. B. Suesman, drew with Donovan, lost the other rounds.

Chauvenet writes:

"I started to play chess when I was 9 years old, entered a tournament when I was 12. Ouch! That showed me I wasn't a brilliant young chess prodigy after all (the years have confirmed this, and how!). Still, the discovery that there were plenty of people who could trim me easily only made chess more interesting. Since that time I have played in numerous tourneys and done a good deal of correspondence playing in odd moments. Now and then I've been lucky enough to have a bright idea and surprise both myself and my opponent, but candidly, I make blunders right and left in my usual play, though I never let it worry me much.

"After all, there's no game I know that's more fun to play than chess and as long as I'm enjoying a game, why, let the annotations fall where they will, win, lose or draw!"

Game Reports — Results to June 20th

Sec. 1941 OPEN TOURNAMENT

- 41-3. B. Rosza 1, Martin 0; Gennert 1, Dishaw 0.
 41-5. Rockel 1, Hamburger 0. Rockel reports loss to R. L. Brown.
 41-7. Hamburger 1½, Zoudlik ½.
 41-12. Mladinich 2, Quillen 0.
 41-14. W. H. Smith 2, Briggs 0.
 41-15. Chauvenet 1, Dishaw 0.
 41-19. Parker ½, Reichenbach ½ (1½-½); Reichenbach 2, Lesh 0.
 41-22. Dayton 1, D. L. Davis 0 (2-0).
 41-23. Robinson 1, Gluski 0.
 41-25. Roberts 1, Lay 0.
 41-29. Kolish 1, Gabor 0; Gabor 1½, Kahn ½.
 41-30. Wilcox 1, Buschke 0.
 41-31. Borker 1, W. N. Cook 0 (2-0).
 41-32. Hogan 2, Gilutin 0 (time forfeit).
 41-33. L. L. Henry 1, Parmalee 0; Read 1½, Henry ½.
 41-34. Lacey 1½, F. L. Henry ½; Powell 1, Henry 0. Lacey 2, Dean 0; Lacey 2, Powell 0. Dean ½, Powell ½ (by adjudication).
 41-35. Chauvenet ½, Dr. Paul ½ (1½-½). Chauvenet 2, Koken 0 (by adjudication).
 41-36. Lacey-Emmermann games adj. as drawn. Little ½, Treiber ½ (1½-½). Lacey defeated Treiber and Little. Lacey 1½, Dean ½.

1942 CLASS TOURNAMENT

- 42-C1. Rehr defeated Marcelli.
 42-C3. A. Cook 1, R. L. Brown 0. Culbertson defeated Cook and Brown, drew with Borker.
 42-C4. Chauvenet and Holiff defeated Persinger.
 42-C7. Peters 1, Casey 0. Kibbey 1, Van Esen 0.
 42-C8. Kaufman-Smith, draw by adjudication.
 42-C9. Little drew with B. Rosza, won from Powers. Stetler's games with Little and Spielberger adjudicated as drawn.
 42-C10. Kimball defeated Campbell. Fetell defeated R. W. Bennett, Kalbach and Kimball.
 42-C11. Haas' games with Richter, Dann and Brandstrom adjudicated as drawn.
 42-C12. Dean's games with Stetler and Spielberger drawn by adjudication. Stetler-Spielberger adjudicated as drawn.
 42-C13. Chase defeated Dann.
 42-C14. Richter defeated Hampton.
 42-C15. Reichenbach 1, McCormick 0; McCormick ½, Boyle ½, both games adjudicated.

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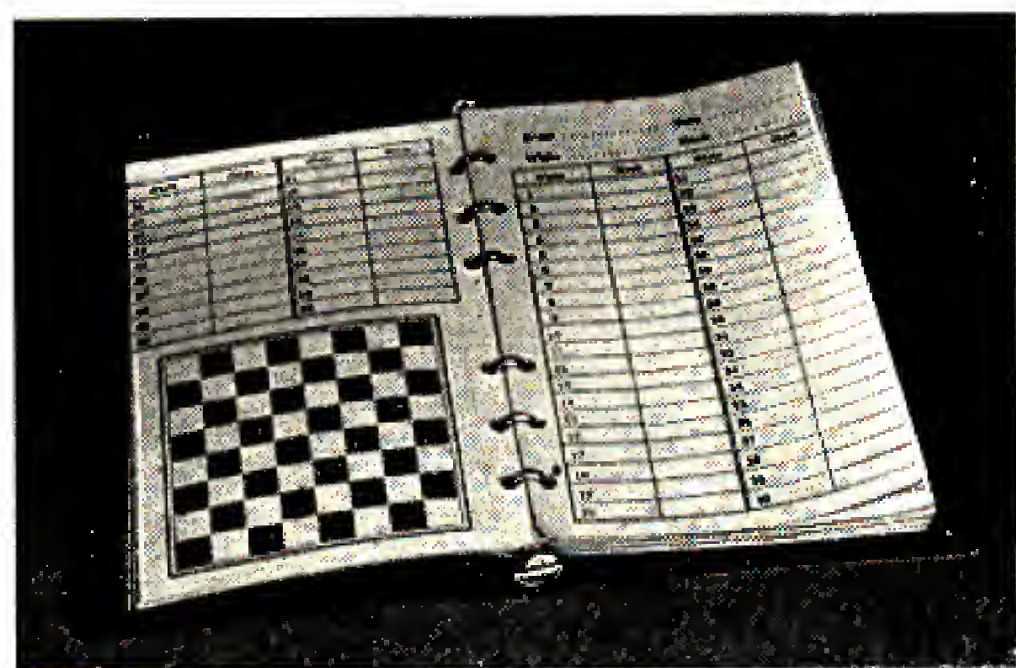
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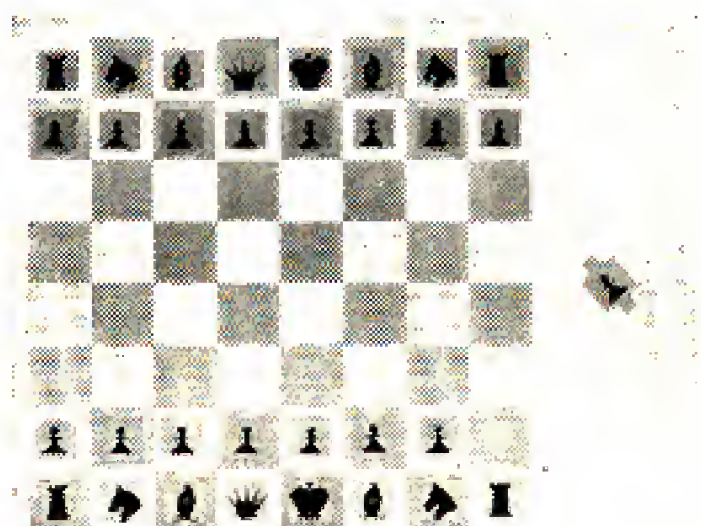


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Borker, L.	1200		Faucher, J. A.	1046		Parmalee, C.	938	
Chauvenet, L. R.	1266		Fell, Chester	1006		Persinger, L.	1000	
Culbertson, W.	1116		Fielding, L. W.	1072		Peters, W. O.	994	
Dayton, E.	1240		Flaherty, H. E.	1000		Petsche, W.	1000	
Fenley, C. M.	1146		Franklin, R. M.	1000		Pratt, M. U.	1062	
Fetell, M.	1138		Frediskov, P.	1000		Quandstrom, Dr. V. E.	1000	
Glynn, J.	1120		Friend, B.	1000		Quillen, J. P.	972	
Herzberger, Dr. M.	1100		Gabor, N.	1008		Richter, P. H.	1050	
Hicks, Col. G. R.	1156		Gay, Mrs. H. B. Jr.	912		Rivise, I.	1000	
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This game is a most impressive example of the effects of loss of time which result from Pawn-hunting in the opening. True, White could perhaps have played better after the opening, but he would have had a hard game in any event. Such situations are always conducive to mistakes.

PLAYED BY CORRESPONDENCE
RUY LOPEZ

F. Crofut	G. Arons
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3
4 B-R4	Kt-B3
5 O-O	P-QKt4
6 B-Kt3	P-Q3

Up to this last move the game has proceeded along well-known lines, but the text is a deviation, . . . B-K2 being indicated. The text can lead to the loss of a Pawn, but it is very questionable whether White ought to accept the invitation.

7 Kt-Kt5	P-Q4
----------	------

Had Black played 6 . . . B-K2, he could simply castle now.

8 PxP	Kt-Q5
-------	-------

If instead 8 . . . KtxP; 9 KtxBP, KxKt; 10 Q-B3ch and we have a kind of "Fried Liver" Attack. It may be playable for Black (only tons of analysis could determine the point with finality), but he prefers to take the simpler and more agreeable course of seizing the initiative.

9 P-Q6	KtxB
10 PxP	....

Necessary to win the Pawn . . . but he develops another Black piece.

10	QxBP
11 RPxKt	P-R3
12 Kt-KB3	P-K5
13 Kt-Q4	B-QB4?!

While one admires Black's enterprising spirit in giving up another Pawn in order to gain ad-

ditional time, it must be pointed out that the simpler . . . B-Kt2 would also develop another piece without any sacrifice. But Black's intention of causing the enemy to lose time is a laudable one.

14 KtxP	Q-B3
15 KKt-B3	B-Kt2

A remarkable position. Comparing the respective stages of development which both players have achieved, it is clear that Black has obtained magnificent value for his Pawn sacrifices.

16 Q-K2	O-O-O
17 K-R1	....

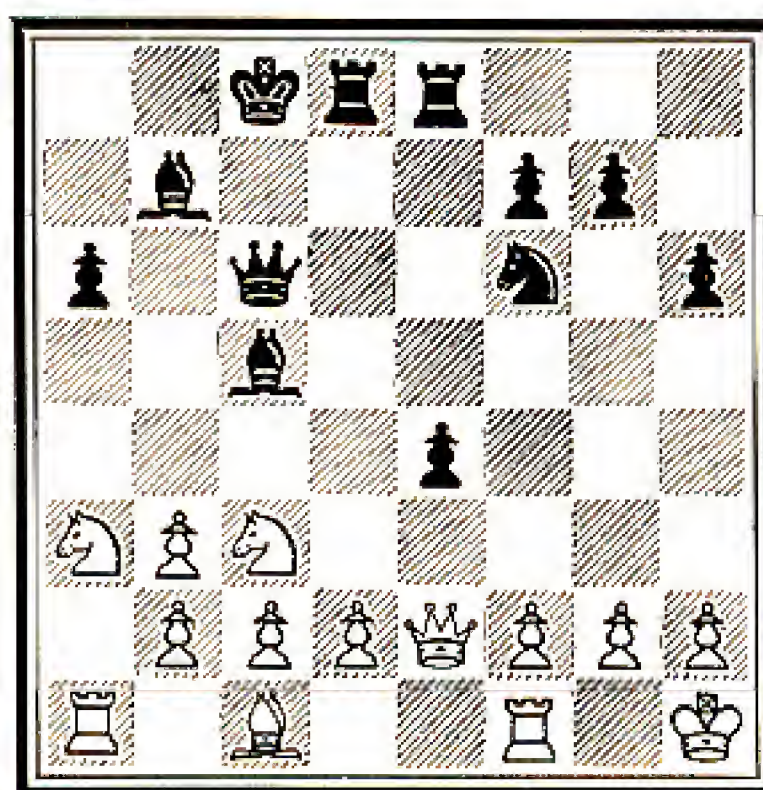
White is at a loss as to how to proceed. Who wouldn't be?!

17	KR-K1
---------	-------

The pressure continues to pile up!

18 Kt-R3
----------	------

Arons has suggested R-R4 as better. However, this would not solve White's long-term problems.



18	P-K6!
---------	-------

A third sacrifice; the nicest of the lot.

19 BPxP	R-Q5
---------	------

This is the point of the foregoing sacrifice. The QR is brought to the attack with surprisingly powerful effect.

20 P-Q3	R-KR5
---------	-------

21 P-K4	Q-B2!
---------	-------

Decisive; see for example the following line suggested by Arons: 22 P-R3, Kt-R4; 23 R-B3, Kt-Kt6ch; 24 RxKt, QxR; 25 B-Q2, B-Q3; 26 K-Kt1, RxRP; 27 any, R-R8ch! and mate next move.

22 P-Kt3	KtxP!
----------	-------

White resigns, for if 23 PxKt, R(5)xP and the opening of the long diagonal is deadly. A most instructive game, very well played by Black.

The following game was played in a recent Class A Tournament at the Marshall Chess Club, New York.

RUY LOPEZ

D. Hallman	R. D. Denzer
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 B-Kt5	B-B4

An inferior defense which is now virtually obsolete. Its drawback is that it permits White to form a powerful center with gain of time.

4 P-B3	P-QR3
5 B-R4	....

The attempt to win a Pawn with 5 BxKt, QPxB; 6 KtxP would be refuted by 6 . . . Q-Kt4.

5	Kt-B3
6 O-O	P-Q3

This looks plausible, yet Black should now lose a Pawn.

7 P-Q4	PxP
8 PxP	B-R2
9 P-KR3	....

Why not 9 P-Q5, P-QKt4; 10 PxKt, PxP; 11 QxRP and White has won a Pawn and remains with an excellent game. This line of play suffices to discredit the whole variation for Black.

9	O-O
10 B-KKt5?	....

White's 9th move had two excellent objectives: one was to

guard his center against the annoying . . . B-Kt5, and the other was to impede the development of the QB in general, thus underlining the general inferiority of Black's development.

All that was necessary at this point, therefore, was 10 Kt-B3 with a splendid position for White. The incautious text is definitely inferior.

10 P-R3

To this there seems no better reply than BxKt. It must be admitted, however, that the course selected by White appears quite plausible.

11 B-R4 P-KKt4

Since 12 B-KKt3, KtxKP holds out no promise for White, he decides on an inadequate sacrifice. It is now clear that his 10th move was not best.

12 KtxP PxKt
13 BxP QKtxP

. . . BxP could also be played. The following play is extremely interesting for the student. It is generally assumed that the kind of sacrifice just made by White is automatically sound or at least very promising, in view of the Black King's open position. The fact remains, however, that White has inadequate means for prosecuting the attack. The whole problem of repulsing the attack and seizing the initiative is very ably handled by Black.

14 Kt-B3 B-K3
15 P-K5?

As will be seen, Black has a more than adequate resource in reply to this continuation. Relatively better was 15 Kt-Q5, BxKt; 16 PxB and Black will continue to have a difficult game.

15 PxP
16 Kt-K4 KtxKt!

Forced, but pretty . . . and effective. White's Queen is no match for Black's concentrated minor pieces.

17 BxQ QRxB
18 Q-R5 B-KB4
19 QR-Q1 B-KKt3

The Pawn sacrifices which the text involves are quite good, as White's Queen is driven out of play, making possible a quickly decisive attack.

20 QxP P-Kt4
21 B-Kt3 KR-K1
22 QxP Kt-K7ch

Winning the exchange, as White's King cannot go to R2.

23 K-R1 KtxPch
24 RxKt RxRch
25 BxR BxR

In view of the threatened . . .

Kt-Kt6ch followed by . . . R-K8, White must exchange now.

26 BxKt RxB
27 K-R2 R-K6!
28 K-R1

Q-B8ch, K-R2; 29 P-KKt4 would not help: 29 . . . B-Kt6ch; 30 K-Kt2, B-K5ch; 31 K-B1, R-K8 mate.

28 B-Kt6
29 Q-Q8ch K-R2

White resigns. A good game.

Black's play in this game is an instructive example of how a perfectly playable position can deteriorate after a few needlessly weak moves.

New York State Congress, 1941

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Dr. M. Herzberger L. W. Stephens

White Black
1 P-Q4 P-Q4
2 Kt-KB3 Kt-KB3
3 P-K3 B-B4

This move has the advantage over the customary 3 . . . P-K3 that the QB's development is not impeded. The text is generally answered by 4 B-Q3, P-K3; 5 BxB, PxB; 6 Q-Q3, Q-B1; 7 P-B4, P-B3 leaving Black with a perfectly satisfactory game.

4 P-B4!

Since 4 B-Q3 has so little to offer White, he quite properly transposes into the Queen's Gambit Declined in the hope of securing a positional advantage.

4 P-K3

This move is a bit dangerous as the QKtP may be left without satisfactory protection against the menace of Q-Kt3. For this reason, it is customary to postpone . . . P-K3 in order to be able to retreat . . . B-B1 if need be.

5 Q-Kt3!

A characteristic move in such positions.

5 Q-B1

The simplest. Also possible is 5 . . . Kt-B3. To go after the Pawn would then be questionable play: 6 QxP, Kt-QKt5; 7 Kt-R3, QR-Kt1; 8 QxRP, R-R1; 9 Q-Kt7 and Black can either take a draw by 9 . . . QR-Kt1 or play for complications with 9 . . . RxKt etc.

However, White's best move after 5 . . . Kt-B3 is 6 P-B5! (now really threatening QxKtP), Q-B1; 7 B-Kt5! and Black will be left with a serious weakness on the Queen-side in the form of an immobile doubled Pawn.

The text, at all events, avoids organic weaknesses.

6 Kt-B3 P-B3
7 B-Q2

White's object is to make room for the QR at QB1, with indirect pressure on the QB file.

7 P-QKt3?

Black allows himself to be intimidated by the "threat." Correct was simply 7 . . . B-K2; 8 R-B1, O-O; PxP, KPxB and Black has nothing to fear. Or 7 . . . B-K2; 8 Kt-KR4, PxP; 9 BxP, O-O; 10 KtxB, PxKt; 11 O-O, QKt-Q2 followed by . . . Kt-Kt3 and eventually . . . QKt-Q4 with a satisfactory game. The text, on the other hand, wastes valuable time and creates a serious weakness on the QB file.

8 R-B1 Q-Kt2

The position has become uncomfortable. If 8 . . . B-K2; 9 Kt-KR4, B-Kt3; 10 KtxB, RPxB; 11 PxP, KPxB; 12 KtxP winning a Pawn.

9 Kt-KR4 B-K5
10 KtxB KtxKt
11 Kt-B3 B-K2

Far better was . . . KtxB followed by . . . B-K2 with chances of obtaining a playable game.

12 PxP KPxB
13 B-Kt4 Kt-Q2?

If instead 13 . . . O-O; 14 BxB, QxB; 15 B-Q3 Black will be left with a permanent weakness on the Queen-side. It will be difficult for him to bring out the QKt because of the QBP's need for protection. This is the natural consequence of his weak 7th move. But the text makes matters still worse.

14 BxB KxB
15 Q-R3ch K-K3?

In the words of Milton, this makes "confusion worse confounded." . . . K-K1 was relatively better than the text, which is bound to expose the King to disaster.

16 B-R6 Q-B2
17 O-O

B-Kt5 is also very strong.

17 KR-Q1
18 P-QKt4 Kt-Kt1
19 B-Q3 Q-K2
20 Kt-K5

Black's two errors of judgment (weakening the QBP and exposing his King) are now exploited simultaneously and decisively.

White finishes in good style.

20 R-QB1
21 BxKt PxP
22 Q-Kt3ch K-B3
23 P-B3! Resigns

The opening of the KB file will of course be fatal for Black.



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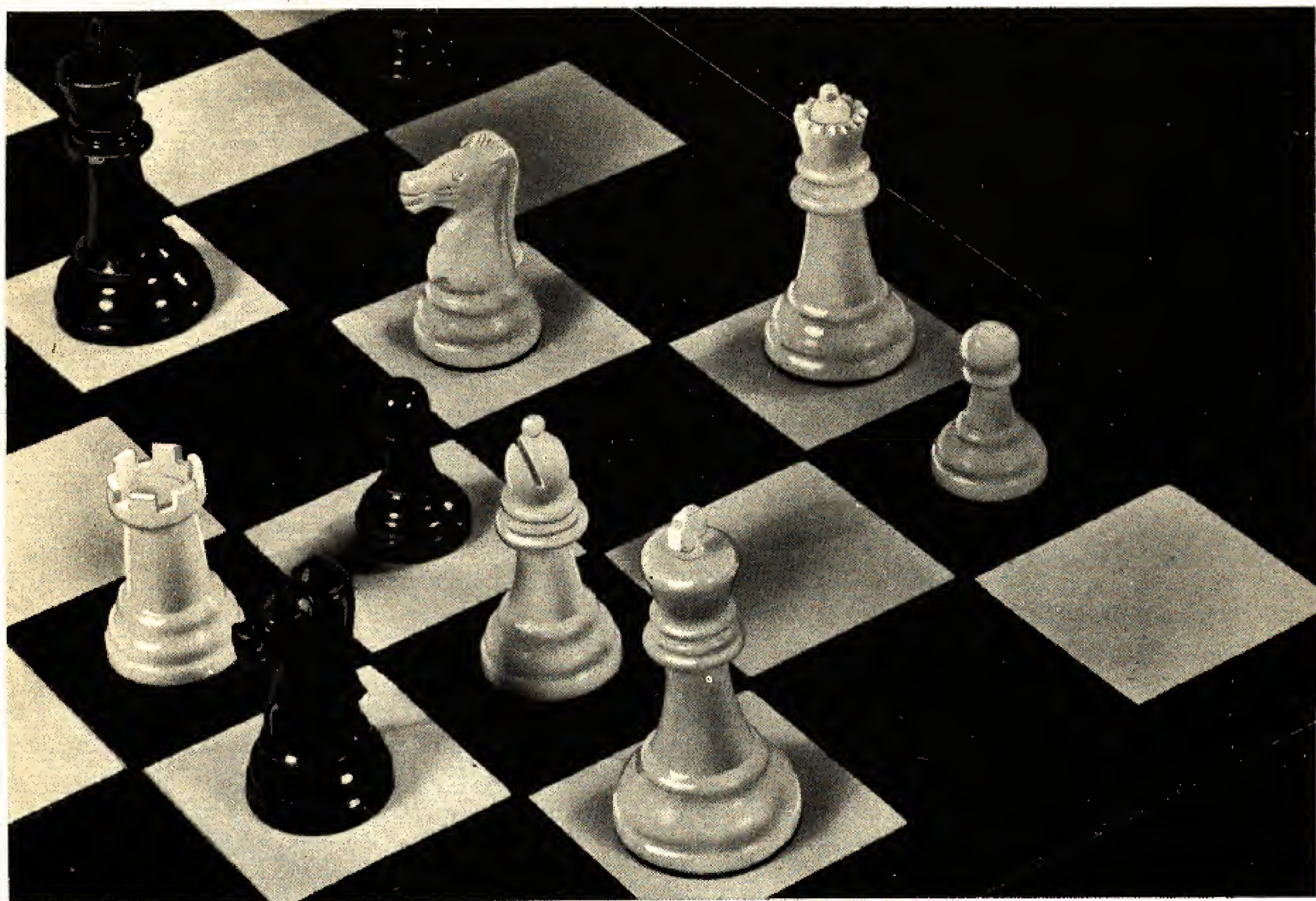
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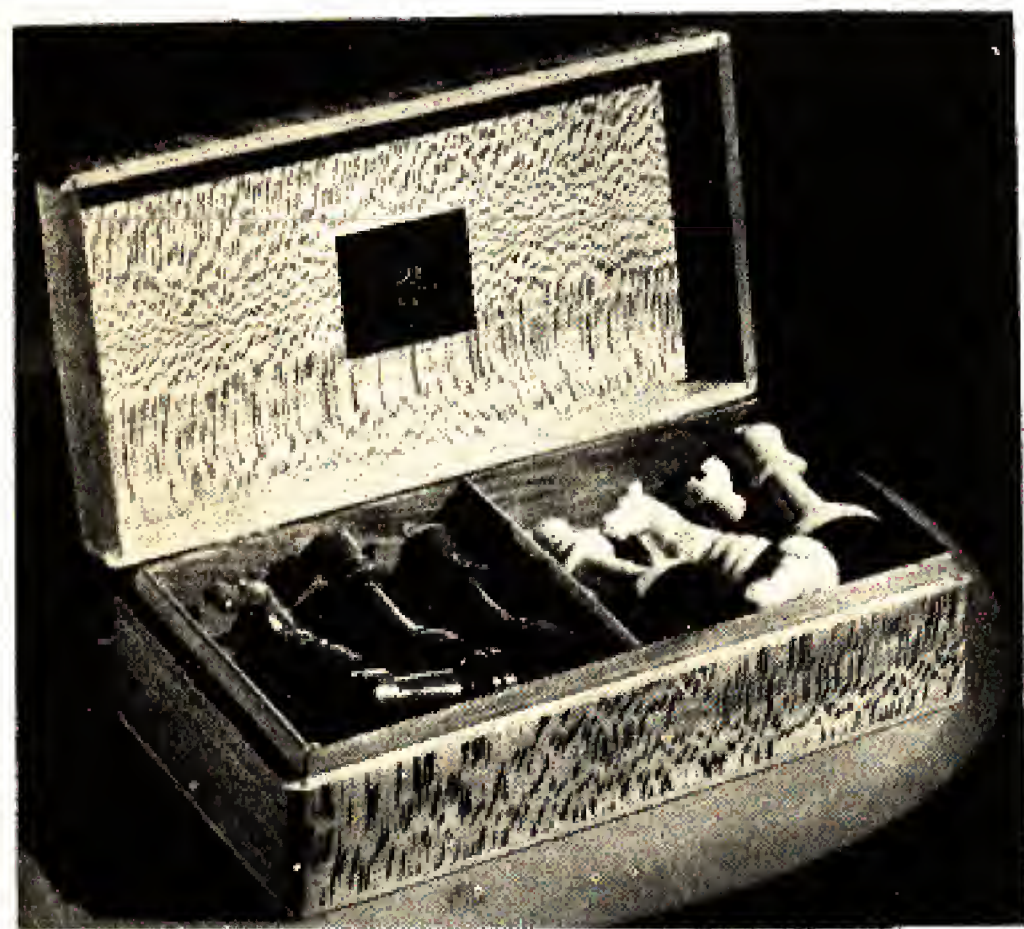
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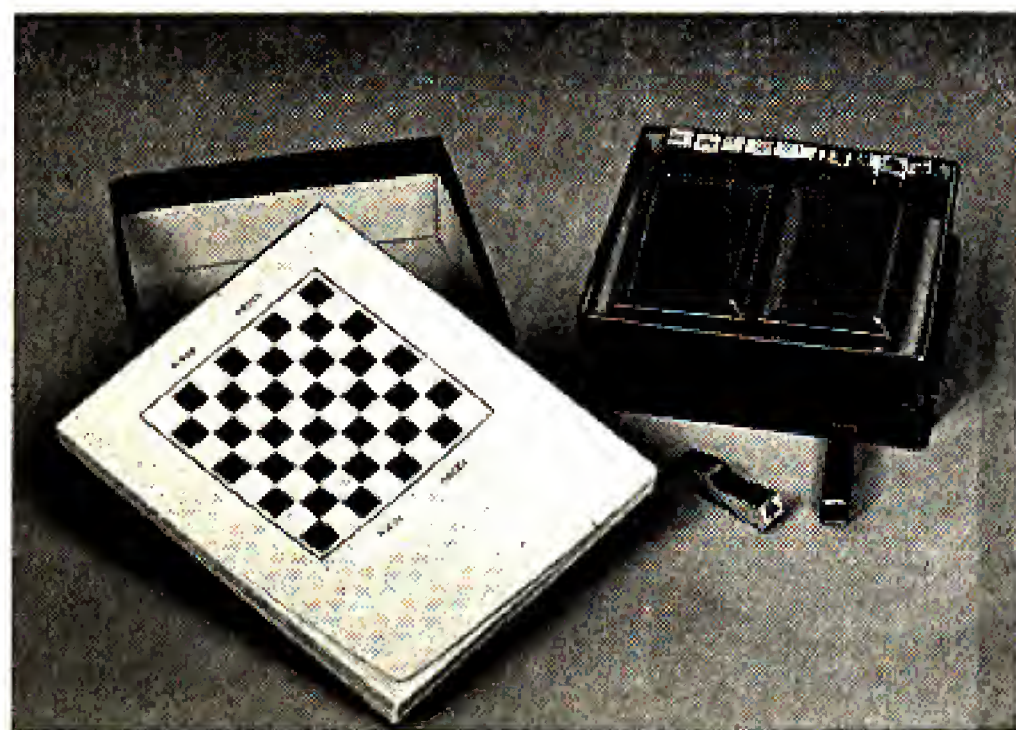
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LETTERS

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BELIEVE IT OR NOT

Sirs:

Going through an old copy of
Steinitz' International Chess
Magazine of September, 1890, I
came across an item which may
interest you.

According to the report, the
following game occurred on two
separate occasions during the
progress of the Manchester Con-
gress of that year. On the first
occasion the players were Dr.
Tarrasch and I. Gunsberg in the
Masters' Tournament; on the
second, they were D. Y. Mills
and W. Schott in the Amateur
Tournament. The game score:

1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 Kt-KB3, Kt-
QB3; 3 B-Kt5, Kt-B3; 4 O-O,
KtxP; 5 P-Q4, P-QR3; 6 B-R4,
P-QKt4; 7 B-Kt3, P-Q4; 8 PxP,
B-K3; 9 P-B3, B-K2; 10 R-K1,
O-O; 11 Kt-Q4, Q-Q2?; 12 KtxB
and Black resigned.

A. J. SOUWEINE

New York, N. Y.

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Sirs:

I feel a definite need for
CHESS REVIEW in the Army
where I am cut off from most
communication with chess and
unable so far to find strong op-
position. Without CHESS RE-
VIEW I might even make the
error of thinking I have been
transformed into a player of
power and strength.

I enjoyed the pictures in the
last issue. It does one good to
see pictures of people to whom
one has donated Rooks and
games, and of others who have

on occasion been equally gen-
erous.

I literally mark time from
finishing one copy to receiving
the next.

PVT. LEWIS RASCHEN
Fort Eustis, Va.

COMBINATIONS

Sirs:

I wish to express my appreci-
ation of the column "Convincing
the Kibitzers" by I. Chernev. In
these days, when a chess-lover
has to wade through pages of
dull positional analysis before
he gets a glimpse of creative
combinational chess, it is re-
freshing to find a collection of
combinational sparklers.

After all, combination is the
romance and poetry of chess,
while positional play is merely
the mechanics of chess—a steel
frame sustaining the structural
strength of the game.

M. SCHOLTZ, M. D.
Arcadia, Calif.

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play. I enjoy playing over the
games, especially that section
PLAY THE MASTERS. Would
like to see two games in this
section instead of one.

ROY T. MAGNUSON
Duluth, Minn.

EXCEPTIONAL

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Am particularly enjoying the
PLAY THE MASTERS Column
and Reuben Fine's monthly ar-
ticle. I think the entire staff
of CHESS REVIEW should be
complimented on producing an
exceptional magazine.

D. A. ROSENBERGER
Yeoman, U. S. Navy

A TREAT

Sirs:

Many thanks for the skillful
effort put into CHESS REVIEW.
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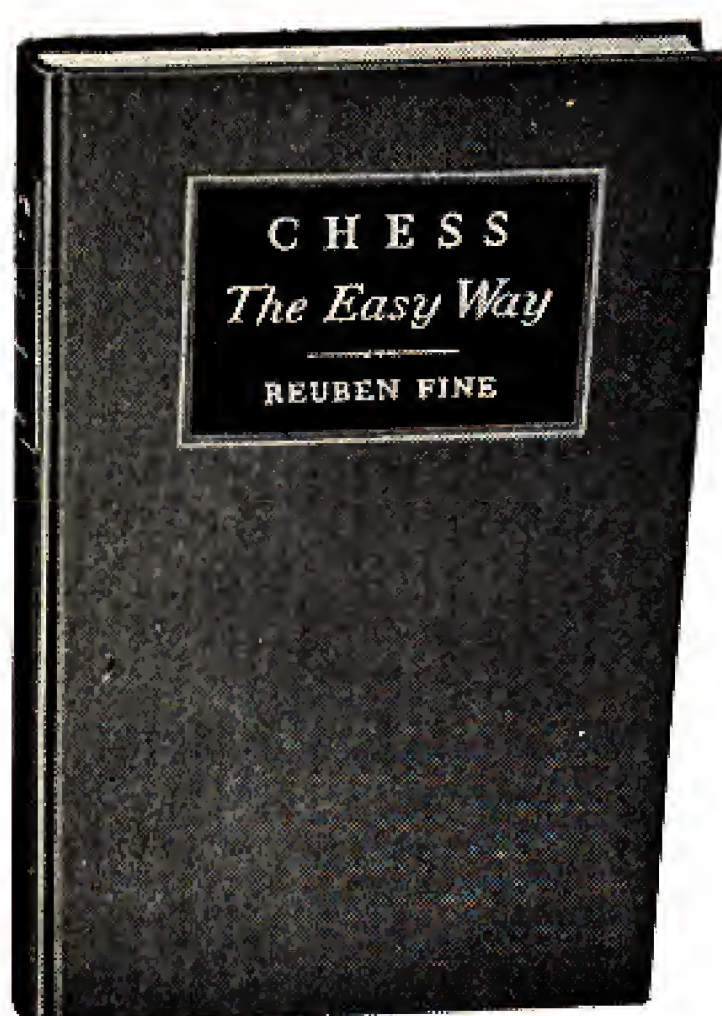
INTERESTING

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The magazine seems to be
getting more interesting all the
time. I find it a constant source
of enjoyment.

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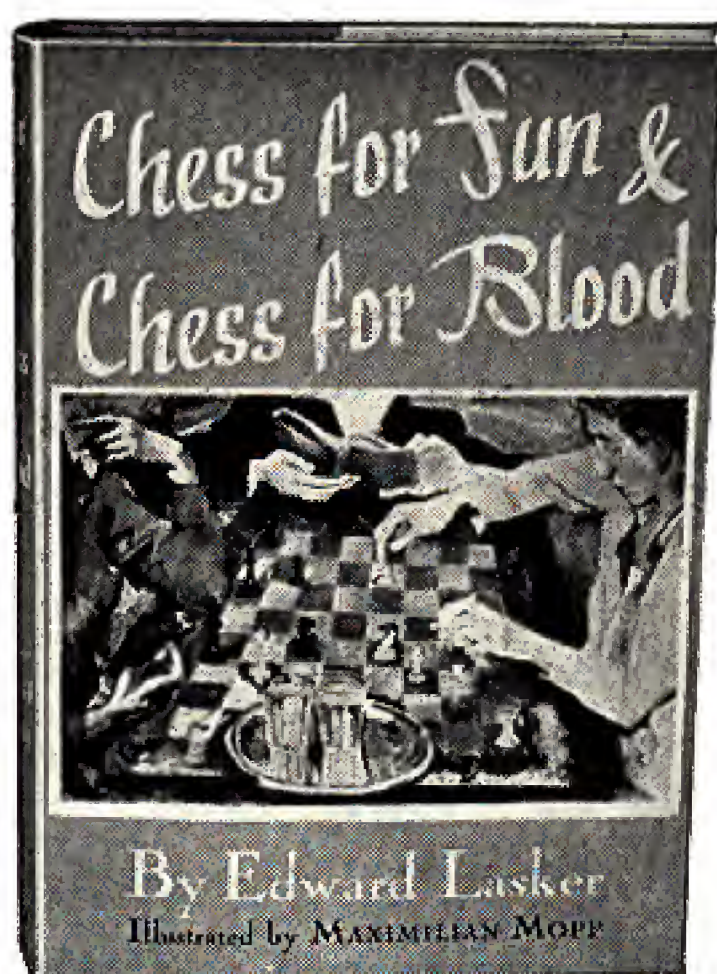
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LETTERS

(continued)

LEADERSHIP

Sirs:

Let me compliment you on the way CHESS REVIEW is going. It is the best in the field in this country, I consider. All departments are in fine shape. I originally subscribed on account of the Problem Department—then Eaton left it and there was a lapse, and I went in for postal chess.

The British Chess Magazine has been my favorite, but I see no reason why we Yanks can't do as well—we generally surpass the British when we try. The Review is already more attractive in make-up but the BCM condenses more chess into its pages, 20 to 30 games or so, and until recently its problem section avoided "fairy" themes.

Anyway, as soon as your postal chess ladder gets its growth you should take over undisputed leadership, that's my view.

COL. G. R. HICKS
Frederick, Md.

COVER TO COVER

Sirs:

I received a copy of your wonderful magazine. Full of interest from cover to cover. Liked your Game of the Month by our own Reuben Fine especially. Readers' Games Reviewed by Fred Reinfeld is very interesting. One can learn a lot from his comments.

But I could go on and on. CHESS REVIEW is so interesting I would not be without my copy. Enclosed find subscription for one year.

EDWARD J. COURTNEY
Holyoke, Mass.

IDEA FOR CLUBS

Sirs:

Might I speak a word in praise of CHESS REVIEW? It gets better every month. Your Chess Quiz is a capital idea. I am thinking of holding a quiz contest at our local Queen City Chess Club. Would there be any objection to using some of your questions for this purpose? My idea is to use three sets of questions so that no players at adjacent tables have the same questions. A prize would go to the winner in each group.

C. A. CROMPTON
Chess Editor,
Toronto Daily Star.

This idea has been used by some clubs, particularly the Washington Chess Divan, and found highly popular. By all means, use our questions.—Ed.

Horowitz Wins N. Y. State Title

Seated at left, I. A. Horowitz, winner of the 1942 New York State Championship Tournament, plays runner-up Milton L. Hanauer in the seventh round at Cazenovia. Standing is third prize winner Edward Lasker.



International Chess Master I. A. HOROWITZ won the State Championship title at the annual Congress of the New York State Chess Association, held this year at Cazenovia Junior College, Cazenovia, N. Y., from August 8th to 16th.

The popular editor of CHESS REVIEW scored 7 wins and 2 draws to finish first in a field of ten masters competing for the title. Runner-up was MILTON L. HANAUER, who also completed his schedule without the loss of a single game, scoring 6 wins and 3 draws. In third place was Internationalist EDWARD LASKER, whose final score was $6\frac{1}{2}$ — $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Former Southern Champion L. R. CHAUVENET won the Experts' Section with comparative ease, clinched first prize in the semi-final round when he had scored $7\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$. Runner-up in this section was D. R. GLADSTONE of Woodside. Final standings in the Championship and Experts' Sections are given in the adjoining column, together with the results in the Class A and B tournaments.

CONGRESS SURPASSES EXPECTATIONS

For a war-time event in a section of the country where gas-rationing makes traveling difficult, the attendance at this year's Congress exceeded all expectations. About fifty chessplayers, many accompanied by their wives and children, converged on Cazenovia from various sections of New York, New England and elsewhere to indulge in a delightful nine-day chess orgy. Private cars were at a premium and public conveyances were overcrowded, but the chess players got there just the same. For nine days they played, talked, ate, slept, dreamed chess. They played skittles, tournament, rapid transit, blitz and simultaneous chess. A few of the boys took time out to visit nearby Cazenovia Lake, but most of them were in the tournament room from morning to night. They were there to play chess and they had their fill.

FINAL STANDINGS AT CAZENOVIA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT

Rank	Players	W	L	D	Score
1—	I. A. Horowitz	7	0	2	8 —1
2—	M. H. Hanauer	6	0	3	$7\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$
3—	E. Lasker	5	1	3	$6\frac{1}{2}$ — $2\frac{1}{2}$
4-5—	G. Katz	4	3	2	5 —4
4-5—	J. Soudakoff	3	2	4	5 —4
6—	A. E. Santasiere	3	4	2	4 —5
7-8—	B. Altman	2	6	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$ — $6\frac{1}{2}$
7-8—	M. Herzberger	2	6	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$ — $6\frac{1}{2}$
9-10—	S. Almgren	2	7	0	2 —7
9-10—	H. M. Phillips	1	6	2	2 —7

EXPERTS' TOURNAMENT

1—	L. R. Chauvenet	7	1	1	$7\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$
2—	D. R. Gladstone	5	2	2	6 —3
3—	F. Valvo	5	3	1	$5\frac{1}{2}$ — $3\frac{1}{2}$
4-5—	J. W. Barnhart	5	4	0	5 —4
4-5—	B. McCready	4	3	2	5 —4
6-7—	R. Johnson	4	4	1	$4\frac{1}{2}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$
6-7—	R. H. W. Welch	4	4	1	$4\frac{1}{2}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$
8—	S. Shaw	1	4	4	3 —6
9—	W. M. P. Mitchell	2	6	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$ — $6\frac{1}{2}$
10—	P. R. Eastman	1	7	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$ — $7\frac{1}{2}$

The Class A Tournament ended in a triple tie between Siegfried Langer of Brooklyn, Thomas K. Mahon, also of Brooklyn, and Dr. G. Mundt of Hamilton, each scoring $6\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$. Langer won the play-off, defeating Mahon and drawing with Mundt. It was the victor's first experience in tournament play.

The Class B Tourney was won by Mrs. Catherine Nye of Syracuse with the fine score of $7\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$. Runner-up was Prof. R. F. Brand of Cazenovia, 6—2, followed by Mrs. Edna Horowitz, 5—3.

GENESEE CUP COUNTY TEAM CONTEST

Cup was won by the team representing Onondaga County with a total game score of $11\frac{1}{2}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$. Queens County, holders of the cup last year, scored $10\frac{1}{2}$ — $5\frac{1}{2}$, followed by Schenectady, 9—7; Broome, $7\frac{1}{2}$ — $8\frac{1}{2}$; Madison, $1\frac{1}{2}$ — $14\frac{1}{2}$.

A team from the Onondaga Club won the Class B contest, scoring 8—4. New York County scored $7\frac{1}{2}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$; Broome 5—7; Onondaga High School $3\frac{1}{2}$ — $8\frac{1}{2}$.



Some of the players at the New York State Chess Congress at Cazenovia. Seated, left to right, are Sergt. Jack Soudakoff; F. Valvo of Albany, Dr. G. Katz of Boston, D. R. Gladstone of Woodside and Dr. Max Herzberger of Rochester. Standing is Pvt. Steven Shaw of Albany.

ONONDAGA TEAM WINS GENESEE CUP

On the final two days of the meeting, more than a score of players arrived for the Genesee Cup Team Contest, won by the Syracuse team representing Onondaga County. The Queens County team, holders of the cup last year, put up a hard fight but were out-pointed. The contest was somewhat marred by the necessity of adjudicating several important games in difficult positions.

Chess Columnist MALCOLM SIM of Toronto was Tournament Director. He conducted the various events with quiet, friendly efficiency, was acclaimed by officials and players as the best tournament director the Association has ever had.

Credit for a well-managed and successful event goes to HAROLD C. KING, President of the Association; ROBERT F. BRAND, in charge of the Congress arrangements; FRITZ BRIEGER, who raised most of the funds; LYNN BRANT, GEORGE ESTABROOKS and PAUL GIERS, who freely gave their services; HERMANN HELMS, Special Correspondent of the New York Times.

HOROWITZ IN GREAT FORM

Horowitz thrilled his countless admirers and well-wishers by his sterling performance at Cazenovia. The likeable, long-legged New Yorker is known and respected by thousands of chessplayers all over the country. On his annual exhibition tours he has visited most of the prominent clubs in the United States and Canada. He is welcomed with enthusiasm wherever he goes, leaves behind a host of new friends and a renewed interest in the royal game.

A chivalrous winner, an exemplary loser, Horowitz typifies chess sportsmanship at its best. Long recognized as one of America's leading masters, his career met a set-back when he was seriously injured, over two years ago, in an automobile accident. For 15 months he was unable to play serious chess. The lack of practice was reflected in a slight unsteadiness in his match with Reshevsky and at the recent U. S. Chess Championship Tournament.

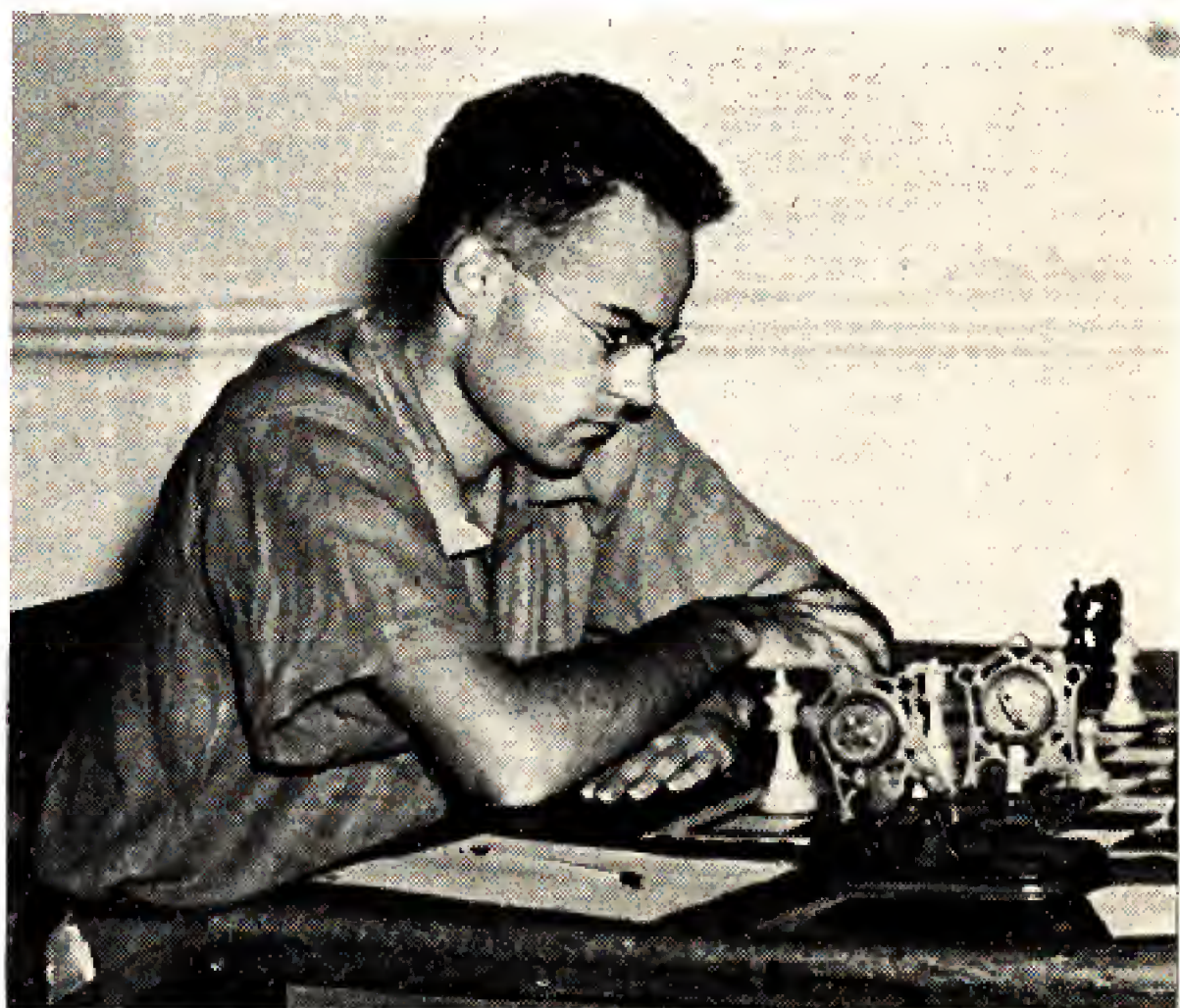
At Cazenovia, Horowitz was as steady as a rock, played sound, masterful chess. In the first five rounds, he overpowered his opponents with aggressive tactics, disposing of Herzberger, Soudakoff, Santasiere, Altman, and Almgren. In the sixth he met Lasker, who had dropped only half a point, to Soudakoff. The well-preserved veteran of scores of international tournaments accepted the Queen's Gambit and Horowitz was surprised to find himself in a

cramped position shortly thereafter. However, he freed his game with the offer of a pawn sacrifice which Lasker unwisely accepted; the resulting combination cost a piece for two pawns. The famous author of Chess for Fun and Blood fought on for some time but Horowitz won and made it six straight.

In the seventh, the leader met Hanauer who was only half a point behind in the standings. Showing a great recovery of form, the 1926 title-holder was playing strong chess. Horowitz had Black and forced equality in 28 moves. Well played on both sides, the game was clearly a draw.

Horowitz clinched first prize in the eighth when he defeated Dr. Katz while Hanauer was held to a draw by Lasker. As no other player had a chance to tie his score and other prizes were unaffected, the new champion accepted the offer of a draw made by H. M. Phillips, his opponent in the last round.

Hanauer made a fine effort to win the title but was not quite good enough. He drew with Santasiere, Horowitz and Lasker, won all his other games. Lasker's only loss was to the new title-holder; he drew with Katz, Soudakoff and Hanauer, won the



LOUIS R. CHAUVENET
He won in the Experts' Section

These members of the Syracuse team, representing Onondaga County, won the coveted Genesee Cup, emblem of the County Team Championship. Players' names are A. Beckham; R. Simpson; P. Morgan; W. Froelich; S. Scott.



rest. The veteran played some nice games, was justly pleased with his showing.

Sergt. Jack Soudakoff and newcomer Gerhard Katz tied for 4th and 5th, each ending with a plus score of 5-4. The former is a well-known member of the Manhattan Chess Club; army life seems to agree with him and has not affected his chess. Katz is from Boston and shows great promise.

Santasiere was distinctly off form, finished sixth. Said he had "something on his mind." It wasn't chess. Altman threw away more won games than seemed possible in one tournament. He gave Horowitz a tough battle, put a piece en prise against Hanauer. If he had won all the games he should have won he would have finished near the top. Herzberger, Almgren and Phillips were somewhat outclassed.



MRS. CATHERINE NYE
She won in Class B.

MARSHALL IS VISITING MASTER

Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Marshall were the guests of the Association and spent the entire nine days of the meeting at Cazenovia. August 10th was the 65th anniversary of Marshall's birthday and all the chess players attended a banquet held in his honor. Dr. King was toastmaster and impromptu speeches were made by D. F. Searle, J. W. Barnhart, W. M. P. Mitchell, I. A. Horowitz, H. M. Phillips, Hermann Helms, Dr. Timme.

On the evening of the 14th, Marshall gave a simultaneous exhibition. Fourteen of the tournament players took part but none succeeded in winning a game from the veteran. The maestro scored 11 wins and 3 draws, those breaking even being B. McCready, T. Mahon and Fritz Brieger.

HOROWITZ WINS RAPID TOURNEY

A Rapid Chess Tournament was held on the evening of the 13th. 24 entries were divided into two sections. Leading scorers in Section A were Frank J. Marshall, 10½-½; L. R. Chauvenet 10-2; E. Lasker and Hermann Helms 8½-3½. In Section B the leaders were I. A. Horowitz, 10-0; J. Soudakoff, 9-1; F. Valvo and R. Johnson, 6-4. The top two in each section played off for the four prizes. Horowitz won the finals, followed by Marshall, Chauvenet and Soudakoff.

Mrs. Nanny Roos of Woodside scored the only half-point against Marshall in the Section A preliminaries. The veteran of fifty years of chess tried hard to win but the former Belgian Lady Champion avoided all traps, scored a well-earned draw.

NEW OFFICERS ELECTED

At the business meeting of the State Association, Dr. C. Harold King announced that he was unable to continue as President and that George Estabrooks, Secretary-Treasurer, had also resigned. To fill these vacancies, the following new officers were elected for the coming year: Paul Giers of Syracuse, President; Mrs. Catherine Nye of Syracuse, Secretary; Fritz Brieger of Woodside, Treasurer. Elected as Vice-Presidents were Dr. Robert F. Brand, Cazenovia; Dr. C. W. Hewlett, Schenectady; Dr. Max Herzberger, Rochester; Anthony E. Santasiere, New York. Dr. King was elected honorary vice-president.

Games from the New York State Tournament at Cazenovia will appear in next month's issue—Ed.

CHESS NEWS OF THE MONTH

DALLAS

As we go to press, the U. S. Chess Federation Open Tournament is getting under way. Included in the line-up are I. A. Horowitz, Herman Steiner, Abe Yanofsky and Eric Marchand. The event finishes on August 30th and will be reported next month.

ATLANTA

Staff Sergeant JOSEPH BALINT, flying teacher at Gunther Field, Ala., won the championship of the Southern Chess Association in the recent tournament at Atlanta, Ga. W. N. Woodbury of Birmingham, Ala., placed second, with former champion L. R. Chauvenet and P. Cromelin tied for third place. The Class A tournament was won by Alfred Barnard of Atlanta.

Twenty-five-year-old Balint was fairly well known in New York chess circles before he enlisted in 1938. He is a former member of the Bronx-International team in the Metropolitan League. In 1941 he won the chess championship of the Canal Zone.

BOSTON

The New England Championship Tournament will be held at the Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street, Boston, September 4th to 7th. Entries will be divided into sections, one or more players from each section to qualify for the finals. No players seeded except present champion Milton Kagan. Entry fee \$10 of which \$3 will be returned to those failing to qualify. Entry fee includes admission to banquet to be held on the last night. All receipts, less expenses, will be awarded in prizes, consisting of U. S. War Bonds and Stamps. Entries close at 8:30 p. m., September 4th.

PENNSYLVANIA

The Pennsylvania State Championship Tournament will be held at the Altamont Hotel, Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 5th to 7th. In addition to the major title event, there will be a Class B Championship Tourney and an open tournament for the Women's Championship. Entry fee \$3 to the title tourney, \$1.50 to the Class B event; in each case one-third of fee is returned for completing schedule. I. A. Horowitz will serve as tournament director.

CHICAGO

Through the efforts of Elbert A. Wagner, Jr., Chess Editor of the Chicago Sun, a city-wide competition for the chess championship of Chicago is now in progress. About 80 players started, last June, in ten preliminary sections. The winner of each section will compete in a semi-final round-robin, from which four will qualify for the finals. In the championship finals, the four survivors of the preliminary rounds will meet seeded masters Samuel Factor, Herman Hahlbohm, Einar Michelson and Lewis J. Isaacs.

The preliminary sections were held at the Hyde Park Y. M. C. A., the Duncan Y. M. C. A., the Swedish Chess Club, the Chicago Chess and Checker Club, the Wilmette Chess Club and the Good Shepherd Community Center. The following players have qualified for the semi-finals: Max Maslovitz, Maurice Silver, A. L. Sandrin, Charles P. Adams, Constantine Rasis, A. N. Sandrin, Earl Davidson, Sam Cohen, Rev. A. R. Fox.

A. N. Sandrin, brother of A. L., provided the first upset of the event when he nosed out CHESS REVIEW correspondent Paul H. Little, scoring $4\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ to Little's 4—1, despite the latter's stunt of taking on two entrants at the same time and beating both.

DETROIT

At the close of play in the 12th annual tournament of the Michigan State Chess Association, MARVIN PALMER and LEON STOLCENBERG, both of Detroit, were tied for the state championship, each scoring $8\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$. They will play a match to decide the title. George Eastman, also of Detroit, holder of the championship for the year just ended, was third, and E. J. Van Sweden, of Grand Rapids, fourth. The tournament was held in the Assembly Room of the Detroit Edison Company building, with the Detroit Edison Chess and Checker Club acting as host.

At the business meeting of the association, Van Sweden was elected president, succeeding Frank A. Hollway of Grand Rapids. Palmer was re-elected vice-president and Edward I. Treend, of Detroit, secretary-treasurer. On the invitation of the Grand Rapids Chess Club, it was voted to hold the 1943 tournament in that city.

WEST VIRGINIA

H. Landis Marks of Huntington won West Virginia's fourth annual state tournament, held June 27th and 28th at Charleston with 12 players participating, including the three previous champions, John F. Hurt, William F. Hartling and Walt Crede, all of Charleston. Finishing after Marks were Harold M. Liggett, second, Walt Crede third, Ray Martin fourth.

In a business meeting, the association re-elected A. W. Paull of Wheeling, president, and 'Gene Collett of Clarksburg, secretary-treasurer.

CLEVELAND

Elliott E. Stearns, who has been defeating all his opponents in the Cleveland City Championship Tournament, was finally upset by youthful Edgar Holladay of the Cuyahoga Chess Club. Stearns is leading in the tourney with a score of 18—1, closely followed by John O. Hoy, 14—2 and Tom Ellison, 14—4.

MINNEAPOLIS

Minnesota's talented young State Champion R. KONKEL successfully defended his title in a match with challenger G. S. Barnes. Konkell won the match by defeating his opponent 4—0.

WAR STAMP TOURNEY

The Attleboro (Mass.) Chess Club has just completed a tourney in which the players paid their entrance fee of \$5 in War Stamps. Stamp prizes were awarded for individual games (one 50c stamp for a draw, two for a win) and the first three players in the standings, received 5, 3 and 2 stamps respectively. The response was amazing; in no time ten players were at it "for blood." Most of the competitors got back their initial investment and are now on the way towards filling the remainder of their Stamp Books. This type of tournament is just the thing to promote chess in true patriotic style.

EUROPEAN CHESS

World Champion Alexander Alekhine and Estonian Grandmaster Paul Keres took part in a recent double-round tournament at Salzburg, Austria. The event was won by Alekhine. Final standings: Alekhine $7\frac{1}{2}$ — $2\frac{1}{2}$; Keres 6—4; P. Schmidt and K. Junge 5—5; Bogoljubov $3\frac{1}{2}$ — $6\frac{1}{2}$; Stoltz 3—7. Euwe, who was invited, did not compete.



Game of the Month

by *Reuben Fine*

From about 1885 to 1914 there was a constant stream of new chess stars: Tarrasch, Lasker, Pillsbury, Rubinstein, Capablanca, Alekhine, reached prominence in that order. In that respect the period is the most fertile in chess history, for beside the above giants there were dozens of others, like Charousek, Maroczy, Schlechter, Marshall, Spielmann, Tartakower, Bogoljuboff, etc. who were very close to the top.

After the last war, the situation changed. In the 20's a number of masters, notably Reti, Bogoljuboff and Nimzovitch, developed the promises of earlier years, but only one great player who was totally unknown before 1914 came along—Euwe.

Then around 1930 the situation changed again: between that date and 1935 all the masters who are prominent today scored some notable successes. At Nottingham in 1936 it became abundantly clear that only Alekhine and Capablanca, of the prewar guard, could hold their own with the younger generation.

Since 1935, however, there have been virtually no outstanding newcomers. While, in all probability, the young Russians Boleslavsky and Bondarevsky, perhaps Kotoff too, could do well in any company, we shall have to wait for more peaceful days to settle that and many other interesting questions.

If we inquire what the conditions are which favor the development of chess masters, we find that there is no climate or race which has a monopoly of genius, and that there is really only one essential: the individual must have leisure. For though the chess master may be born with his ability, he needs many years of study and hard competition to bring it to the fore. It stands to reason, therefore, that new stars will appear only in relatively peaceful and prosperous times.

Argentina, at present, is a happy hunting ground for chess ability and it would be surprising if no star of permanent stature developed there. Of the many new names, Pilnick (who seems to be a refugee from Europe), is one of the most promising. His style is still at the stage where he places most stress on the attack and combinative play, which gives it a fresh and vigorous character.

White is going to attack on the K-side, while Black's chances lie in the center and on the other wing.

8 P-QB4

Always essential in the French Defense.

9 PxP Kt-B3

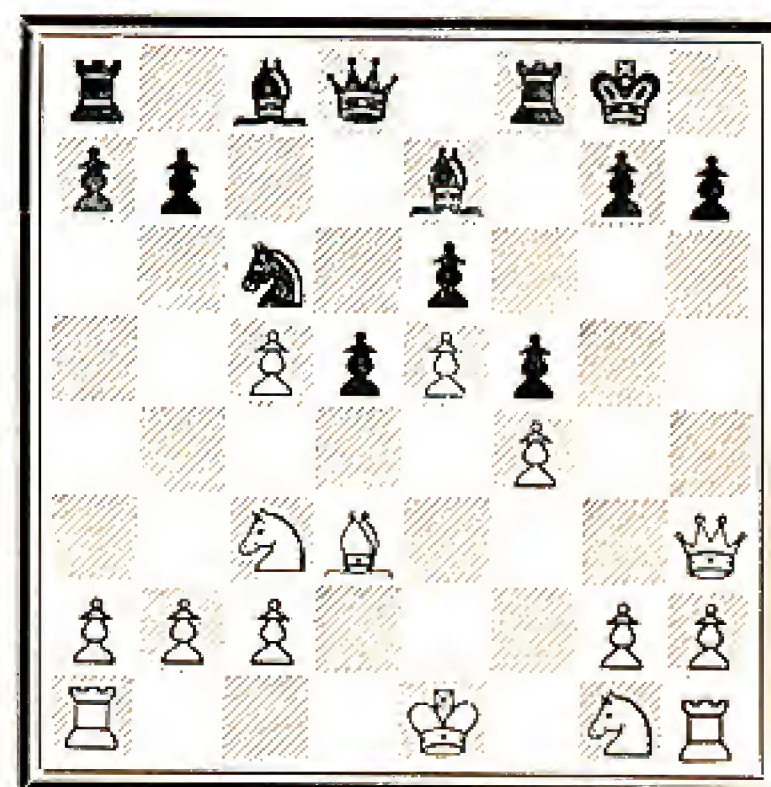
With a view to the following combination.

On 9 . . . BxP, which is the usual line, 10 P-B4, P-B4; 11 Q-R3 is hard to meet. At any rate, Stahlberg has lost several games with it and the burnt chess player dreads the variation.

10 P-B4 P-B4

To block the diagonal, 10 . . . P-QKt3 at once, however, is just as strong, since Black then reserves the alternative defense . . . P-KKt3.

11 Q-R3



Position after White's 11th move

11 P-QKt3!

To wrest the initiative at the negligible cost of a Pawn. Besides, Stahlberg realizes that an aggressive player feels ill at ease on the defense.

12 O-O-O

On 12 Pxp, Qxp; 13 O-O-O, R-Kt1; 14 P-QKt3, Q-R4; 15 K-Kt-K2, B-R6ch; 16 K-Kt1, Kt-Kt5 the loss of the Bishop will break the back of White's attack, when Black will have all the play.

Mar del Plata, 1942

FRENCH DEFENSE

H. Pilnick	G. Stahlberg
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K3

Stahlberg is one of those players who invariably adopt the same opening, usually even sticking to the same variation. There are two drawbacks involved in such an attitude: one is that one is always exposed to prepared variations, the other is that the ability to cope with new situations becomes dulled.

2 P-Q4	P-Q4
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3
4 B-Kt5	B-K2
5 BxKt	. . . .

An enterprising, but two-edged line. Perhaps Pilnick chose it because Stahlberg has had several bad experiences with it against Richter.

5	BxB
6 P-K5	B-K2
7 Q-Kt4	O-O
8 B-Q3	. . . .

The characteristics of the game are assuming a definite shape:

12 P x P
13 P-KKt4

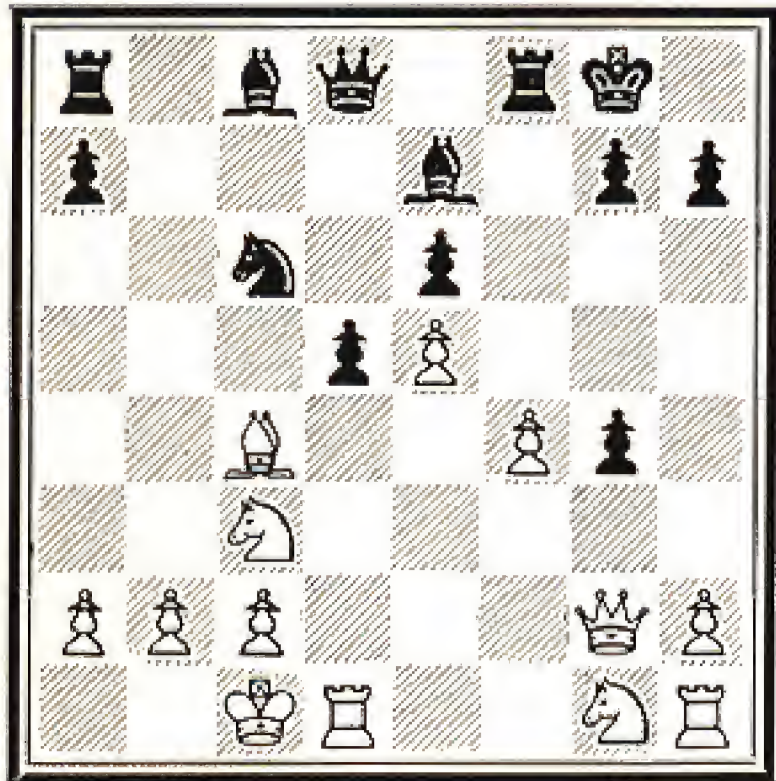
Aggressive as ever, but first 13 Kt-B3 would have avoided the ingenious combination which follows.

13 P-B5!
14 B x QBP

Virtually forced. On 14 B-K2, Q-R4; 15 P x P, P-Q5, White is in a bad way.

14 P x P!
15 Q-Kt2

The point to Black's previous play is that 15 Q x KtP? is refuted by 15 . . . R x P!; 16 Q x R?, B-Kt4, etc. Now the threat of a sacrifice at Q5 has precipitated a second crisis.



Position after White's 15th move

15 Kt-R4

Plausible, but inferior. Correct was 15 . . . R x P! because the sacrifice at Q5 would then be inadequate. E.g., 16 Kt x P, R x B!; 17 Kt-B6ch, B x Kt; 18 R x Qch, B x R and Black has more than enough, or 16 B x P, P x B; 17 Kt x P, B-Kt4!; 18 Kt-B6ch, Q x Kt! and wins.

It must not be supposed, however, that White's game would be hopeless after 15 . . . R x P. He has the powerful waiting move 16 B-Kt3!, threatening Kt x P. Black has nothing better than 16 . . . Kt-Q5, to exchange the dangerous Bishop, 17 KKt-K2, Kt x Bch; 18 R P x Kt, and if 18 . . . R-B4; 19 Kt-Q4!, R-Kt4; 20 Kt-B6, Q-K1; 21 Kt x Bch, Q x Kt; 22 Kt x P!, while if 18 . . . R-B2 (instead of 18 . . . R-B4) 19 Q x KtP with good attacking possibilities on the open KKt file.

16 R x P!

Black evidently underestimated the force of this reply.

16 P x R?

This mistake definitely leads to a lost position. The best chance was 16 . . . B-Kt2; 17 R x Q, B x Q; 18 B x Pch, K-R1; 19 R x QR, R x R; 20 B-Q5, B x R; 21 B x B, R-Q1. White might win in the long run, with two Pawns for the exchange and Black's Pawns so badly disorganized, but he would not have an easy time.

17 B x Pch K-R1

The alternative 17 . . . B-K3; 18 B x Bch, K-R1; 19 KKt-K2, followed by Q x P etc. offers less hope.

18 B x R B-R3

Black becomes too desperate and needlessly stakes everything on one card. After 18 . . . R x P; 19 KKt-K2, R-B1 the technical difficulties would be considerable, especially in view of the weak KP.

19 B-Q5 Q-Kt3

Again 19 . . . R x P was simpler. Black may have thought that the Pawn would not run away. He was right—the only trouble is that the Pawn stays there with more effect!

20 KKt-K2 R-QKt1
21 P-Kt3 R-QB1

Doing his best to build up an attack, but White's position is too solid.

22 Q-K4! Kt-Kt2
23 Kt-R4 Q-B2
24 P-B4

The manner in which Pilnick consolidates his position is most admirable.

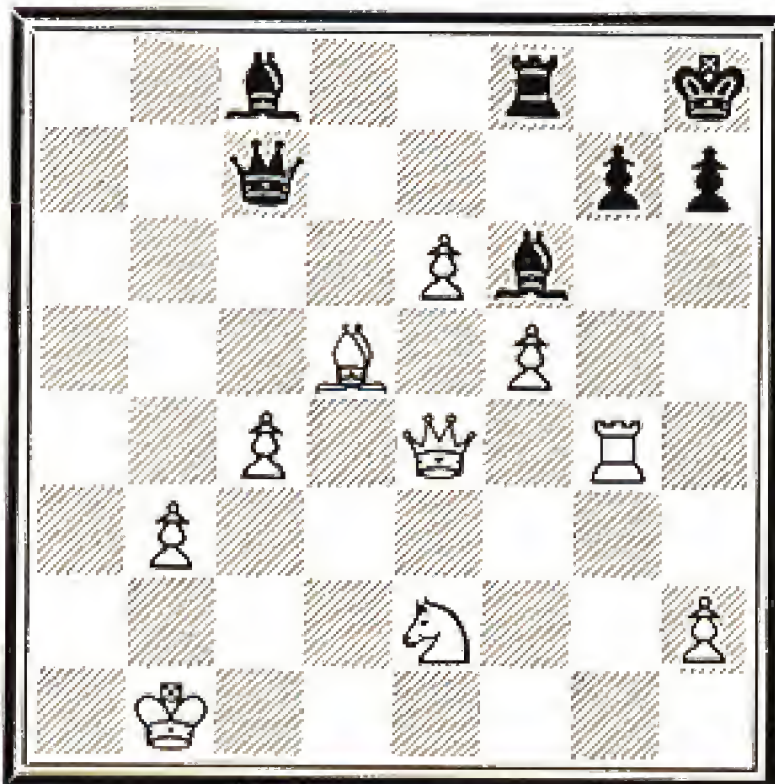
24 Kt-B4
25 Kt x Kt B x Kt
26 R-Q1 R-KB1
27 K-Kt1 B-B1

This puny threat is easily parried. Black is unable to do anything constructive. His main hope now is that he may be able to secure some counterplay by opening the QR file.

28 P-K6 P-QR4
29 P-B5 B-K2

29 . . . Q x RP; 30 R-R1, followed by P-B6, would be hopeless.

30 R-Kt1 P-R5
31 R x P P x P
32 P x P B-B3



Position after Black's 32nd move

The capture of the RP would again make the opening of the KR file decisive. One simple line is 32 . . . Q x RP; 33 R-Kt1!, Q-R6; 34 K-B2, Q x BP; 35 Q x Q, R x Q; 36 Kt-Q4, R-B1; 37 Kt-B6, R-K1; 38 Kt x B, R x Kt; 39 R-KB1, K-Kt1; 40 R-B7, R x R; 41 P x Rch, K-B1; 42 P-Kt4 and there is nothing to be done

against the advance of the Q-side Pawns.

33 Kt-B4!

Threatening 34 Kt-Kt6ch, P x Kt; 35 R-R4ch with mate in a few.

33 Q-K2
34 Q-Kt2!

Another elegant and forceful move. The facility with which Pilnick conducts the attack makes one forget the problems which he had to solve during the game.

The immediate threat is 35 Kt-Kt6ch, P x Kt; 36 Q-R3ch, K-Kt1; 37 P x P and mate can be postponed only by problem moves.

34 P-Kt4

Despair. 34 . . . K-Kt1 would allow the beautiful finish 35 Kt-R5, B-K4; 36 R x Pch!!, B x R; 37 P-B6!, R x P; 38 Q x Bch!!, Q x Q; 39 P-K7 dis ch, and wins.

35 P x P e.p. B-KKt2
36 P x P R x Kt

With his tresses gone, Black might as well resign.

37 R x R Q-R6
38 Q-R2

The simplest.

38 Q-Kt5
39 R-B1 Q-B6
40 R-Q1 Q-K4
41 R-Kt1 Q-Q5
42 R-QB1 B x P

Or 42 . . . Q-Q6ch; 43 Q-B2, Q-Q5; 44 Q-K2 and Black only has a few inconsequential checks.

43 B x B Q-K5ch
44 Q-B2 Q x B
45 R-Kt1

To get rid of the Bishop, when the rest will be easy.

45 Q-K6
46 R x B Q-K8ch

Shortening his life. But on 46 . . . K x R; 47 P-B5 the win is just as easy. E.g., 47 . . . Q-K8ch; 48 K-Kt2 and Black has no checks.

47 Q-B1 Q-K5ch
48 K-R2 K x R
49 Q-Kt2ch Resigns

The exchange of Queens is forced. While Stahlberg's defensive play could have been improved upon at several points, Pilnick's conduct of the game throughout was energetic, accurate and artistic.

BOOKS BY REUBEN FINE

Modern Chess Openings—\$2.50
Authoritative reference book compiled from master games.

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All endings fully explained. 590 pages. 610 diagrams.

CHESS REVIEW

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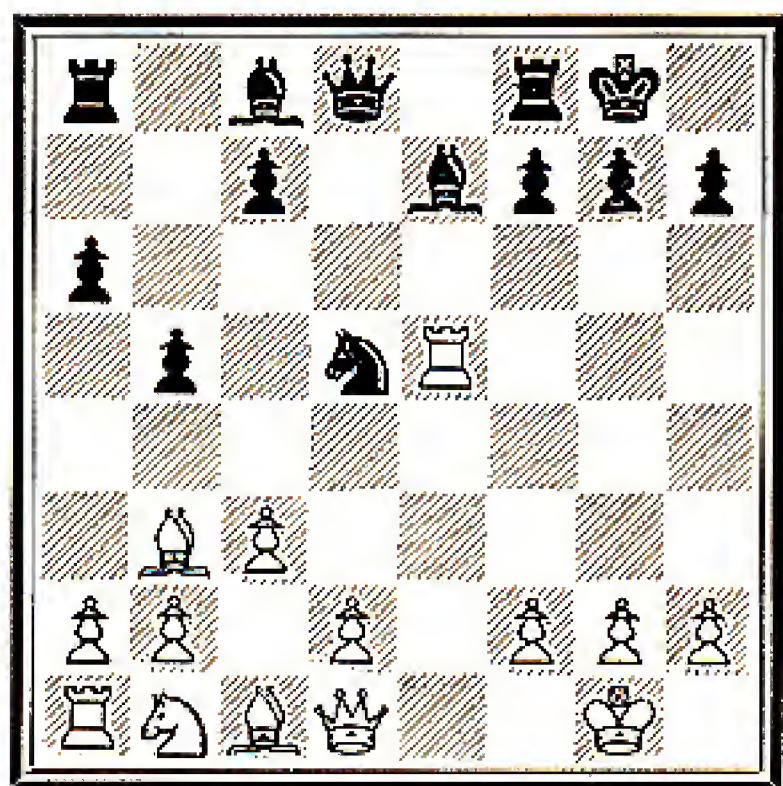
Marshall's New Move in the Ruy Lopez

By EDWARD LASKER

In his new book "My Fifty Years of Chess," Frank Marshall devotes a chapter to his latest analysis of the openings. He includes a new suggestion in his variation of the Ruy Lopez which should inject new life into this interesting line.

The opening moves of the Marshall variation are as follows:

1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3 B-K15, P-QR3; 4 B-R4, Kt-B3; 5 O-O, B-K2; 6 R-K1, P-QKt4; 7 B-K13, O-O; 8 P-B3, P-Q4; 9 PxP, KtxP (9 . . . P-K5 has also been tried with inconclusive results); 10 KtxP, KtxKt; 11 RxKt.



In this position, 11 . . . Kt-B3 or 11 . . . B-Kt2 have hitherto been played. Black's sacrifice of a Pawn is compensated by his ability to mobilize rapidly and poise his forces in the general direction of the opposing King. However, with these continuations, the success of the assault has been doubtful, with the odds favoring White.

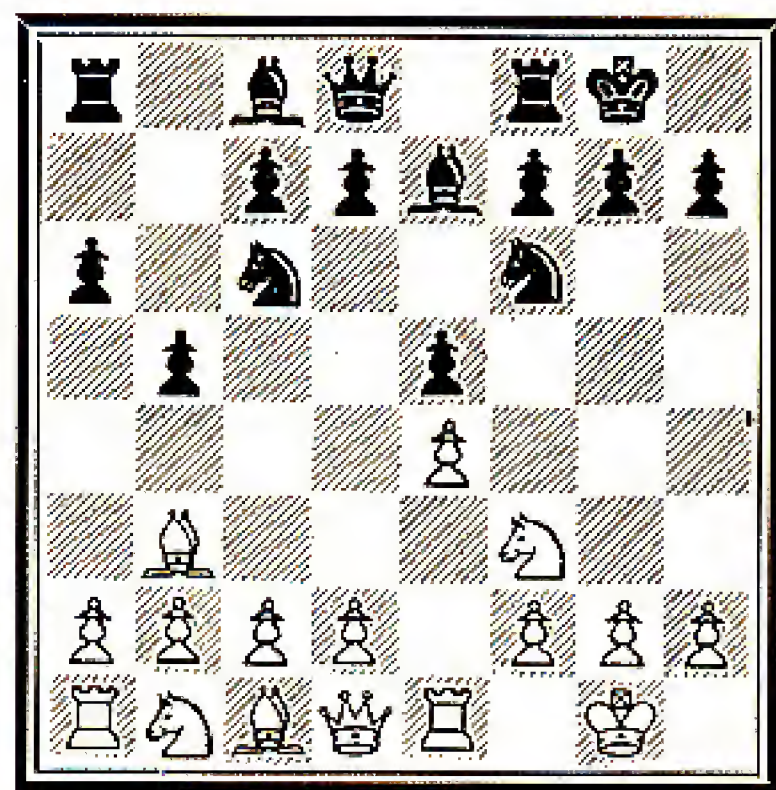
Marshall now suggests 11 . . . P-QB3! This move has great possibilities and vigorously renews the attack. In his book, Marshall gives the following analysis:

11 . . . P-QB3; 12 P-Q4, B-Q3; 13 R-K1, Q-R5! 14 P-KKt3, Q-R6; 15 BxKt, PxP; 16 Q-B3, B-KB4; 17 QxP, QR-K1; 18 RxR (If 18 R-K3, B-B5! maintains the attack—E.L.), RxR; 19 B-K3, B-K5 and Black wins.

An interesting sidelight here is that the foregoing moves were exactly duplicated in a game played at ten seconds a move between Nadell and Horowitz in the recent Lightning Championship Tournament. Horowitz, who had Black, gave Marshall full credit for the win, *in absentia*.

If, in the above, White plays 15 Q-B3 (instead of 15 BxKt), then 15 . . . B-Kt5; 16 Q-Kt2, Q-R4; 17 Kt-Q2, QR-K1; 18 RxR, RxR; 19 P-B3, R-K8ch; 20 K-B2, B-R6 and Black wins.

This new move, then, seems to indicate that the pawn sacrifice is sound. The question arises as to whether the sacrifice can be declined with advantage.



Position after 7 . . . O-O

In the crucial position shown in the diagram, White has three alternatives to avoid the Marshall attack, 8 P-Q4, 8 P-Q3 or 8 P-QR4.

After 8 P-Q4 Black quickly gains superiority by 8 . . . KtxQP; 9 KtxKt, PxKt; 10 P-K5, Kt-K1; 11 QxP, P-QB4; 12 Q-K4, R-Kt1, followed by . . . P-Q3.

8 P-Q3 is a rather passive continuation played a great deal about thirty years ago. The move brings back to mind the international tournament at Vienna in which Teichmann finished first, ahead of Rubinstein and Schlechter, both of whom he defeated with the Black side of this variation. The method of procedure generally follows some such pattern as: 8 P-Q3, P-Q3; 9 P-B3, Kt-QR4; 10 B-B2, P-B4; 11 QKt-Q2, Kt-B3; 12 Kt-B1, Q-B2; 13 Kt-K3, B-K3; then, if 14 P-Q4, Black exchanges everything on Q5 and reaches equality with either . . . Q-B4 or . . . Kt-Kt5. If 14 Q-K2, P-Q4! and Black obtains a winning attack if the pawn is accepted.

8 P-QR4 for White seems to be lacking in force. For one thing it gives Black enough time to swing his QR to Kt square, from which point of vantage it may defend Black's QB at Kt2 in some contingencies. Again Black's QR might maneuver its way into the fray via QKt3. Thus, 8 . . . R-Kt1; 9 PxP, PxP; 10 P-B3, P-Q3; 11 P-Q4, B-Kt5; 12 B-K3, KtxKP; 13 B-Q5, Q-Q2; 14 PxP, Kt-Kt4; 15 BxKKt, BxB; 16 P-R3, BxKt; 17 QxB and now Black may safely play KtxP, whereas with the Rook on QR square he would lose on account of 18 RxKt.

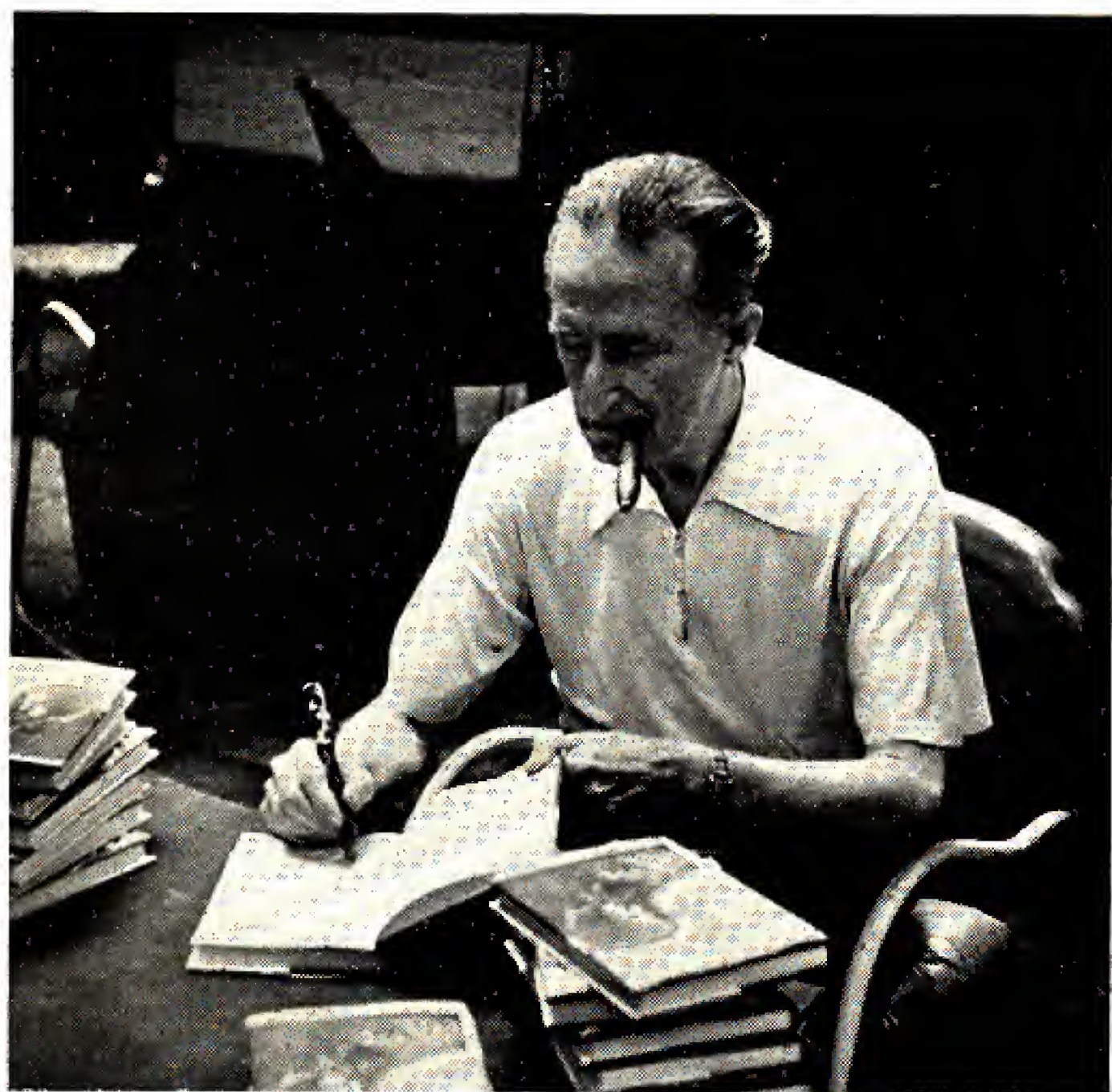
In the above variation, if White plays 14 BxKKt (instead of 14 PxP), then 14 . . . P-Q4; 15 B-B2 (or 15 BxP, QxB and Black has the advantage), P-K5; 16 P-R3, B-R4; 17 P-KKt4, BxP; 18 PxP, QxPch; 19 K-R1, PxKt and wins.

In conclusion, it would appear that Marshall's attack not only has not been refuted, but it is to be feared. Hence, the Ruy Lopez as a weapon in the hands of an aggressor should be shelved.

MY FIFTY YEARS OF CHESS

By FRANK J. MARSHALL

UNITED STATES CHESS CHAMPION 1909-1936



Latest picture of Grandmaster Frank J. Marshall, taken last month in the rear garden of the Marshall Chess Club at an "autographing party" held to celebrate the publication of his new book. Here Marshall is signing copies of the first edition.

On August 10th, Marshall was 65 years old, remained jaunty and youthful as ever.

Retirement Years

(1937-1942)

In 1936, I came to a grave decision. I had held my title for almost three decades. Many youthful contenders for the crown had arisen and I felt they all deserved a fair chance. It was time to step aside and make way for new blood. In the old days I was practically the only player to represent America in international competition but now our country was being worthily represented by Reshevsky, Fine, Kashdan, Horowitz, Dake and others.

The outcome of these reflections was that I decided to retire with the understanding that the new champion would be determined by open competition. Sammy Reshevsky won the first tournament and he has won the other three (the last ended in a tie with Kashdan), proving that the title rests in worthy hands.

In 1937, I played in the International Team Tournament at Stockholm, as captain of the United States team. I have taken part in five of these contests, playing at Hamburg as a member of the team and at Prague, Hastings, Warsaw and Stockholm as playing captain. The U. S. team was victorious in four of these events. It was a great disappointment to me that this country did not send a team to the last Olympics, held in 1939 at Buenos Aires.

With the exception of this trip to Stockholm, I

have spent most of the past six years, since I gave up the title, in New York. I have often been sorely tempted to play in the National Championship Tournaments, but Carrie has always restrained me, and she is probably right. The years take their toll. I no longer have the physical stamina required for the difficult schedules of such tournaments. But, like the old warhorse who smells the smoke of battle, I still take part in competitive chess when I have the opportunity. I play for my club in the Metropolitan League Matches and I have competed regularly in the Championship Tournaments of the Marshall Chess Club. These are real contests, putting many an international tournament in the shade.

The past few years have been quiet, but not empty years. I have had time to see more of my good friends of the Marshall Chess Club, to consider some new ideas in my favorite openings, to reflect upon the many events of my chess career, to appraise them and put them in order, to take a leisurely look at what the youngsters are doing, to compare them with Lasker and Pillsbury and Schlechter and all the other great men I knew.

And so, taking a long look backward at my fifty years of chess, I turn my book over to you. It contains my life's work, my best games. The product of much toil and some suffering, these games are the outcome of one ideal that was always with me—to play the most interesting and beautiful chess of which I was capable.

"I turn my book over to you"

WITH THESE WORDS, Grandmaster FRANK J. MARSHALL concludes the series of articles which began in the October, 1941 issue of this magazine.

The Editors of CHESS REVIEW feel honored to have had the privilege of presenting this series in which the "Happy Warrior of Chess" has outlined the story of his romantic career. They are even prouder to have been able to produce the book to which Marshall refers—the complete record of his life's work, his best games.

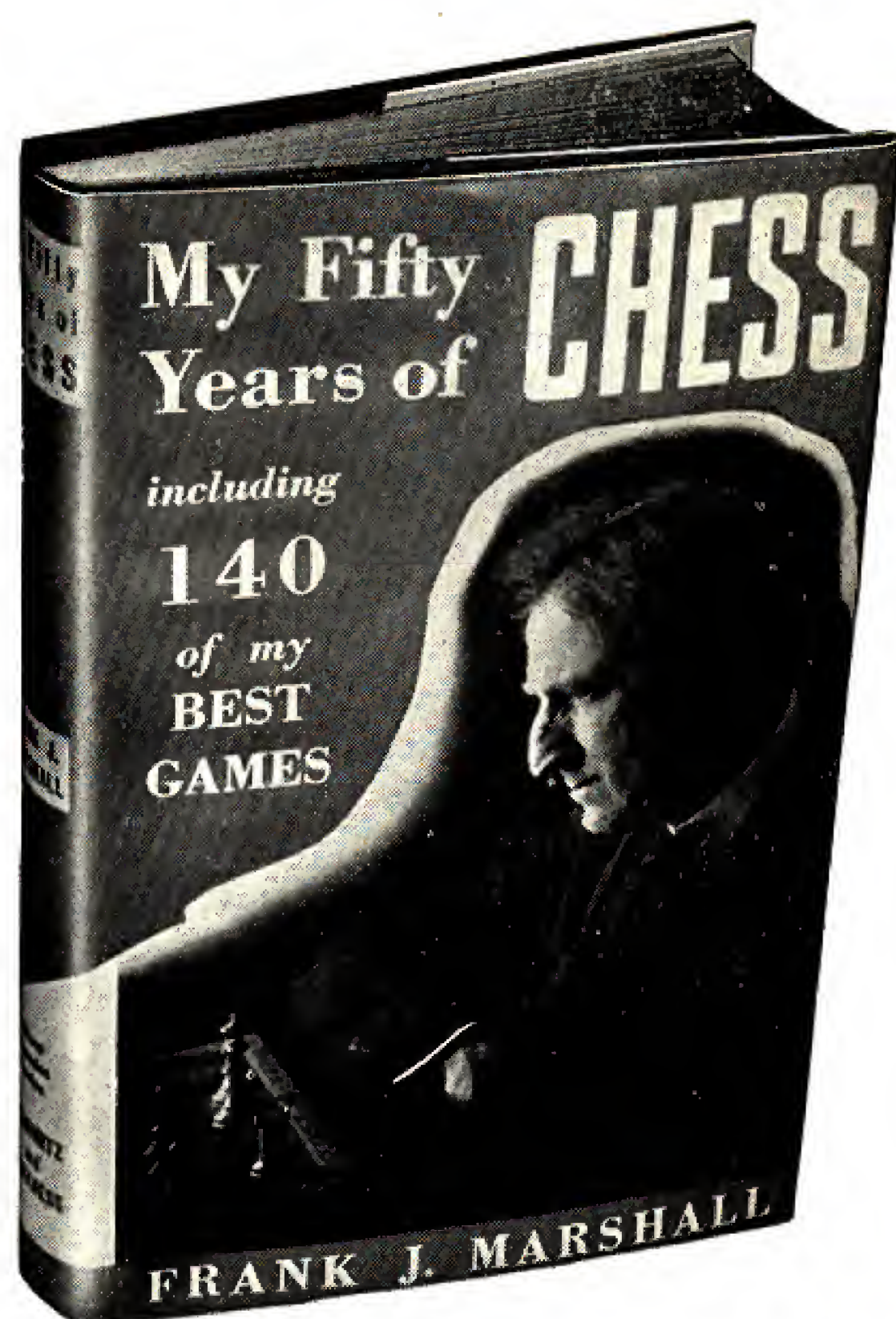
Your editors are glad to make this book available now and thus honor the name and work of Frank Marshall while he is still with us, still vigorous and astonishingly youthful in mind and body, despite his long service in the cause of chess; still able to present us with examples of his sparkling genius.

The articles which have appeared in CHESS REVIEW were taken from the introduction to this book, the part in which the Maestro describes his career. Needless to say, this introductory section is only a small portion of the complete volume (26 of the 242 pages). The bulk of the book is devoted to a truly remarkable collection of Marshall's brilliant games—games that will live as long as chess is played.

There are 140 of these games in the book. They were carefully selected from the thousands Marshall has played during the past fifty years. One or two were included for their historical value; a few of his famous "swindles" for entertainment; but the vast majority are the outstanding efforts of his career. For the first time, a complete collection of Marshall's finest games, thoroughly annotated, is presented in this volume. The entertaining comments on each game, the large diagrams and the highly instructive notes add greatly to the value of the book.

A hundred years from now chessplayers will be playing over these eternal games, will remember the name of Frank Marshall with reverence and gratitude. When you get your copy of this book, treasure it as you would a fine painting, as the work of art it actually is.

The printing and binding of the book are in keeping with the artistic dignity of the contents.



242 PAGES
140 GAMES
149 DIAGRAMS

\$3⁰⁰

Autographed Edition Still Available

The first edition of MY FIFTY YEARS OF CHESS, limited to 500 copies, has a special binding and each copy is numbered and autographed by the author.

This edition was published early in July and over 200 copies were sold in a few days. The demand was so great that we were forced to place the regular edition (also priced at \$3) on sale immediately.

We have, however, reserved 100 copies of the autographed edition for readers of CHESS REVIEW who wish to purchase them. If you order your copy now, it will be sent to you by return mail. But do not delay; the autographed edition will soon be gone. Mail your order now, to the address below.

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The Immortal CAP

JOSÉ R. CAPABLANCA

"... the name of Capablanca and the games of Capablanca will live forever."

—CHESS REVIEW, March, 1942.

Photo was taken in 1921 when he defeated Lasker at Havana and become chess champion of the world.

PART ONE

The Boy Prodigy Becomes a Master

There is a certain significance in the fact that Jose Raoul Capablanca was born in Havana in 1888. At that time, and throughout the second half of the nineteenth century, Havana was one of the outstanding chess centers of the world.

Attracted by the city's charm, the lavish hospitality, the more than generous remuneration and the keen and sympathetic interest of the Cuban amateurs, many of the greatest masters of the age made the trip to Havana: Steinitz, Dr. Lasker, Tchigorin, Blackburne, Mackenzie and others. Even the great Morphy had sojourned there a while during the terrible days of the Civil War.

This was the atmosphere, redolent of chess and chess events, into which Capablanca was born. No wonder, some will say, that he became a chess prodigy; for intense preoccupation with a given field in a given era will generally culminate in the appearance of stupendous genius in that field. This was true of the Italian Renaissance as it has been true of the tremendous strides of medical research in more recent times. And yet the fact remains, after

all allowances have been made for these historical conditioning influences, that it was precisely an individual named Capablanca, and not someone else, who emerged as a chess genius.

The early stages of his progress are well-known; how he learned the moves at the age of four by watching his father play; how, with very little study or further play, he developed to the point where he was able to win the Championship of Cuba at the age of 12 in a set match with Juan Corzo.

Many years later, as a mature man, Capablanca described this match in his book MY CHESS CAREER, now out of print, in the following words:

"I began to play with the conviction that my adversary was superior to me; he knew all the openings and I knew none; he knew many games of the great masters by heart, things of which I had no knowledge whatever; besides, he had played many a match and had the experience and all the tricks that go along with it, while I was a novice.

"The first two games were quickly won by him, but something in the third, which was a draw, showed me that he had his weaknesses and gave me the necessary courage and confidence. From there on, he did not win a game, but only scored five more draws before I won the four required."

(Continued on Page 166)

al Games of CAPABLANCA

by *Fred Reinfeld*

The following game is from Capablanca's first match when, as a boy prodigy, he won the chess championship of Cuba.

In this match, Corzo adopted little-known lines in order to take advantage of his 12-year-old opponent's lack of book knowledge. However, Capablanca's use of sturdy common sense proved adequate to the situation — as it so often did throughout his career.

Havana, 1902

KING'S GAMBIT

J. CORZO J. R. CAPABLANCA

White	Black
1 P—K4	P—K4
2 Kt—QB3	Kt—QB3
3 P—B4	P x P
4 Kt—B3	P—KKt4
5 P—KR4	P—Kt5
6 Kt—KKt5	P—KR3
7 KtxP	KxKt

It is not apparent that White has adequate compensation for the piece; but the idea of the gambit is to develop rapidly and thus take advantage of the exposed state of Black's King.

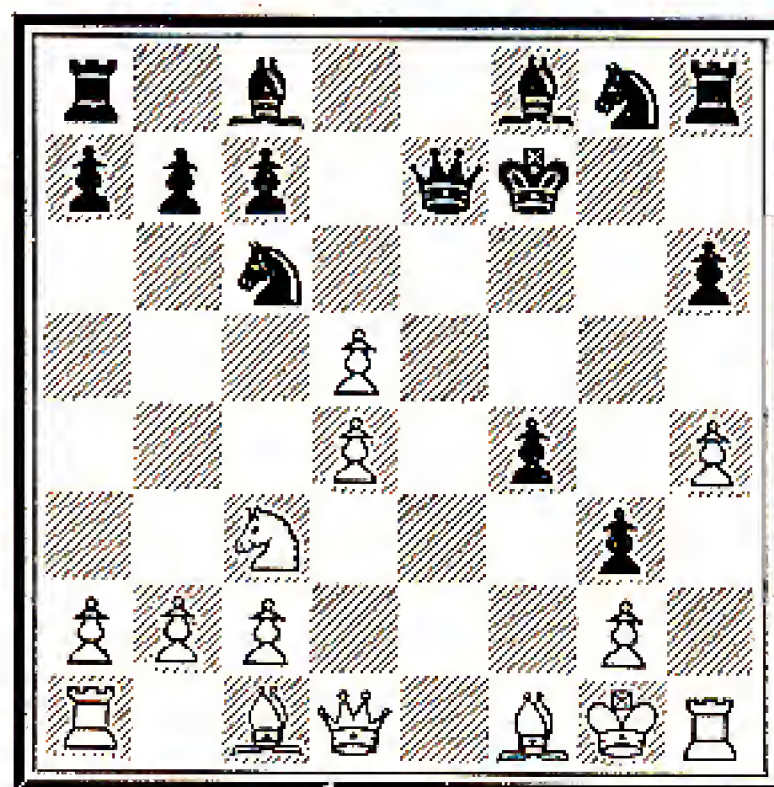
8 P—Q4	P—Q4
9 P x P	.....

In line with the previous note, B x P would be stronger.

9	Q—K2ch
10 K—B2	P—Kt6ch
11 K—Kt1	.....

White's King now finds himself in a situation which is even worse than that of his colleague. The manner in which the youthful player of the black pieces utilizes this circumstance is most impressive.

Capablanca



Corzo

11	Kt x P!
12 Q x Kt	Q—B4

The point. If now 13 Q x Q?? B x Qch and mate follows. The unfortunate position of White's King now plays a decisive role.

13 Kt—K2	Q—Kt3!
----------	--------

Forcing the exchange of Queens by the threat of ... B—QB4, and thus bringing his QR into the game.

14 Q x Q	RP x Q
15 Kt—Q4	B—QB4
16 P—B3	R—R5!

Threatening ... R x Kt! If now 17 P—Kt4, R x KtP!

17 B—K2	B x Ktch
18 P x B	R x QP
19 P—Kt3	Kt—B3
20 B—Kt2	R—Q7

Naturally not 20 ... R x P? 21 B—B4.

21 B—R5ch
-----------	-------

The resource on which White has relied, but it leads to a snappy finish.

21	Kt x B!
22 B x R	P—B6
23 P x P	Kt—B5
24 B—K5	.....

Against 24 R—K1 there are various winning methods, as for example 24 ... B—R6; 25 B—K5 (if 25 R x B, Kt x Rch and the KKtP queens), R—Kt7ch; 26 K—B1, R—K7ch; 27 R x B, P—Kt7ch; 28 K—Kt1, R x Rch etc.

24	R—Kt7ch
25 K—B1	R—B7ch

If now 26 K—Kt1, Kt—K7 mate.

26 K—K1	Kt—Q6ch
---------	---------

White resigns; a remarkable game for a youngster.

For many years, noted annotator Fred Reinfeld has collected, studied and analyzed the best games of famous world champion José R. Capablanca.

The articles in this series, and the accompanying games, are excerpts from Reinfeld's new book of the same title, to be published this Fall by Horowitz and Harkness, New York.



Reuben Fine (seated at right of table in background) plays D. H. Mugridge in intra-club match at Washington, D. C. At the left (leaning over, watching game) is Club Secretary N. P. Wigginton.

Reuben Fine in Gala Event at Washington Chess Divan

Grandmaster Reuben Fine took part in an unusual and highly successful intra-club match at the Washington (D. C.) Chess Divan on July 29th. Fine played with a team of "1942 members" against a team of "1941 members" in a 27-board match. The 1942 team, largely made up of players brought to the nation's capital by war-time duties, defeated the older members by 15½—11½.

At Board No. 1, Club President D. H. Mugridge resigned to Reuben Fine in 22 moves. At No. 2 board, veteran A. W. Fox was defeated by Problemist Vincent L. Eaton in a lively game with a spectacular finish (see score below).

The match was an impressive demonstration of chess enthusiasm and a tribute to the capable promotion efforts of the club's enterprising secretary, red-haired Norval P. Wigginton, who writes:

"With the temperature in the nineties, sixty of the club's 80 active members turned out for the biggest evening the Divan has ever had. I was so proud of that gang I could have busted!"

SICILIAN DEFENSE

V. L. Eaton White		A. W. Fox Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB4	13 O-O-O	O-O?
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	14 P-KR4	Q-Kt3
3 P-Q4	PxP	15 P-K5	QPxP
4 KtxP	Kt-B3	16 RPxP	PxP
5 Kt-QB3	P-Q3	17 QxP	RxKt
6 B-KKt5	KtxKt	18 PxR	Q-B4
7 QxKt	B-Q2	19 BxP	QxPch
8 B-K2	P-KR3	20 K-Kt1	B-K3
9 B-R4	Q-R4	21 P-QB4	R-QB1
10 P-QR3	P-KKt4	22 R-Q3	Q-R5
11 B-Kt3	B-Kt2	23 QxBch!	and White
12 Q-Q2	R-QB1	announced mate in 5.	

(continued from Page 164)

The really decisive turn to Capablanca's career was given when he came to this country to prepare himself for entrance into Columbia University. Although the studies of the teen-age youngster came first, he was now able to give more time to chess, and to join the Manhattan Chess Club, where he made many friendships which were to endure for the rest of his life. In the match with Corzo, Capablanca had revealed his capabilities as a match-game player; in view of his tender years, virtual absence of experience and ignorance of the book lines of the openings, it is clear that nothing but pure natural ability was the source of his success. And this aspect of his play became more dazzling than ever when he began to astound his fellow-members of the Manhattan Chess Club with his phenomenal rapid-transit play.

This type of play is peculiarly the domain of the naturally gifted player, and thus the young college student began to acquire a sensational reputation which was soon enhanced by his amazingly successful results in simultaneous play. So rapidly did the news of young Capablanca's achievements in simultaneous play become known to players all over the country that an extensive transcontinental tour was soon arranged. This tour in turn was completed in such a bravura style that an exhibition match was arranged with the American Champion, Frank J. Marshall.

A great deal of nonsense has been written about this match. It is true that the twenty-year-old Cuban won the contest by the magnificent score of 9—1; yet to insist, as did all the contemporary critics, that the chief factor in the result had been Marshall's miserable play, is to do scant justice to either player. Rather than to insist that Marshall had played badly, it would be more to the point to remember that Capablanca had played wonderfully; to remember that Marshall had made no preparation for the match; to remember that no one had realized beforehand that Capablanca had the slightest chance. How could Marshall, or anyone else for that matter, have foreseen that the chess world was about to witness the definitive appearance of one of its most celebrated geniuses?

Whatever the attendant circumstances, the fact was now clear: at the age of 20, Capablanca had become one of the select handful of outstanding masters. Chess players the world over all asked themselves the same question: could Capablanca maintain his position?

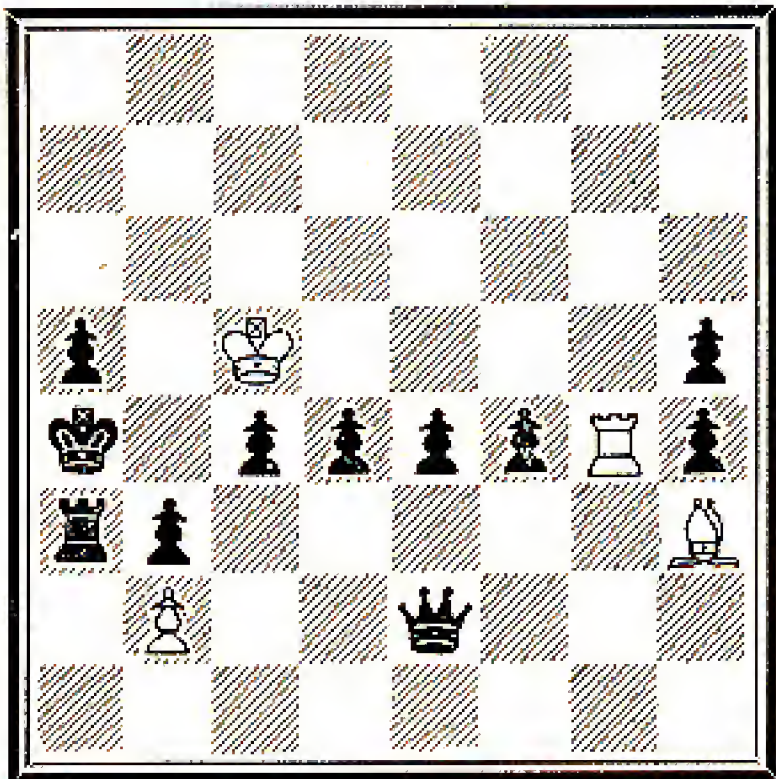
(Part 2 next month)

THE IMMORTAL GAMES OF CAPABLANCA, by Fred Reinfeld, is now in the printer's hands and is scheduled for publication in October. The price of this third volume in the Chess Classics Series is \$3.00. Mail your order now and the book will be shipped to you as soon as it comes off the press. Horowitz & Harkness, 250 W. 57th St., New York.

My Favorite End-Game Compositions

By Irving Chernev

Korolikov

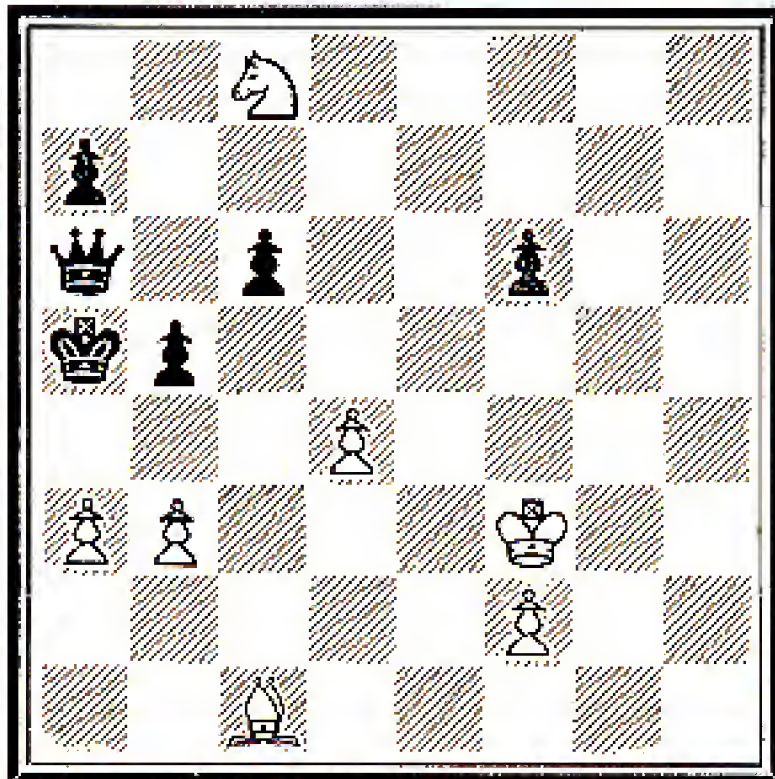


White Plays and Wins

White's Rook bites into six files, forces the Black Pawns down, and mates from almost the same position as the diagram!

- | | |
|---------------|-------|
| 1 R-Kt1 | Q-Kt5 |
| 2 BxQ | PxB |
| 3 R-QB1 | P-QB6 |
| 4 R-Q1 | P-Q6 |
| 5 R-K1 | P-K6 |
| 6 R-KB1 | P-B6 |
| 7 R-KKt1 | P-Kt6 |
| 8 R-KR1 | P-R6 |
| 9 RxP | Any |
| 10 R-R4 mate! | |

Liburkin

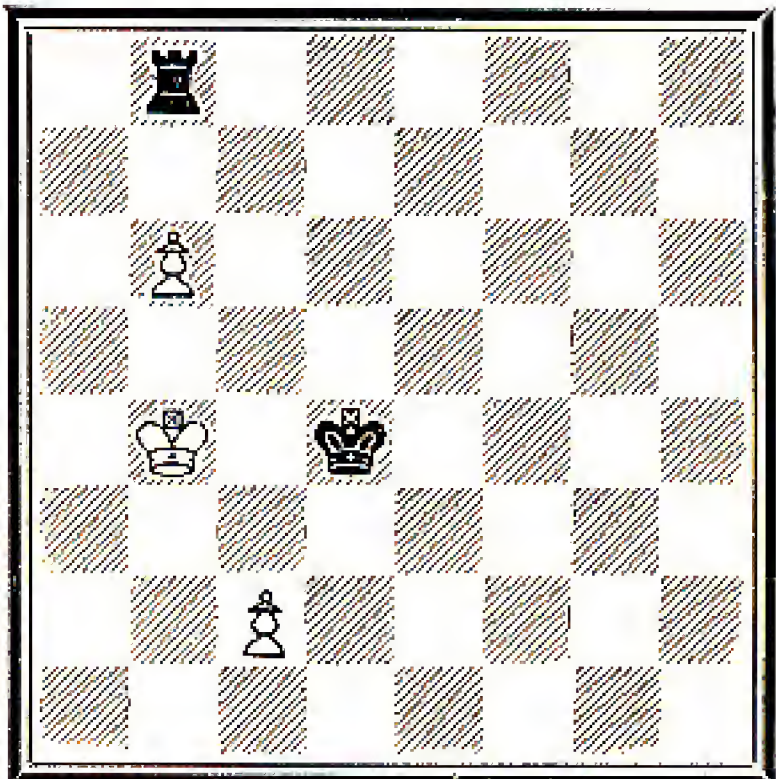


White Plays and Wins

Forcing Black into a zugzwang—and then a Knight fork!

- | | |
|---------------------|-------|
| 1 B-Q2ch | P-Kt5 |
| 2 BxPch | K-Kt4 |
| 3 Kt-Q6ch | K-Kt3 |
| 4 B-R5ch! | KxB |
| 5 Kt-B4ch | K-Kt4 |
| 6 K-B4! | P-QB4 |
| 7 P-Q5 | P-B4 |
| 8 K-Kt5 | P-B5 |
| 9 P-B3 | Q-B1 |
| 10 Kt-Q6ch and wins | |

Herbstmann

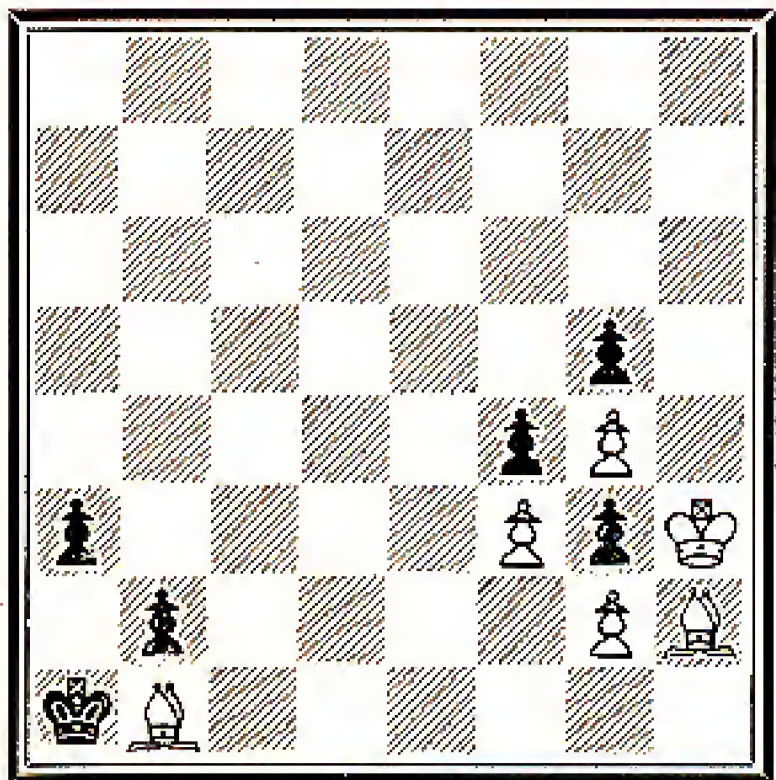


White Plays and Draws

White must play cleverly to escape with a draw—by stalemate!

- | | |
|-------------|-------|
| 1 K-Kt5 | K-Q4 |
| 2 P-B4ch | K-Q3 |
| 3 P-B5ch | K-Q2 |
| 4 P-B6ch | K-Q3 |
| 5 P-B7 | R-KR1 |
| 6 K-R6 | K-Q2 |
| 7 K-R7 | K-B3 |
| 8 P-B8(Q)ch | RxQ |
| 9 P-Kt7 | R-B2 |
| 10 K-R8 | RxP |
- Stalemate

Semisashenov

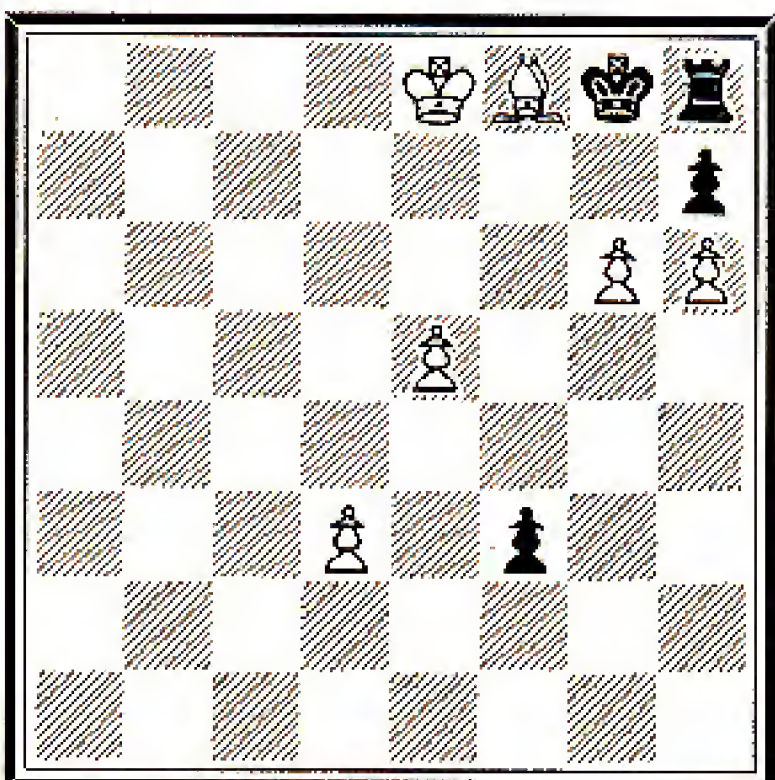


White Plays and Draws

Black must allow a stalemate or be mated himself!

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 1 B-Kt1! | P-R7! |
| 2 B-KR7! | P-Kt8=Q |
| 3 B-Q4ch | Q-Kt7 |
| 4 B-R8! | QxB |
- Stalemate

Gulaev

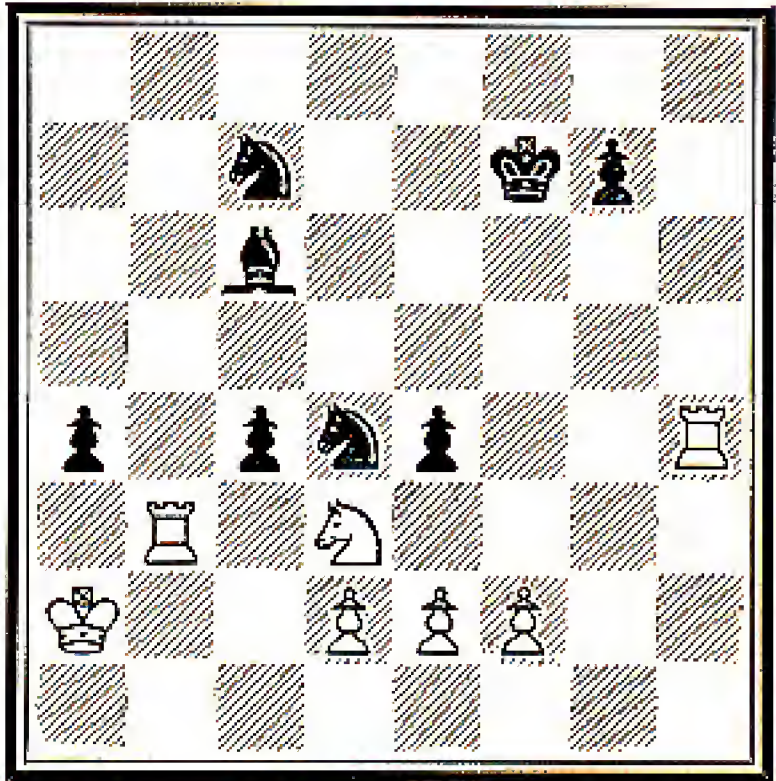


White Plays and Wins

White's fourth move is brilliant! And the fifth move ties up the enemy!

- | | |
|------------------|--------|
| 1 P-Kt7 | P-B7 |
| 2 B-K7 | P-B8=Q |
| 3 B-B6 | QxB |
| 4 PxR=Qch! | QxQ |
| 5 P-Q4! and wins | |

Korolikov-Doliukanov



White Plays and Wins

A Delightful Mate on Open Board

- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| 1 Kt-K5ch | K-K3 |
| 2 R-Kt6 | KxKt |
| 3 P-K3 | Kt-B4 |
| 4 RxB | Kt-Q4 |
| 5 P-B4ch | PxP e.p. |
| 6 P-Q4ch | PxP e.p. |
| 7 R-K4ch | KxR |
| 8 R-K6 mate! | |

Master Chess At 10 Seconds A Move

The games on this page were played at the recent Rapid Chess Championship Tournament in New York. Scores of the games were recorded by CHES REVIEW reporters and appear exclusively in this magazine. For story, pictures and other game scores, see June-July issue.

SICILIAN DEFENSE			
I. A. Horowitz		A. S. Denker	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB4	16 P-QKt3	Kt-QR4
2 P-Q4	PxP	17 B-Kt2	P-R6
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	18 BxP	RxP
4 KtxP	Kt-B3	19 B-Kt4	KtxQP
5 Qt-QB3	P-Q3	20 KBxKt	BxKtch
6 B-K2	P-KKt3	21 K-R1	R-B1
7 O-O	B-Kt2	22 QR-Q1	B-Kt2
8 Kt-Kt3	O-O	23 Q-Kt5	P-Kt3
9 P-B4	B-K3	24 B-Q2	B-B6
10 B-B3	R-B1	25 B-K3	R-Kt1
11 Kt-Q5	BxKt	26 P-QKt4	Kt-Kt2
12 PxP	Kt-QR4	27 BxKtP	Q-K1
13 P-B3	Kt-B5	28 B-B6	Q-B1
14 Q-K2	P-QR4	29 B-Q7	Resigns
15 Kt-Q4	P-R5		

FRENCH DEFENSE			
A. S. Pinkus		R. Fine	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K3	22 Q-Q1	Kt-QB5
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	23 P-QKt3	Kt-Q3
3 Kt-Q2	P-QB4	24 B-B1	Kt-Kt2
4 PxQP	KPxP	25 B-B4	Kt(3)-B4
5 KKt-B3	Kt-KB3	26 R-R3	KtxKt
6 B-Kt5ch	B-Q2	27 QxKt	Kt-K3
7 BxBch	QKtxB	28 Q-Q2	P-Q5
8 O-O	B-K2	29 B-Kt3	PxP
9 PxP	KtxP	30 QxP	Q-Q5ch
10 R-K1	O-O	31 QxQ	KtxQ
11 Kt-Q4	Q-Q2	32 B-B2	Kt-K7ch
12 QKt-B3	B-Q3	33 K-R1	Kt-B5
13 Kt-K5	BxKt	34 R-Kt3	R-K7
14 RxB	KKt-K5	35 BxP	R-K8
15 P-QB3	P-B3	36 R-Kt1	RxRch
16 R-R5	P-KKt3	37 KxR	Kt-K7ch
17 R-R4	Kt-Q3	38 K-B2	KtxR
18 B-R6	R-B2	39 PxKt	R-R1
19 P-B3	R-K1	40 B-Q4	RxPch
20 Q-B2	KR-K2	41 K-K3	RxP
21 R-KB1	Kt-K3	Resigns	

ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE			
A. S. Pinkus		G. Shainswit	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	Kt-KB3	17 O-O	BxKt
2 P-K5	Kt-Q4	18 RxB	Kt(3)xQP
3 P-QB4	Kt-Kt3	19 B-Q4	KtxR
4 P-Q4	P-Q3	20 BxKt	Q-Kt3ch
5 PxP	BPxP	21 K-R1	P-Q4
6 Kt-QB3	P-Kt3	22 B-Q4	Q-K3
7 Kt-B3	B-Kt2	23 PxQP	KtxP
8 B-K3	O-O	24 B-B4	KR-Q1
9 R-B1	B-Kt5	25 B-R1	Q-Kt3
10 P-KR3	BxKt	26 BxKtch	K-B1
11 QxB	Kt-B3	27 PxP	Q-Kt4
12 Q-Q1	P-K4	28 R-B3	K-K2
13 P-Q5	Kt-K2	29 Q-Q4	R-B8ch
14 B-K2	P-B4	30 K-R2	RxB
15 P-B3	R-B1	31 QxR	PxP
16 P-QKt3	P-K5	32 Q-K5ch	Resigns

SICILIAN DEFENSE			
I. A. Horowitz		L. Gladstone	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB4	12 O-O-O	Kt-B4
2 P-QB3	P-K4	13 Q-R4	B-Q2
3 P-Q4	BPxP	14 Kt-K4	PxP
4 PxP	PxP	15 B-KKt5	P-KR3
5 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	16 B-B6	Q-Kt1
6 KtxP	P-KKt3	17 B-R6	R-R2
7 KtxKt	KtPxKt	18 RxB	KxR
8 Q-Q4	Q-B3	19 R-Q1ch	B-Q3
9 P-K5	Q-Kt2	20 BxP	K-K3
10 Kt-B3	P-Q3	21 BxB	R-Q1
11 B-KB4	Kt-R3	22 B-B4ch	Resigns

RUY LOPEZ			
H. Seidman		I. Kashdan	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	29 K-R2	Q-B5ch
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	30 K-R1	Q-KB8ch
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	31 K-R2	K-R2
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	32 QxKtP	Q-B5ch
5 O-O	KtxP	33 K-R1	QxP
6 Q-K2	Kt-B4	34 Q-Q8	Q-B5
7 BxKt	QPxB	35 Q-Q1	B-K3
8 P-Q4	Kt-K3	36 Q-Q3ch	B-B4
9 PxP	B-B4	37 QxP	Q-QB8ch
10 Kt-B3	O-O	38 K-R2	QxP
11 R-Q1	Q-K2	39 Q-B4	Q-Kt1ch
12 Kt-K4	B-Kt3	40 K-R1	Q-B2
13 B-K3	BxB	41 Kt-Kt5	Q-K2
14 QxB	B-Q2	42 P-QR4	Q-K8ch
15 Kt-Q4	KtxKt	43 K-R2	Q-K4ch
16 RxKt	QR-Q1	44 K-R1	B-K3
17 QR-Q1	B-B4	45 Q-Q3ch	P-Kt3
18 P-KB4	RxR	46 Kt-B3	P-B5
19 QxR	P-QKt3	47 Q-B3	K-Kt2
20 P-B3	P-B4	48 K-Kt1	B-Q2
21 Q-Q5	B-K3	49 K-R1	Q-Q3
22 Q-B6	R-Q1	50 Kt-K4	Q-Q5
23 RxRch	QxR	51 Q-B3	QxQ
24 P-B4	BxP	52 KtxQ	K-B3
25 Kt-B3	P-R3	53 Kt-Q5ch	K-K4
26 P-KR3	Q-Q5ch	54 Kt-Kt6	P-B6
27 K-R1	QxBP	55 KtxBch	K-Q5
28 QxP(B7)	Q-QB8ch	Resigns	

GRUNFELD DEFENSE			
R. Fine		I. Kashdan	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	22 R-B7	B-B1
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	23 KR-QB1	Kt-R2
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	24 Q-B5	P-Kt3
4 B-B4	B-Kt2	25 QxKP	Kt-B3
5 P-K3	O-O	26 QxQ	RxQ
6 Q-Kt3	P-B3	27 B-B3	Kt-R4
7 Kt-B3	PxP	28 P-Q6	KtxB
8 BxP	QKt-Q2	29 RPxKt	BxKt
9 B-K2	Kt-Kt3	30 BxR	B-K3
10 P-K4	KKt-Q2	31 P-Q7	R-KB1
11 O-O	P-QB4	32 RxP	BxQP
12 PxP	KtxP	33 RxB	RxB
13 Q-R3	Kt-K3	34 R-K1	B-B6
14 B-Kt3	B-Q2	35 R(1)-K7	R-KB1
15 KR-Q1	Q-B1	36 P-R3	B-B3
16 QR-B1	Q-B4	37 R-K3	R-B1
17 P-Kt4	Q-B1	38 R-Q6	K-Kt2
18 Kt-Q5	Q-K1	39 R-KB3	R-B8ch
19 Kt-K5	KtxKt	40 K-R2	B-K2
20 PxKt	Kt-Kt4	41 RxP	Resigns
21 Q-K3	P-KR3		



P. L. ROTHENBERG

Problem Editor

Sam Loyd Memorial Tourney Awards Three Move Section

By Geoffrey Mott-Smith

In view of the small number of entries, the awards in this section are limited to two prizes and two honorable mentions.

First Prize, Otto Wurzburg (problem published in June-July issue of CHESS REVIEW: White—K on QKt1, Rs on KB2 and K7, B on QKt3; Black—K on KR1, Q on QKt1, P on QKt5). Selection of the First Prize winner was easy. It is a superb problem a real contribution to the art. In miniature form it exploits a theme that has been tackled many times before but never with such complete success—the control of a free Black Queen by two White Rooks. As with many problems in the grand manner, this one is fully understood only by a study of the plentiful tries and the many unique defenses thereto.

Second Prize, No. 1979, Maxwell Bukofzer. No. 1979 was chosen for Second Prize from a series of five or six, evidently by the same composer, as all are concerned with piling up model mates. All are meritorious, and No. 1979 is singled out merely because I thought the key the best of the lot.

First Honorable Mention, No. 1980, E. M. Hassberg. This problem handles well a rather difficult idea. The point of the actual solution is to be found in the failure of the try 1 R—Kt8, answered by B(R7)xP, whereupon 2 R—K8 fails as Black is stalemated.

Second Honorable Mention, No. 1981, H. C. Mowry. Of the remaining entries, this stands out as an attractive setting of a familiar theme, parrying play by a White Bishop that vacates a line for a White Rook.

* * * * *

The continuation of Alain White's awards in the Four Way Section and Two Move Open Section follows:

FOUR WAY SECTION:

Third Honorable Mention, No. 1982, Gamage. As a problem, no entry could be more charming than this. The flight-giving key, odd contingent threat and symmetry of diagonal line play—make it a memorable littlework.

TWO MOVE OPEN SECTION:

First Honorable Mention, No. 1983, Hassberg. An admirable example of mechanical precision. If Black's Q5 were blocked, White could mate by 1 B-Q5 or 1 Kt(either)-Q6. These three moves spring into potential action as soon as Black captures the White Bishop and thereby blocks the essential square. Then follow the different mates, while the opening of four Black lines and the unguarding of Black's K4 effect the desired results with lovely economy. No White Pawns are used. And there is the added interest of a sacrificial key and of an incidental Black interference after 1 . . . R-K7.

Second Honorable Mention, No. 1984, Mott-Smith. A very clever experiment in the mutual interference of a White Rook and Bishop (the Bishop used, however, being different in the two variations showing the theme).

This might be called the White Novotny theme, first shown by Weenink in 1917. Mott-Smith, however, goes a step farther and makes the Black defenses leading to the theme mates function as Black

PROBLEMS

Address all correspondence to Problem Editor P. L. ROTHENBERG, CHESS REVIEW, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y. For personal replies, please enclose self-addressed, stamped envelope.

Chess Review Quarterly Tourney

Congratulations to our Brazilian friend Tasso Motta, and to Veteran Composer C. W. Sheppard whose 3-mover (No. 1955, April CHESS REVIEW) and 2-mover (No. 1942, March CHESS REVIEW), respectively, have earned the Honor Prizes.

Solvers' Contest

Congratulations to this month's prize-winner, Israel Burstein of Hartford, Conn. Welcome to the new solvers who have joined our fold. The standings:

- 122—Israel Burstein.
- 121—Siegfried Heinemann.
- 116—W. O. Peters.
- 112—A. M. Jenkins; E. J. Korpany (please watch deadline).
- 110—Prof. G. W. Hargreaves.
- 104—W. P. Viveiros.
- 99—Joachim Newmark.
- 98—F. J. C. DeBlasio.
- 95—A. R. Shefiel.
- 94—Corp. G. M. Plowman.
- 92—Irving Rivise; Stephen Ryder. (2 pts. deducted for failing to specify impossibility of Knight promotion).
- 88—T. Lundberg.
- 87—W. Patz.
- 83—J. A. McFadden.
- 82—Emil Popper.
- 79—Aaron Rokoff.
- 64—Sven Almgren; P. A. Swart.
- 61—W. J. Jungensen.
- 60—O. H. Ludlow; A. J. Souweine.
- 59—W. I. Lourie.
- 56—Saul Spiegel.
- 55—Benjamin Goldberg.
- 52—James Hurt.
- 48—John Elsmann.
- 44—Lt. L. R. Klar; Herbert Seidman.
- 43—C. E. Winnberg.
- 41—D. L. Schroeder (credits given for both issues).
- 40—F. H. Glueck.
- 38—David Karpel.
- 37—D. J. Weiner.
- 35—T. L. Rossi (Problemists' convention: in absence of proof that castling is NOT allowed, it is assumed that it is).
- 32—H. B. Daly; E. D. Holladay.
- 31—William Burk (quips noted!).
- 29—Marcy Hanft; Robert Steinmeyer.
- 27—W. R. Millard; Thomas Talmadge.
- 26—R. R. Goodenough (your cook of end-game is "good enough"); Donald Mower.
- 25—Hays & Stolper.
- 24—C. S. Kipping; Theodore Shedlovsky.
- 22—Myer Edelstein; Walter Jacobs.
- 19—Pvt. E. T. McCormick; Joseph Parker.
- 17—Gunter Krogoll.
- 16—Alvin Saxer.
- 10—E. R. Shaw.
- 7—Claude Du Beau.
- 6—J. B. Starkey.

mutual interferences, so that the problem breaks entirely new ground by presenting a White plus Black Novotny. It is rare indeed in these days to have a completely new theme, and the tourney is fortunate in having called one forth.

Third Honorable Mention, No. 1985, Mott-Smith. Here is another brilliant little experiment, showing three self-pins of White on the mating moves. It is a little task pleasantly engineered by way of a castling position, with a flight-giving Queen sacrifice key thrown in for fair measure.

* * * * *

We shall be treated to Mr. White's appropriate comments on other Loyd entries, as these are published from time to time.

No. 1986 is by a young man who therewith makes his debut. It is a well conceived, though not novel, idea by this composer whose lively enthusiasm in problem chess I had occasion to mention in a recent issue.

No. 1987 is another debut by a youngster, in the construction of whose problem W. H. Donnelly, also of Los Angeles, and your problem editor claim a hand. It is a task problem, illustrating the Indian theme (doubled) and a maneuver which is strikingly similar to the Turton theme (see Feature Problem No. 2, May CHESS REVIEW). In the Indian, a White piece withdraws past a square, known as the critical square, which is subsequently occupied by another White piece, shutting off the former and releasing a stalemate. Mate usually follows by discovery and double check, but that is not an essential element of the theme. In No. 1987, we have three critical squares: two for the Indian and one for the Turton effect. A preliminary search has failed to disclose an anticipation, unless we consider an early 20th Century composition by H. W. Barry, employing a common critical square for both Indian and (true) Turton variations, as such.

No. 1988 is dedicated to George B. Spencer, of St. Paul, Minn., on the occasion of his 80th birthday, celebrated on May 31, 1942. To Octogenarian Problemist Spencer our wishes for many happy returns of the day. Born during Civil War days, again he has lived to see our country's security challenged. We shall join him in celebrating a much-deserved Victory! No. 1988 is by a former Problem Editor of CHESS REVIEW, genial Richard Cheney. The stipulation is White to Play and Mate in 9 Moves. Do not be frightened. It is a single-liner with a delectable twist. I have concocted a "twin" version which, by contrast, should emphasize the cleverness of Cheney's maneuver all the more. Place White King on QB3 and add White Pawn on QB4. Now the stipulation is White to Play and Mate in 8 Moves. 10 points will be allowed for both solutions, with complete continuation required for each.

I certainly hope that a "corrections department" will not be in the future a regular "feature" in the problem pages. Errors, however, keep occurring. Whenever necessary, corrections will be published.

W. F. Viveiros, a splendid solver, has come to our rescue with a number of corrections of the 1941 problem solutions which appeared in the April issue. (I trust, by the way, that this winds up the unfinished business inherited by me.)

May, 1941: 1844, Intention: 1 Q-QKt8, defeated by 1 . . . KtxQP; cook: Kt-K3ch. 1856, cooked by Kkt-Q2ch.

June-July, 1941: 1875, cooked by Q-B5ch; 1877, No Solution, since intended R-Kt3 is defeated by 1 . . . KtxB; 1880, 3 cooks: B-Kt6ch, B-Q6ch & B-K5ch.

Aug.-Sept., 1941: 1905, key given erroneously as B-KB6; should be B-K5.

Feb., 1942: 1931, key should read K-R4. Feature Problem No. 2, anticipated by H. Moller, in a practically identical setting, in 1918, and by J. C. J. Wainwright in a four-move composition. (Thanks to Messrs. Kipping & Charosh.) Solution to Feature Problem No. 4 erroneously indicates that maximum flight squares available to King are 7 instead of 8.

March, 1942: Feature Problem No. 3 (Gabor) is cooked, unfortunately, by 1 . . . K-B4; 2 Pxp, B-Kt4; 3 P-K8(Q), R-Kt5; 4 Q-K5 Mate. Gabor has submitted the following new setting which appears to be quite sound: White, K on KR4, R on KR6, B on QR3, P on Q6; Black, K on QB4, Q on QN5, B on Q5, Kt on QKt2, Ps on KR7, Kkt2 and K7. Black helpmates in 3 moves. 1 . . . P-K8(R); 2 P-Q7, R-R1; 3 Pxr(Q), P-R8(Kt)!! 4 Q-B6 Mate. (Thanks to Dr. M. E. Fuld of Sherrill, N. Y. for discovering the cook in the original version.)

* * * * *

Composers! Do not forget CHESS REVIEW's DECALET tourney which closes November 1st. Two-ers, three-ers and self-mates, containing exactly TEN pieces, are eligible for competition.

May Solutions

(Maximum Credit—44 Points)

Homer nods! The compositions by Gamage, Sheppard & Wurzburg are sadly cooked. Sorry. 1959, Intention: R-Q8. Cook: QxQch. Mr. Wurzburg directs my attention to a very similar idea (B. M. Marshall, Cincinnati Enquirer, 1934) which had escaped Mr. Wurzburg's notice. 1960, K-B2. 1961, Intention: Q-Kt8. Cooks: B-B7, BxB, B-Kt5, BxQ. 1962, Intention: B-R7. Cook: R-Q6ch. 1963, Q-Q8. 1964, 1 Kt-R7, KxR(Q4); 2 Kt-B6ch etc. 1 . . . KxR(B6); 2 Kt-Kt5ch etc. 1 . . . Pxr; 2 Kt-B6ch etc. 1965, 1 B-Q3! threat 2 B-B4ch etc. 1 . . . B-Q5; 2 Kt-B4ch etc. 1 . . . R-B4; 2 Q-K7ch etc. 1 . . . K-B2; 2 Q-K7ch etc. 1 . . . R-K4; 2 Kt-B4ch etc. 1966, 1 Kt-Kt6!! threat 2 Q-Q5ch etc. 1 . . . B-K5; 2 Q-B4ch! etc. 1 . . . B-B2; 2 Q-B6ch! etc. 1 . . . K-Q5; 2 Q-B6ch etc. 1967, 1 Kt-Q5, PxKt; 2 R-B6 etc. 1 . . . else; 2 Kt-K7 etc. 1968, total credits—10; numerals in parentheses denote partial credits. Black Pawn at KR3 captured either Kt or Q (2). If former, White Bishop Pawn, after capturing Black Knight on Kt file, promoted to Kt at KKt8, and upon exiting must have attacked Black King's original square. Hence, Black may not castle (4). If latter, White King must have moved to allow Q to exit and promoted Q to re-enter. Hence, White may not castle (4). The position can be demonstrated in 14 and 15 moves, respectively, from starting point in a game of chess.

Acknowledgment

Thanks to the following for contributions to the problem pages: Sven Almgren; Helmut Augenstein; Jack Battell; Mannis Charosh; Richard Cheney; C. B. Cook; John Elsmann; A. J. Fink; Walter Froelich; Nicholas Gabor (from whom also received unpublished problems of the late Dr. Gilbert Dobbs); Frederick Gamage; Capt Arthur Haas; J. F. W. Hannay; Siegfried Heinemann; E. D. Holladay; Walter Jacobs; A. M. Jenkins; T. Lundberg; J. A. McFadden; Tasso Motta; G. A. Mott-Smith; H. C. Mowry; Dr. J. H. Noble; A. R. Sheffet; C. W. Sheppard; E. E. Stearns.

MANAGING EDITOR'S NOTE

Rothenberg knows how to spell Sam Loyd's name. We do not—or at least we didn't. We made that very clear last month, in about four different places. In preparing Rothenberg's copy for the printer and writing the headlines, we spelled the name "Lloyd" instead of "Loyd."

Now we know better. So behave, typewriter, there's only one "l." And if the headings are wrong this month, we'll fire the proof-reader and sue the printer.

Watch it, compositor, the name is "Loyd." —K.H.

More Sam Loyd Prize Winners

SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS ARE DUE SEPT. 25th

Awards by G. Mott-Smith

Honorable Mention by A. White

THREE MOVE SECTION

FOUR WAY SECTION

Second Prize

1982—F. Gamage

1979—Maxwell Bukofzer

TWO MOVE OPEN SECTION

Honorable Mention

1983—E. M. Hassberg

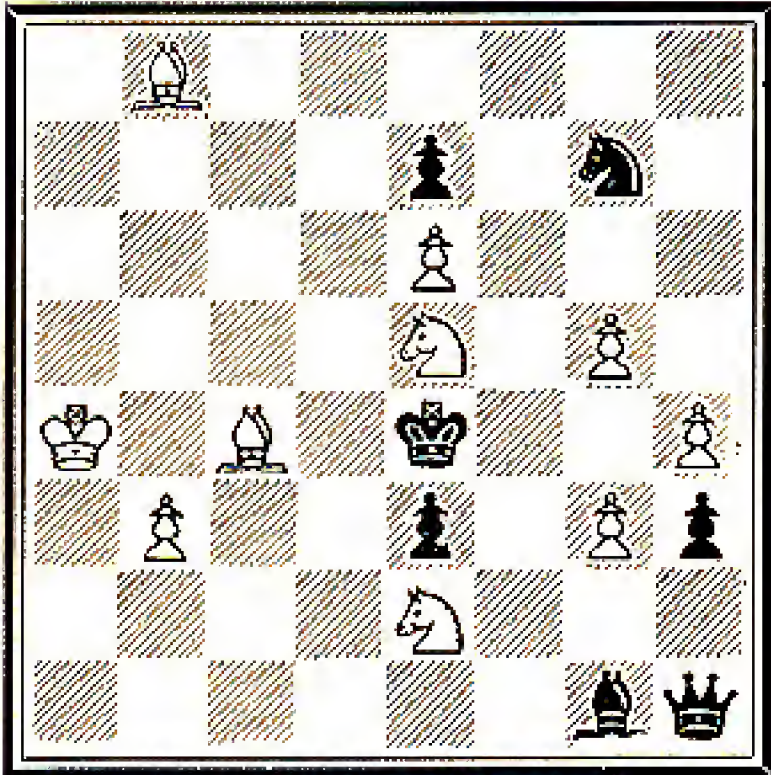
1980—E. M. Hassberg

1984—Geoffrey Mott-Smith

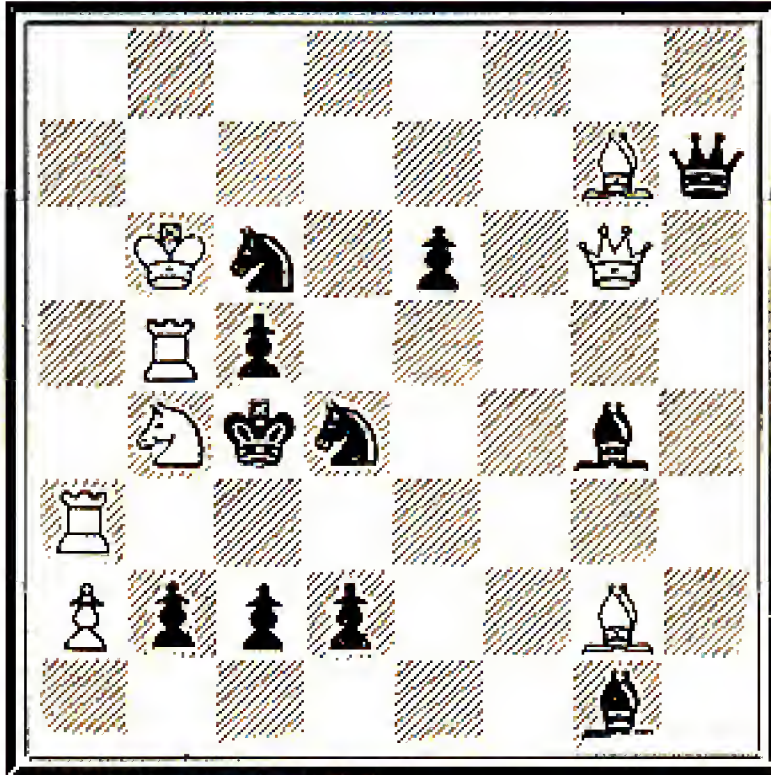
1981—H. C. Mowry

1985—Geoffrey Mott-Smith

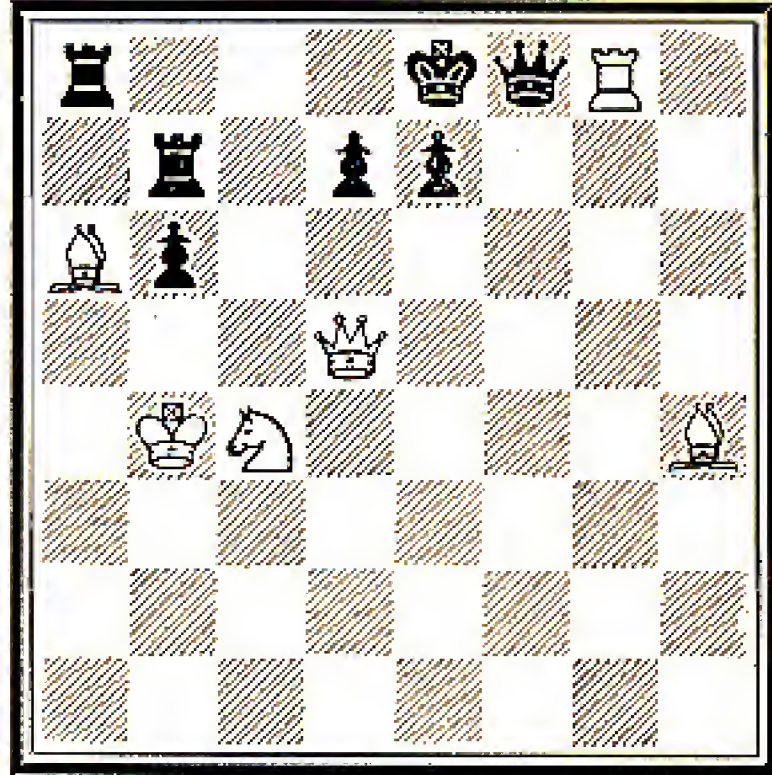
Additional Problems: 1986 by A. M. Jenkins. 1987 by M. Rubin, W. H. Donnelly and P. L. Rothenberg. 1988 by R. Cheney.



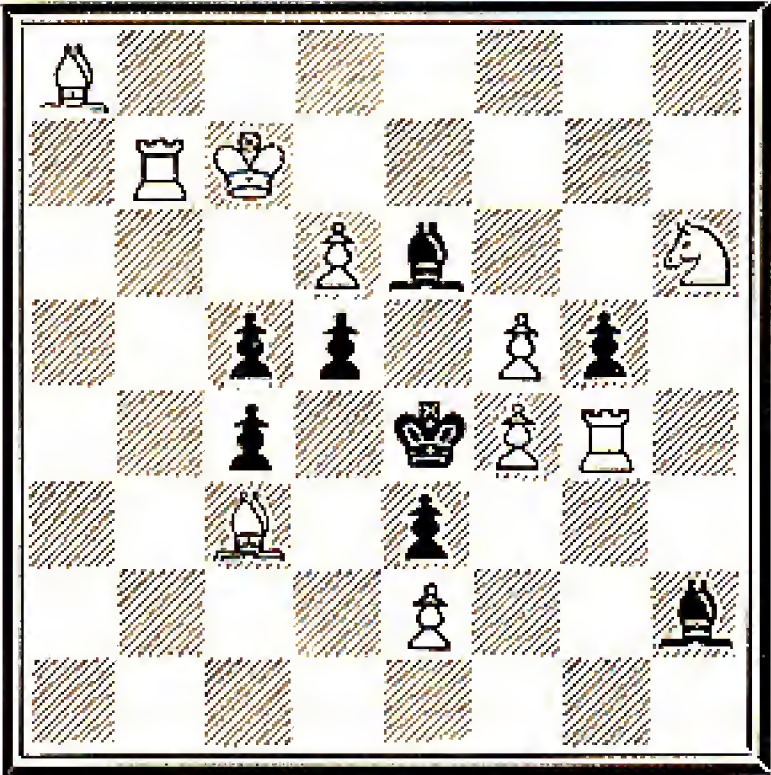
1979 Mate in 3



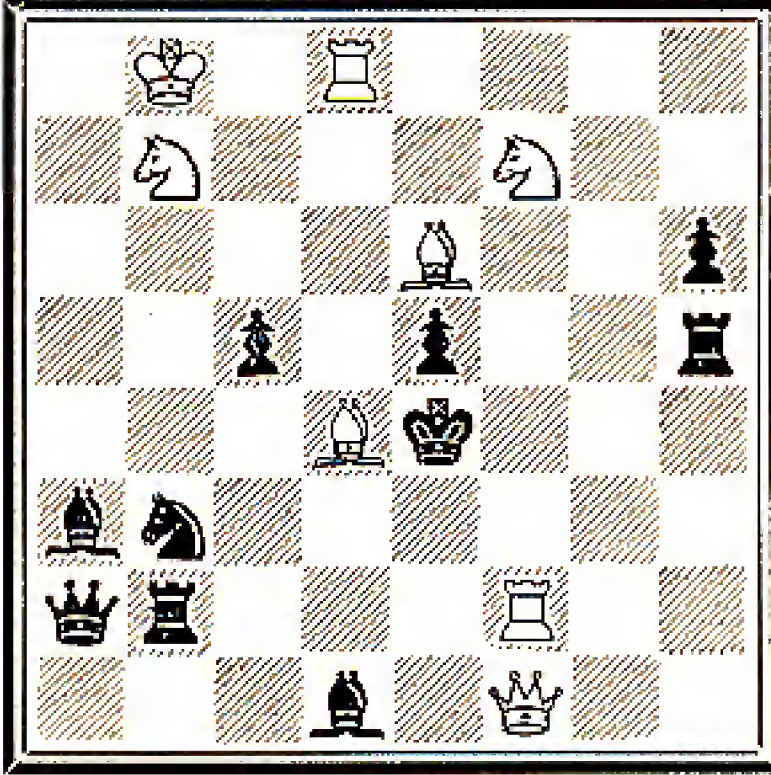
1982 Mate in 2



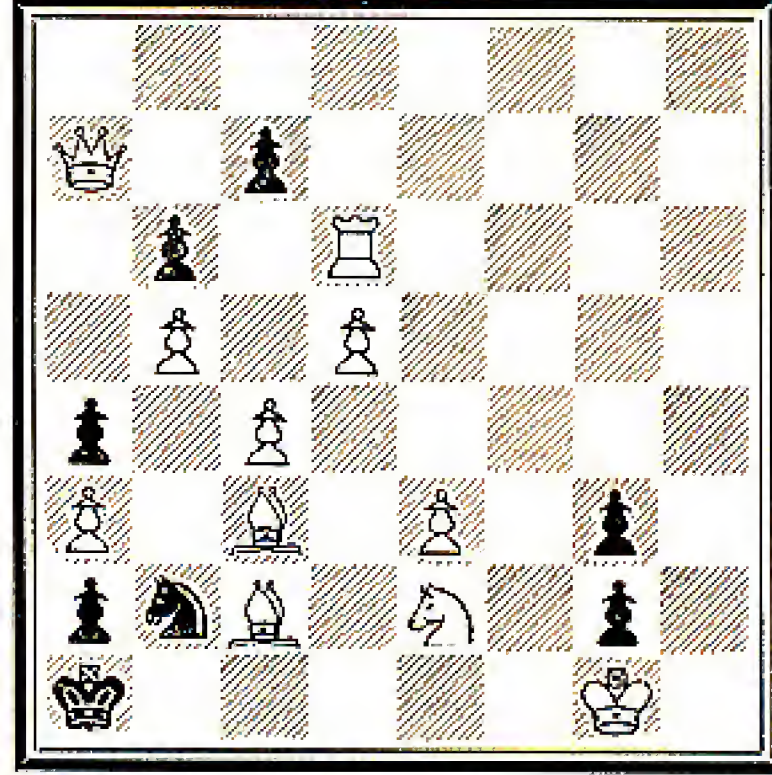
1985 Mate in 2



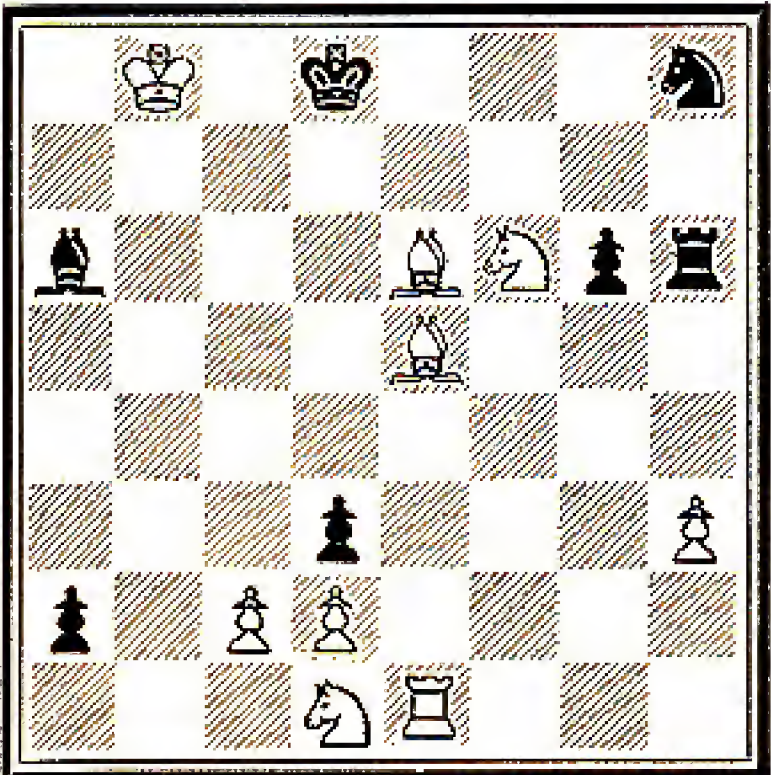
1980 Mate in 3



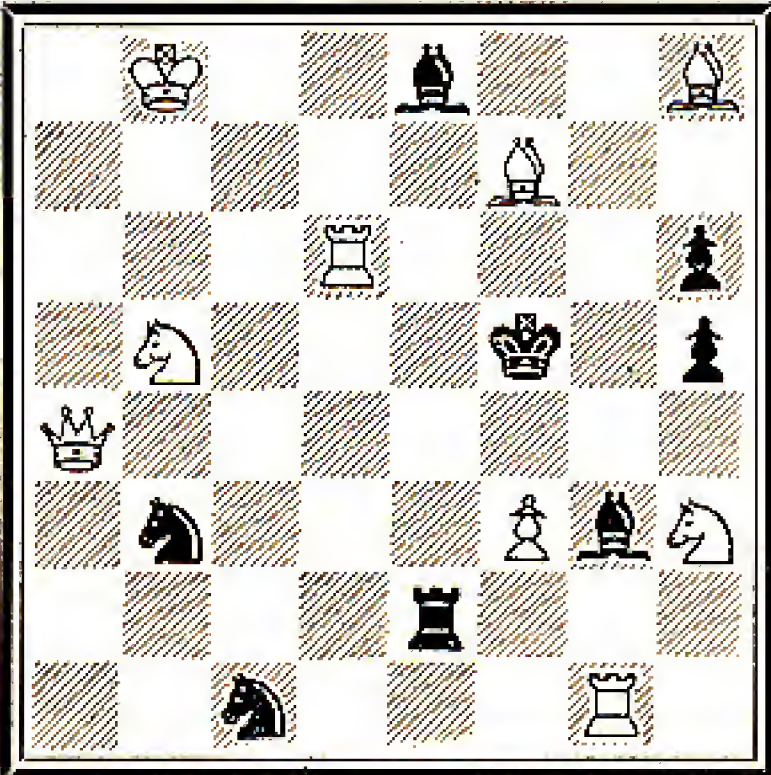
1983 Mate in 2



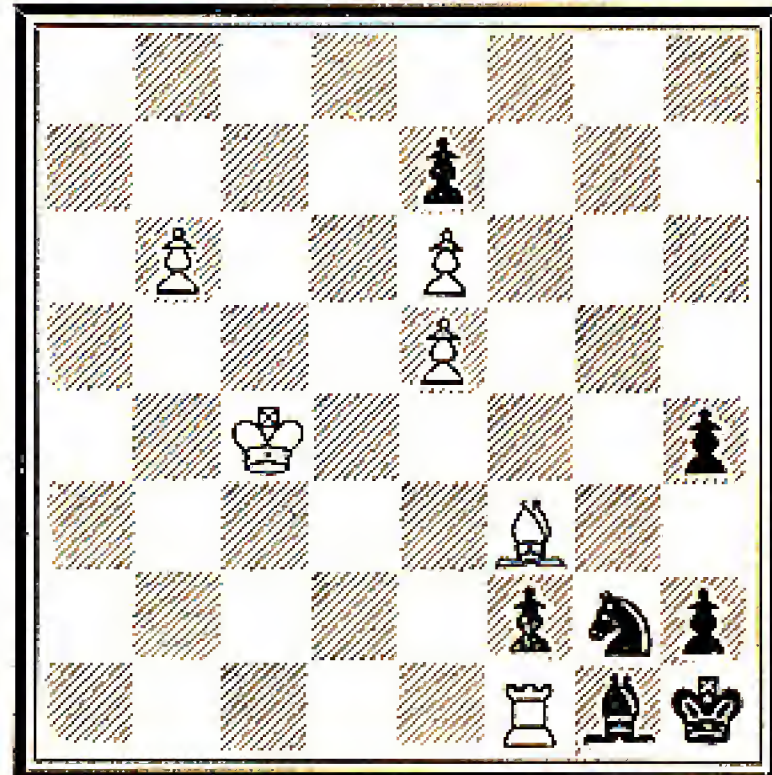
1987 Mate in 3



1981 Mate in 3



1984 Mate in 2



1988 See Text

CHESS BY MAIL

Our Postal Chess family continues to grow. We welcome 14 newcomers to the ranks this month. More and more players are realizing that chess by mail is interesting, amusing, an excellent method of improving knowledge and technique.

Entries to the Sectional Tournament are coming in at a fast clip. We have started ten sections and quite a few entries are still on hand, awaiting classification. The entry list will close when 20 sections have been made up, so if you have been intending to enter this event, you had better not delay much longer.

Many sections of the 1941 Tournament are drawing to a close and the list of prize-winners is quite extensive this month; it appears in the next column. There have also been many shifts in the ratings. We are glad to see more players establish their true ratings on performance. We like to see Class A grow in numbers, but we are just as anxious to see more names in Class C. Many now listed in Class B will find their way to the lower division—and that is as it should be. When Class C increases in size, these players will have more opportunity to compete with others of their own strength. The proper spirit of "keeping on trying" is well expressed by F. L. HENRY who writes: "Please enter me in two sections of the Class Tournament. In my first attempt at Postal Chess I got a licking, but am coming back for more." Henry is hanging on in Class B by the skin of his teeth with 906 points!

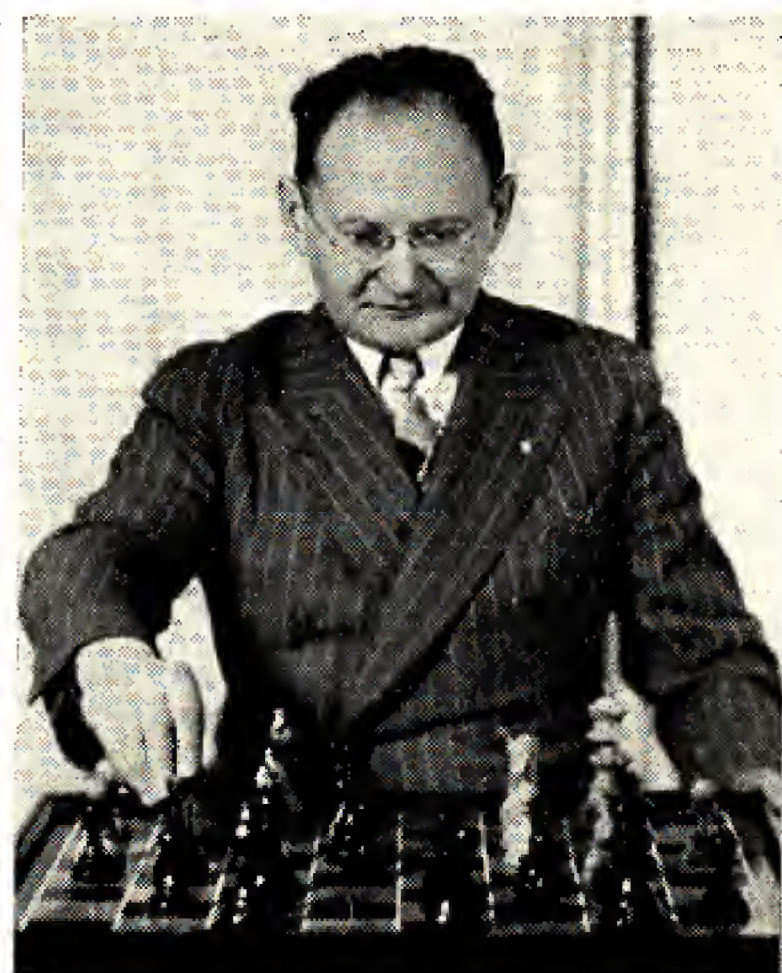
MORTON JACOBS writes: "How about challenge matches inside classes, any player to be allowed to challenge anyone in his own class. No compulsion to accept, of course." We will be glad to sponsor such matches. The challenge can be sent through CHESS REVIEW. If accepted, results will be reported and will affect ratings in the usual way. Each player will be charged a nominal fee of \$1.

We would also like to sponsor team matches between groups of chess clubs. Members who are willing to organize teams of four players to represent their clubs in match play are requested to get in touch with us.

To avoid distortion of ratings, we now adjudicate games of players who are forced to withdraw. Please do not report these games as wins, even if the withdrawing player "resigns" to you. Send us the score for adjudication. In response to a question by G. R. SMITH, a game still in the early stages (in which no blunders have been made!), is recorded and reported as a draw but ratings are not affected. Ratings are changed only in cases of earned draws or adjudicated wins.

Some players are being careless about keeping records of their games and are sending "impossible" moves because they have not set up the correct position. One of our members writes: "... I have followed the practice of simply correcting my opponent in one case sending him the full score (which he hadn't been keeping!), but just now I have been beaten because of the confusion entailed by a succession of impossible moves by my opponent. I am in a mood to look for some sort of rule."

It seems hardly necessary to emphasize that you cannot play chess by mail without keeping a record of the game score. It is a simple matter to run through the score and get the position right before selecting and mailing your next move. Or you can buy position-recorders and keep track of the actual position in each game from move to move. There is, however, no penalty for making an impossible move. A legal move must be substituted and any "if" moves are cancelled. We hesitate to suggest any penalty as it would probably cause more trouble than the matter warrants. A series of impossible moves seems to call for social ostracism, or something!



J. HOLIFF

J. Holiff of London, Canada, tells us that his hobbies are chess . . . chess . . . and chess!

Holiff entered Section 10 of our 1941 Open Tourney, won first prize, quickly graduated to Class A. He is now playing in 41-37 and in two sections of the 1942 Class Tournament. He writes:

"Born in Russia. Am 57 years old. Started to play chess when 14. Am married 33 years and still in love with my own wife. Have a beautiful married daughter who won first prize at an Irish contest . . . and two sons, 19 and 17 years who are getting ready to give Hitler a lesson in chess strategy on the real battlefield. Am in the Ladies Wear business."

PRIZE WINNERS THIS MONTH

Sec.	Name	Rank	Score
41- 6	Daniel Mayers	--2	5 -3
41- 7	H. T. Van Patten	1	7½- ½
	Lewis Hamburger	2	6 -2
41-11	Daniel Mayers	--1	6½-1½
	Joseph Glynn	---2	6 -2
41-14	W. H. Smith	----1	6½-1½
	A. Lippes	-----2	5½-2½
41-19	A. W. Parker	---1	6 -2
41-20	J. E. Palange	---1	8 -0
	J. A. Koch	-----2	5 -2
41-21	C. M. Fenley	----1-2	6½-1½
	Morton Jacobs	--1-2	6½-1½
41-22	G. R. Hicks	-----2	6 -2
41-28	A. Powers	-----1	7 -0
41-36	W. H. Lacey, Jr.	-1-2	5½-2½
	P. H. Little	-----1-2	5½-2½

Game Reports - - Results to August 1st.

Sec. 1941 OPEN TOURNAMENT

- 41- 2. Linder 2, Meeker 0.
- 41- 5. Hamburger defeated Brown (1½-½) and drew with James (1½-½).
- 41- 6. Kovner 1, Aronsen 0 (2-0).
- 41-10. Holiff 1, Hays 0 (2-0).
- 41-12. Meiden 1, Mladinich 0. Correction: Quillen's score against Meiden is 1-0, not 2-0.
- 41-14. W. H. Smith ½, Lippes ½. (1½-½).
- 41-18. Ted Rozsa 1, Stubblefield 0 (2-0).
- 41-19. Lesh 2, Kresse 0. Lesh ½, Parker ½ (1½-½).
- 41-20. Palange 2, Koch 0.
- 41-21. Fenley 1, Hatch 0 (1½-½).
- 41-24. Palmer 1, Stauffer 0 (2-0).
- 41-25. Kramer 2, Lay 0. Roberts 1, Lay 0. (2-0).
- 41-26. Rivise 1, Faucher 0.
- 41-28. Powers 1, Van Patten 0.
- 41-32. Fielding 2, Enochson 0. Hogan 2, Enochson 0. Hogan 2, Koken 0.
- 41-34. F. L. Henry defeated Powell (1-1), lost to Dean.
- 41-35. Dr. Paul ½, Koken ½ (1½-½).
- 41-36. Treiber defeated Dean, lost to Lacey (0-2).
- 41-37. Palmer 1, Callis 0.

1942 CLASS TOURNAMENT

- 42-C1. Ceruzzi defeated Mager, drew with Rehr. Mager defeated Jurgensen.
- 42-C2. Ruckert 1, Hadden 0.
- 42-C3. Borker defeated Hallager, drew with Cook.
- 42-C4. Paul 1, Jacobs 0. Jacobs 1, Persinger 0. Kemble defeated Paul and Vichules.
- 42-C7. Peters 1, Dishaw 0. Casey 1, Van Esen 0.
- 42-C8. G. R. Smith and Talmadge defeated Wallace. Brandler lost to Talmadge and Smith, drew with Kantor. Kaufman lost to Wallace, drew with Talmadge.
- 42-C9. Powers 1, Spielberger 0. Stetler drew with Treiber and B. Rozsa.
- 42-C10. Kalbach 1, W. M. P. Mitchell 0.
- 42-C11. Yerhoff defeated Dann, drew with Haas. Richter 1, Himmelstein 0.
- 42-C12. Stetler ½, Noonan ½. Spielberger 1, Koch 0. Kaplan ½, Dean ½.
- 42-C13. Siller defeated Dann, drew with Campbell.
- 42-C14. Charosh defeated Bischoff, Hampton and Hewitt, drew with Richter. Bischoff defeated Hampton, drew with Hewitt and Lourie. Richter defeated Hewitt, drew with Lourie. Howell lost to Hewitt, drew with Lourie.
- 42-C15. McCormick ½, Littell ½.
- 42-C16. A. Cook defeated Read and Torrance. L. L. Henry 1, Torrance 0.

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Chauvenet, L. R.	1266
Cook, Alton	1142
Culbertson, W.	1116
Dayton, E.	1240
Fenley, C. M.	1182
Fetell, M.	1138
Fielding, L. W.	1148
Glynn, J.	1120
Hamburger, L.	1106
Herzberger, Dr. M.	1100
Hicks, Col. G. R.	1156
Hogan, Dr. J. G.	1198
Holt, H. S.	1156
Holiff, J.	1212
Jacobs, Morton	1138
Kaplan, B.	1100
Kemble, Capt. R. P.	1274
Kovner, I.	1142
Lacey, W. H. Jr.	1194
Linder, Anton	1142
Little, Paul H.	1226
Michels, P. J.	1100
Muir, Mrs. D. S.	1214
Nicholson, W.	1210
Noonan, Lt. T. R.	1170
Palange, J. E.	1288
Palmer, Pvt. J. M.	1112
Parker, A. W.	1218
Paul, Dr. B. W.	1202
Powers, Averill	1232
Rehr, J. J.	1156
Reichenbach, H.	1192
Richetr, P. H.	1136
Roberts, Carl	1128
Rosza, Bela	1150
Smith, W. H.	1124
Van Patten, H. T.	1168
Vichules, L. P.	1108
Work, T. A. Jr.	1118

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Albrecht, J. J.	1000
Alexewicz, Dr. W.	950
Allison, M. H. Sr.	1000
Allured, K. B.	1012
Anderson, E. N.	1006
Arons, George	1000
Aronsen, Maud	938
Axinn, Sidney	910
Bauder, E. L.	1000
Bennett, F. T.	1000
Bennett, R. W.	956
Bischoff, J. E.	992
Boggis, Alvin	1000
Bowman, I. H.	1000
Boyd, R. M.	968
Boyle, Frank	1000
Brandstrom, B.	1000
Brown, R. L.	922
Burkart, B.	1000
Buschke, Dr. A.	954
Butler, H. C.	902
Callis, Lewis	954
Campbell, C. W.	920
Casey, J. J. Jr.	900
Chase, G. F.	1050
Cook, W. N.	934
Dulin, W. H.	1000

Elsman, J.	1000
Englemann, A.	1000
Engskov, G. S.	1000
Faucher, J. A.	992
Fell, Chester	1006
Flaherty, H. E.	1000
Franklin, R. M.	1000
Frediskov, P.	1000
Friend, Bernard	1000
Gabor, Nicholas	1008
Gay, Mrs. H. B. Jr.	912
Gennert, C. E.	1008
Gleason, Dick	1000
Gluski, H. E.	910
Guthrie, K. L.	1000
Hadden, A.	950
Hallager, W.	924
Halverson, Lt. Com.	1000
Hatch, D. B.	966
Hawkins, K. C.	1000
Henry, F. L.	906
Henry, L. L.	1018
Hewitt, C. C. Jr.	970
Hodgson, A. G.	910
Howell, R. J.	946
Hurt, J. E.	1010
Jurgensen, W. G.	946
Kahn, Leo	964
Kalbach, J. C.	1014
Kantor, F.	1042
Kasper, H. F.	1000
Kelsey, R. M.	1004
Kibbey, G. S.	944
Kimball, R. H.	990
King, G. M.	1000
Kingsland-Smith, F.	944
Kirkegaard, Rev. M.	1002
Klein, Bernard	1024
Klimas, F. J.	1000
Koch, J. A.	998
Kolisch, R.	1050
Krak, E.	1000
Kramer, M.	1082
Krebill, H. J.	1000
Laskoff, I.	1000
Lesh, Joseph	1046
Levene, Lt. B. F. Jr.	1000
Liggett, H. N.	1000
Littell, A. S.	1000
Lowry, P. H.	1000
MacDonough, J. E.	1000
Mager, John	1010
Martin, E. B.	976
Mayers, Daniel	1044
McCullough, F. V.	1000
McKelvie, R.	1000
Meiden, Walter	1034
Mitchell, W. M. P.	956
Mitchell, N. W.	1016
Mladinich, G.	1020
Moore, Dr. Frank F.	1000
Mundt, Rev. J.	1000
Newmark, J.	1000
Ozgo, A. J.	1000
Parmalee, C.	938
Persinger, L.	966
Peters, W. O.	1018
Petsche, W.	1000
Pratt, M. U.	1062
Quandstrom, Dr. V. E.	1000
Quillen, J. P.	932
Read, H. L.	1064
Rivise, Irving	1054

Robinson, N. I.	1084
Rockel, R. S.	972
Rosza, Ted	1086
Ruckert, H. G.	1050
Russ, Nick	946
Sax, Kurt	1000
Schiller, Pvt. B.	1000
Shephard, Dr. H. C.	1084
Siller, Harry	1030
Smith, G. R.	1094
Spielberger, C.	1090
Sprintzen, I. E.	1000
Talmadge, Thomas	1090
Thomas, P. M.	1000
Tishko, W. E.	972
Tomori, L.	1000
Torrance, C. C.	906
Treiber, W. J.	958
Wade, James	1000
Wainess, D.	1000
Wallace, Donald	970
Wallace, W. J. L.	988
Weiss, A. H.	1000
Weiss, Adolph	1000
Wilcox, H. L.	1090
Wildeman, E. R.	1000
Winslow, B.	1000
Wolf, J. E. W.	1000
Wright, C. F.	1000
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Allison, Marvin H. Jr.	850
Bonner, S.	850
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Chism, S. M.	834
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Courtney, E. J.	850
Dann, D. D.	866
Davie, J. E.	850
Davis, D. L.	786
Dishaw, O. W.	718
Fenley, Mrs. W. R.	850
Gilutin, Emil	778
Greenspan, Dr. M.	850
Hamilton, L. B.	548
Hampton, H.	866
Harris, Woodburn	850
Hartman, Rev. R. B.	850
Hays, R. W.	880
James, W. J.	868
Kresse, A. O.	740
Lippes, A.	786
Marcelli, N.	866
McKee, R. J.	850
Meeker, J. M.	744
Morrison, G. L.	850
Mower, Donald	850
Powell, J. M.	736
Robinson, Ensign M. W.	850
Rubin, M.	870
Sechler, C.	858
Starkey, J. B.	850
Stauffer, Dal	878
Steinmeyer, Robert	850
Stubblefield, A. H.	870
Thomas, G. S.	850
Van Esen, S. T.	762
Wright, R. G.	850
Yaffee, L. L.	864
Young, W.	850

READERS' GAMES

Reviewed by Fred Reinfeld

In this department we publish games by readers with annotations by noted commentator Fred Reinfeld. Any subscriber to CHESSE REVIEW is welcome to use this free service. Submit your games to Readers' Games Department, CHESSE REVIEW, 250 West 57th Street, New York.



The winner of this game, played in Little Rock, appends the following interesting comment: "Your Readers' Games Department interests me, as I'm glad to see an occasional game that isn't a masterpiece of brilliancy on both sides. I'm sending you a recent game of my own, not with the thought that it's of particular interest, but rather to prove that there is at least one set of chessmen extant in Arkansas, and at least two people who enjoy moving them futilely about."

As will be seen, Reader Smith is much too modest about the value of this game.

RUY LOPEZ

W. Keller	G. R. Smith
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3
4 BxKt	QPxB
5 P-KR3?	.....

A move of which amateurs are notoriously over-fond. The pin by ... B-KKt5 is hardly to be feared, since in the first place it cannot be supported by ... Kt-Q5, and since the Bishop can be driven back in any event with P-KR3 if need be. However, the "threat" of the pin is by no means strong enough to compel White to lose a valuable tempo for development so early in the game. Kt-B3 or P-Q4 or P-Q3 was preferable.

5	Kt-B3
6 P-Q3	B-Q3
7 Kt-B3	O-O
8 O-O	P-QKt3
9 P-Q4?	.....

A serious error of judgment on a number of counts. In the first place, as Black has two Bishops, it is to his interest, and not to White's, that the position should be opened up. Secondly, White misses what is undoubtedly the most promising continuation at his disposal: Kt-R2 followed by P-B4. In that way he would have created chances for himself on the King-

side without allowing Black counterplay. Still another drawback of the text is that it creates a Queen-side majority which Black can utilize readily, as against a White King-side majority which will remain paralysed throughout the game.

9	PxP
10 KtxP	B-Kt2
Already threatening to win a Pawn with ... P-B4.	

11 R-K1	B-K4!
Nicely played—the Bishops are already asserting their power. B-K3 is impossible in reply, for then ... P-B4 wins a Pawn. This has an important bearing on the following play.	

12 KKt-K2	QxQ
13 RxQ	P-B4
14 P-B3	.....

Forced; but now White's King-side majority is worthless, as its possible mobilization will have to be postponed indefinitely.

14	QR-Q1
15 B-Kt5	P-Kt4!

Excellent. Black realizes that one of the most potent weapons in this kind of struggle against the Knights is to use one's Pawns to harry the Knights and hem them in. Aside from that, Black is taking the first step to make use of the Pawn majority.

16 QR-Kt1	RxRch
17 RxR	B-B3

Not at once ... P-Kt5 because of Kt-R4.

18 P-R3
---------	-------

Advancing a Pawn in this sector makes it easier for Black to "cash" the Queen-side majority. R-QKt1 would avoid this, but would lead to an unbearably passive position.

18	P-Kt5
----------	-------

According to plan.

19 PxP	PxP
20 Kt-R2	B-Kt4!

The Bishops continue to gain ground.

21 K-B2	P-B4
22 P-QKt3	P-QR4

The Queen-side majority begins to be threatening.

23 K-K3
---------	-------

White's desire to get the King into play is understandable, but Black takes advantages of the opportunity to drive the remaining White Bishop.

23	P-R3
24 B-R4?	.....

24 BxKt, BxB; 25 R-Q6 would offer better prospects of resistance. But not 24 B-B4? BxKt!

24	P-Kt4
25 B-K1	BxKt

This renunciation of the Bishop-pair is surprising, but turns out satisfactorily.

26 KxB	B-Q5
27 P-B3?	.....

Loses quickly. When fighting against a hostile wing majority of Pawns, the player with the minority should avoid creating contact between the Pawns. Such contact can only facilitate the deadly advance of the Pawn majority.

27	B-K4
28 PxP	RPxP!
29 R-B1	R-R1!

Black finishes in excellent style.



30 R-B2	P-B5!
31 KtxP	PxP
32 R-B1	P-Kt7
33 R-Kt1	R-R8

White resigns. An admirable game by Black, and a very enjoyable one too. There is a widespread impression that good chess is limited to a few large cities, but such fine games as this one, are gratifying proof of the diffusion of chess ability throughout the country.

A very interesting game because of White's clever combination and its curious sequel.

Metropolitan Chess League, 1941

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Blach	Salem
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3
3 P-Q4	PxP
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3
5 Kt-QB3	P-Q3
6 B-K2	P-QR3
7 B-K3	....

Black is playing the Scheveningen System, of which we had an instructive example in the April issue (Page 102).

7 P-QKt4

This is premature, as White could demonstrate by playing B-B3. (If then . . . B-Kt2; P-K5!) Such moves as Black's seventh, which are highly desirable strategically, must be played in just the right order, else they may lead to tactical difficulties (8 B-B3).

8 P-QR3?

Typically faulty defensive-mindedness. The text is played to guard the KP against the menace . . . P-Kt5; but 8 B-B3 would perform that function more effectively.

8 B-Kt2
9 B-Q3

An admission that his last move was not the best. Now there would no longer be much point to B-B3, because of the reply . . . QKt-Q2, with . . . Kt-K4 in prospect.

9	QKt-Q2
10 P-B4	Q-B2
11 O-O	B-K2
12 Kt-Kt3	O-O
13 Q-K2	QR-B1

As is well-known, this is the indicated procedure for Black. He posts his pieces to good advantage on the half-open QB file, the ultimate objective being to get a Knight on QB5, where it will exercise strong pressure on White's position.

14 QR-B1

A precautionary move which is not absolutely necessary, as the QBP is protected by the KB. Stronger alternatives are QR-K1 and P-KKt4.

14 KR-Q1

This is unnecessary and as will be seen, it can be directly harmful . . . Kt-Kt3 (with the idea of going to QB5) would have left Black with an excellent game.

15 B-Q2	Kt-Kt3
16 P-K5	PxP?

A serious mistake: he opens the KB file after the departure of his KR on move 14. The result is that White is able to bring off a neat combination.

The correct course was 16 . . . Kt(B3)-Q2 with a good game. Black would be safe on the King-side (no open KB file!), and would be ready for . . . Kt-B5. Amateurs are prone to ignore the results of Pawn captures—their effects on the opening and closing of lines. The text is a good example of this.

17 PxP	Kt(B3)-Q4
18 BxPch!	KxB
19 Q-R5ch	K-Kt1
20 QxPch	....

Now you can see how White's combination was made possible by Black's 14th and 16th moves.

20	K-R1
21 R-B3	B-B4ch

A lucky resource by which he saves himself from mate.

22 KtxB	QxQ
---------	-----

Not 22 . . . QxKtch? 23 B-K3 and Black can resign in view of the threatened R-R3 mate.

23 RxQ	RxKt
24 RxB	Kt-QB5
25 B-Kt5	KtxKt!

An excellent interpolation which gives Black fine drawing chances because of the numerous weaknesses created in White's Pawn position. Clearly White dare not play 26 BxR? because of . . . Kt-K7ch.

26 PxKt	KR-Q4?
---------	--------

But this is the last and decisive mistake. It was necessary to play . . . R-K1 to keep the last rank guarded. Black could then capture the KP with powerful counter-chances.

27 R-B1!	RxP
28 R-B8ch!	K-R2
29 B-B6	....

The point. This is the move that it was Black's job to prevent at all costs. To avoid mate, he must now give up the exchange. The following play, with its simplifications, is quite hopeless for Black:

29 . . . R-Kt4; 30 BxR, RxB; 31 R-R7, KtxP; 32 RxP, KtxP; 33 RxP, R-QB4; 34 R-QKt8, RxP; 35 RxP, Kt-Q5; 36 R-R5ch, K-Kt1; 37 R-K4, Kt-B3; 38 R-K8ch, K-B2; 39 R-B8, R-B7; 40 R-QKt5, Kt-Q5; 41 RxR, KtxR(B7); 42 K-B2, K-B3; 43 R-Kt6ch, K-K4; 44 R-Kt6, Resigns.

The following remarkable gamelet shows how attacking patterns repeat themselves ("there is nothing new under the sun!")

DUTCH DEFENSE

K. S. Kibbey	D. F. Dorman
White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-KB4
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3
3 Kt-B3	Kt-KB3
4 B-Kt5	....

White's last two moves indicate his intention of playing P-K4 very quickly and thus opening up the game to his advantage.

4 B-K2?

Much too passive. Correct was the characteristic pin so often seen in this opening: 4 . . . B-Kt5! The indifferent text allows White to achieve his object.

5 BxKt	BxB
6 P-K4	PxP
7 KtxP	O-O
8 B-Q3	K-R1?

Black does not realize how full of danger his position has become even at this early stage. . . . P-Q3 should have been played, preventing the following sorties of the White KKt and Queen.

9 Kt-K5?

Premature, as Black could have demonstrated with 9 . . . BxKt; 10 PxB, R-B4.

9	P-QKt3?
10 Q-R5	B-Kt2

White's last move was absolutely decisive: if 10 . . . Q-K1; 11 KtxB wins. Or if 10 . . . BxKt; 11 Kt-B6, P-KR3; 12 Q-Kt6 and wins.

11 QxPch! ?

White can hardly be blamed for playing for a pretty mate; yet 11 KtxB wins immediately (11 . . . P-KR3; 12 Kt-Kt6 mate!).

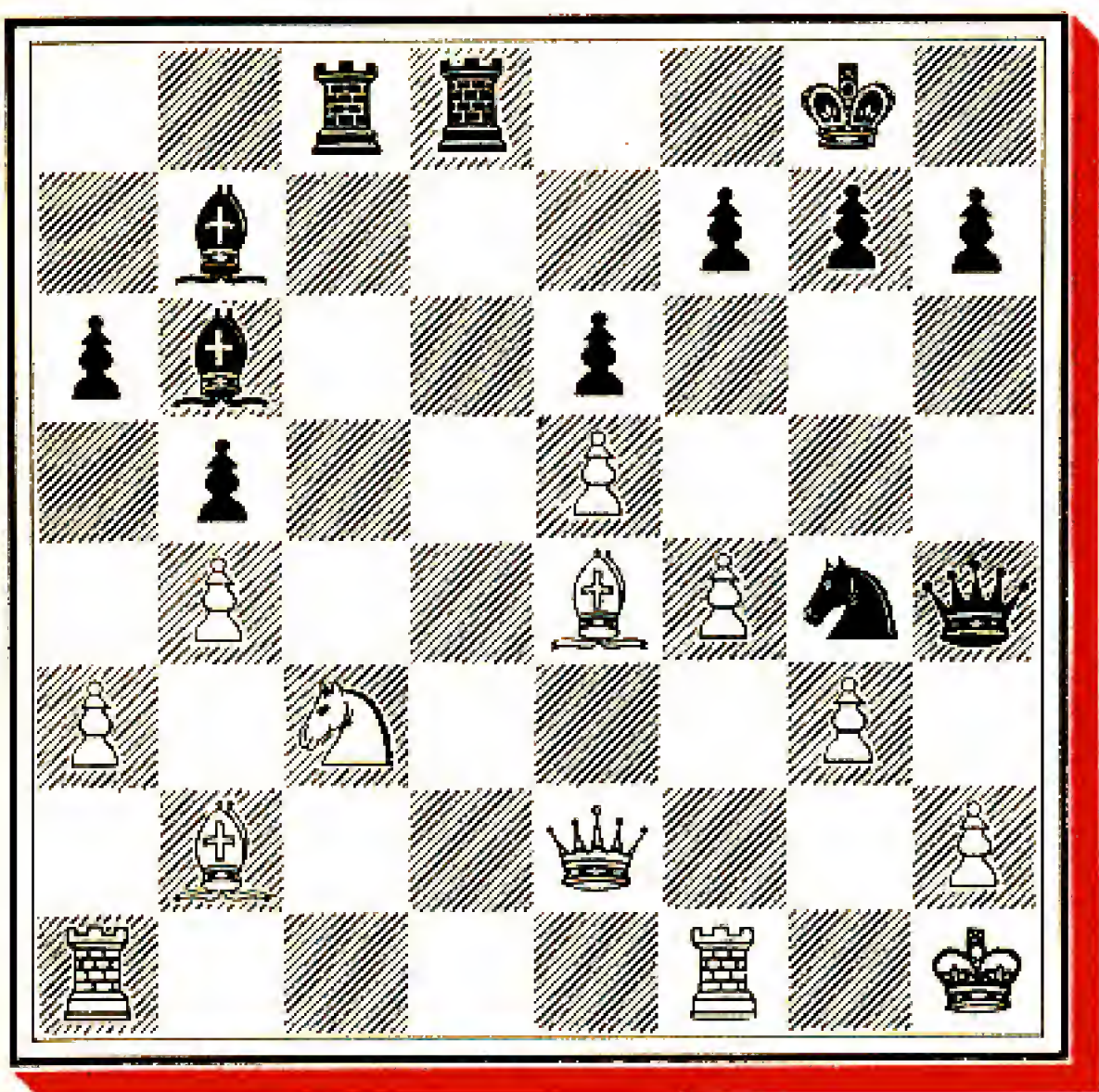
11	KxQ
12 KtxBch	K-R3
13 Kt(5)-Kt4ch	K-Kt4
14 P-B4ch	K-R5

If 14 . . . KxP; 15 P-Kt3ch, K-B6; 16 O-O mate!

15 P-Kt3ch	K-R6
16 B-B1ch	B-Kt7
17 Kt-B2 mate!	

Compare the famous game between Ed. Lasker and Sir George Thomas (London, 1912): 1 P-Q4, P-KB4; 2 Kt-KB3, P-K3; 3 Kt-B3, Kt-KB3; 4 B-Kt5, B-K2; 5 BxKt, BxB; 6 P-K4, PxP; 7 KtxP, P-QKt3; 8 B-Q3, B-Kt2; 9 Kt-K5, O-O; 10 Q-R5, Q-K2? 11 QxPch!! KxQ; 12 KtxBch, K-R3; 13 Kt(5)-Kt4ch, K-Kt4; 14 P-R4ch (P-B4ch is a move faster), K-B5; 15 P-Kt3ch, K-B6; 16 B-K2ch, K-Kt7; 17 R-R2ch, K-Kt8; 18 K-Q2 mate!

Black Won in Four Crushing Moves!



Rotlewi, White.

- 1
- 2 P x Q
- 3 Q x R
- 4 Q-Kt2

Rubinstein, Black.

- R x Kt!!!
- R-Q7!!!
- B x Bch
- R-R6!!

—and White resigned as mate follows in three moves at most.

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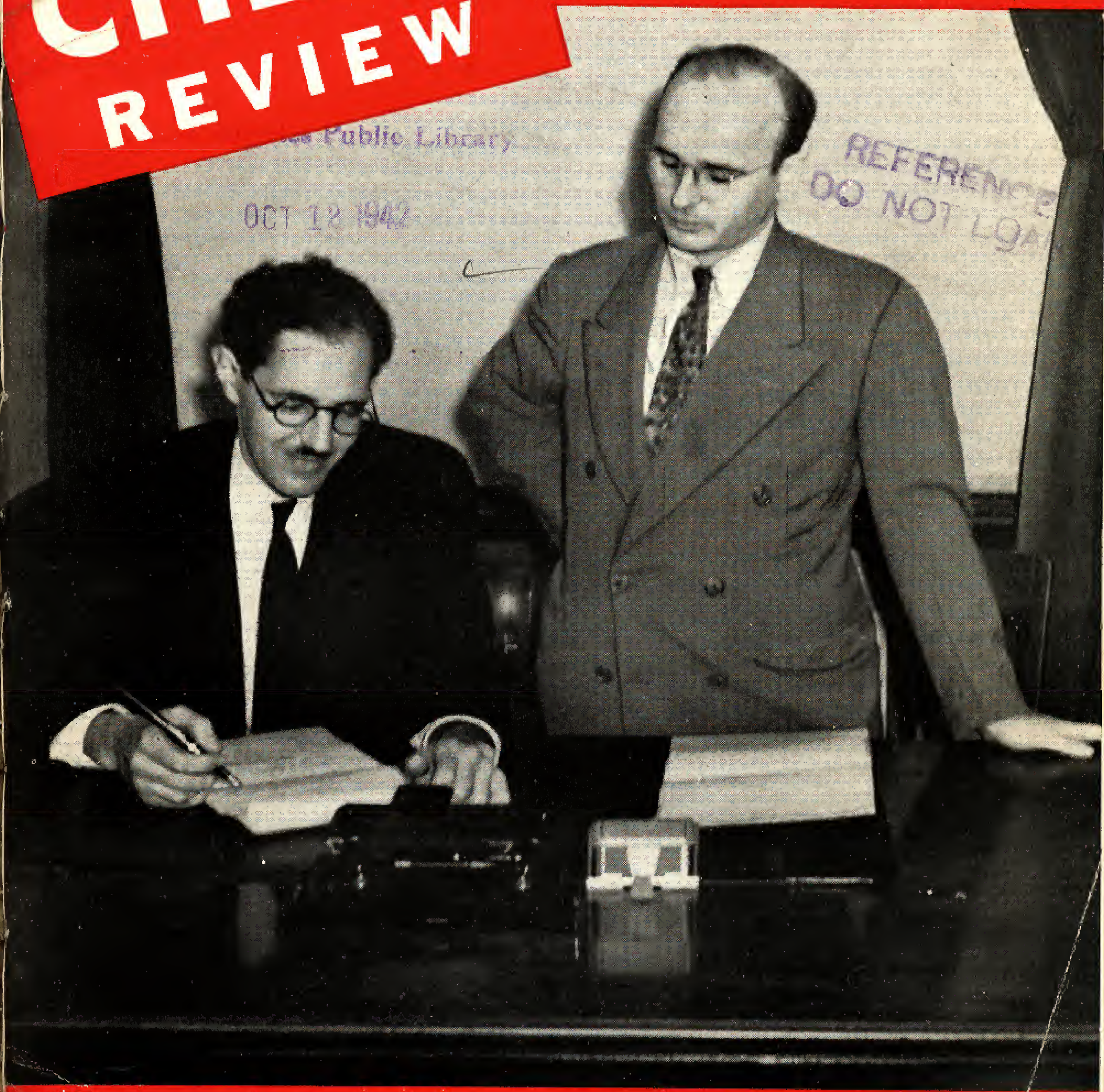
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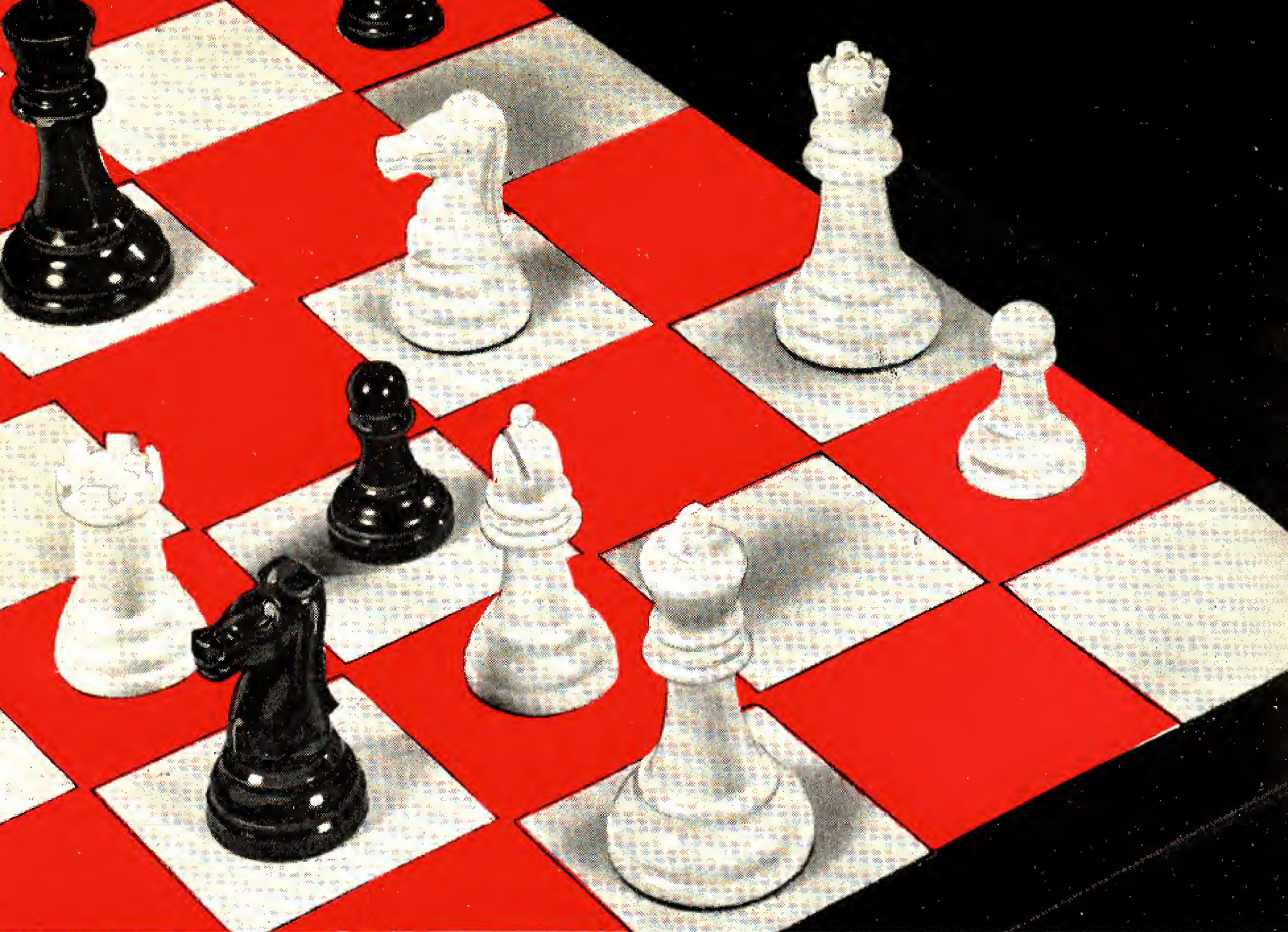


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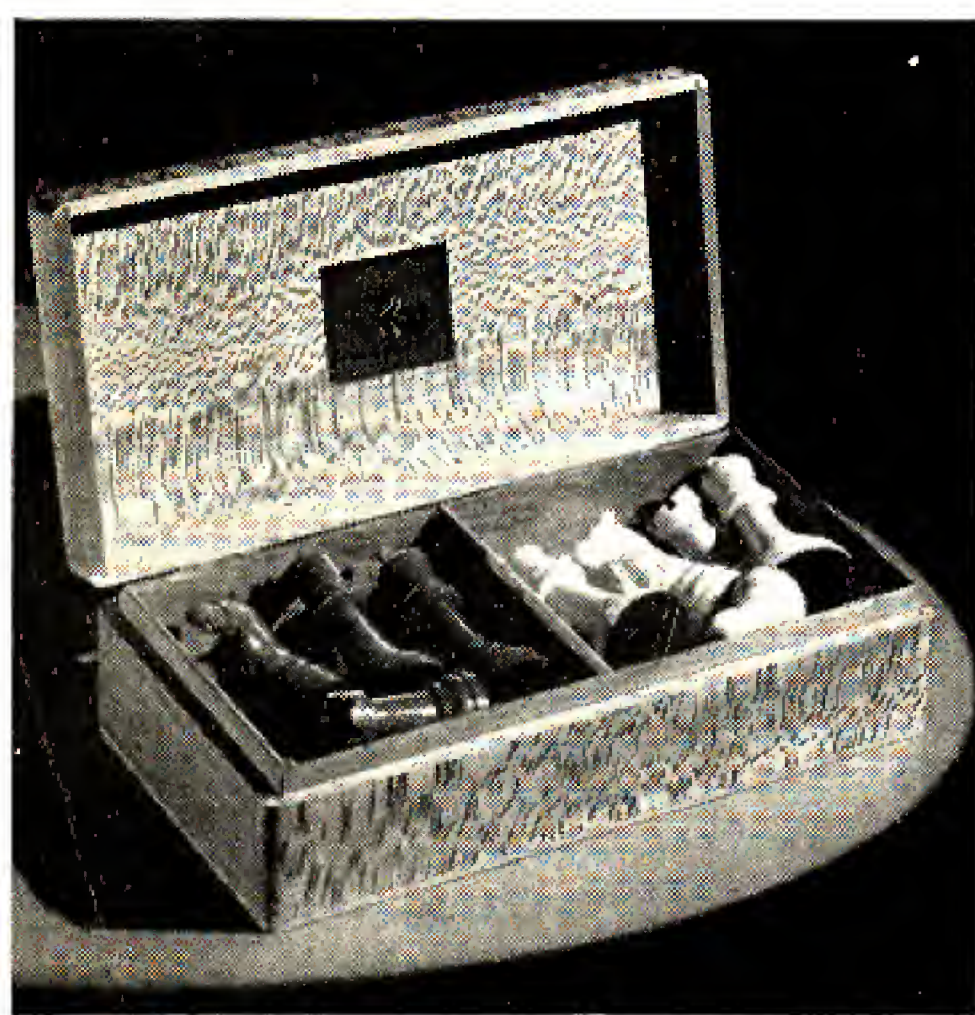
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CHESS REVIEW

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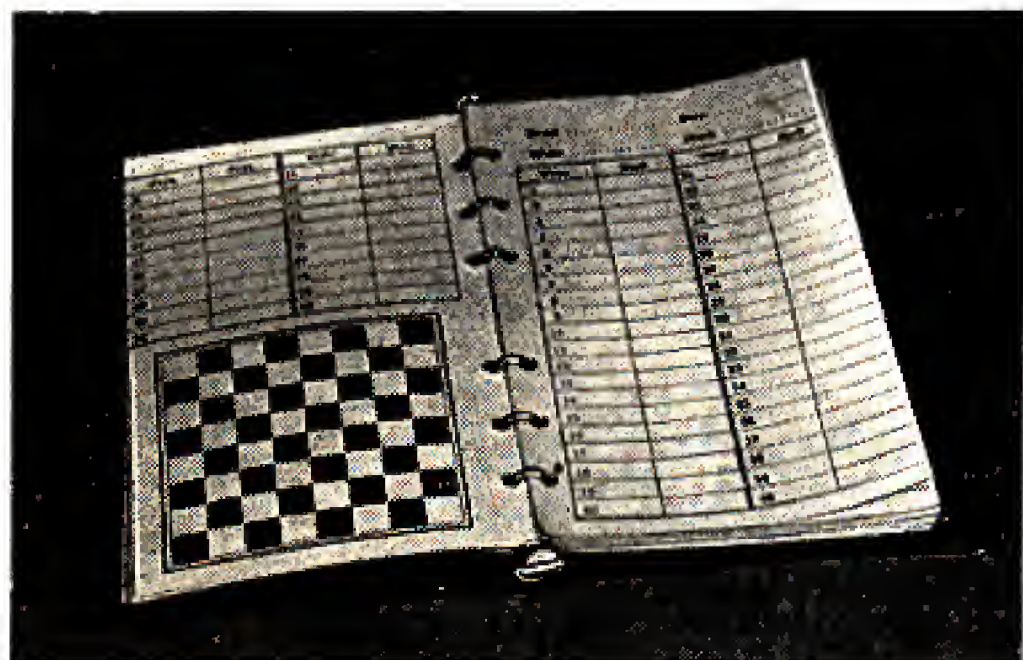
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Front Cover

Front cover photo of Co-Cham-
pions Isaac Kashdan (seated) and
Samuel J. Reshevsky was taken on
September 9th by Staff Photog-
rapher Ned Goldschmidt at the
office of attorney S. Gradstein,
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LETTERS

Readers are Invited to Use these Columns for Their
Comments on Matters of Interest to Chess Players

CAPABLANCA'S ENEMIES

Sirs:

During my recent visit to Ha-
vana, I was surprised to dis-
cover that there are two chess
federations in Cuba. While we,
as outsiders, cannot act as
judges in an internal dispute,
for the benefit of those who may
have any dealings with official
Cuban chess I should like to set
down my impressions.

The Federacion Cubana de
Ajedrez was the sole organiza-
tion in existence up to a few
years ago. For reasons which
are hard to understand and
which are, to my mind, wholly
inadequate pretexts, they began
a vitriolic campaign against Ca-
pablanca some years ago, at a
time when it was apparent that
failing health prevented him
from repeating the great suc-
cesses of his earlier years. I was
shown a number of newspaper
clippings which make such in-
credibly ridiculous statements
that one finds it hard to imagine
how anybody, least of all a
Cuban, could hit upon such
ideas. Three quotations will
suffice to indicate how insulting
and silly the attacks were. At
one time they asked Capablanca
to play a match on equal terms
with one of their stronger ex-
perts and, when he refused,
claimed that Capa was afraid
that he would be beaten! Again,
after the AVRO tournament,
they repeated the deliberately
pernicious vituperation of Alek-
hine and added insult to injury
by calling Capa the "professional

chess champion of Cuba!" Fi-
nally, his title of honorary presi-
dent of the Cuban Chess Federa-
tion was withdrawn!

It may be pointed out paren-
thetically that those who for
personal reasons set themselves
up in trade as Capa's enemies
with the fallacious justification
that they alone knew what
would best promote chess have
completely overlooked one vital
consideration. A great chess
master encourages chess by a
force of magnetic attraction.
This is true everywhere, but
trebly so in smaller countries.
Witness what happened in Hol-
land after Euwe won the cham-
pionship in 1935, in Estonia with
Keres, in Sweden with Stahlberg,
Stoltz and Lundin, in Czechoslo-
vakia with Flohr, even in Russia
with Botvinnik and the rest of
the younger crop and in the U.S.
with the victories of the Ameri-
can team from 1931-37 on the
F. I. D. E. tournaments.

It goes without saying that
the mere fact that Capablanca,
a native son of Havana, achieved
and held such unequalled pre-
eminence in the world for such
a long time helped Cuban chess
far more than any other single
factor or any efforts by the
Cuban chess federation. It is,
of course, not my intention to
belittle the value of organized
chess. The work that it does
is important, but it is aided im-
measurably by the inspiration
of national chess heroes.

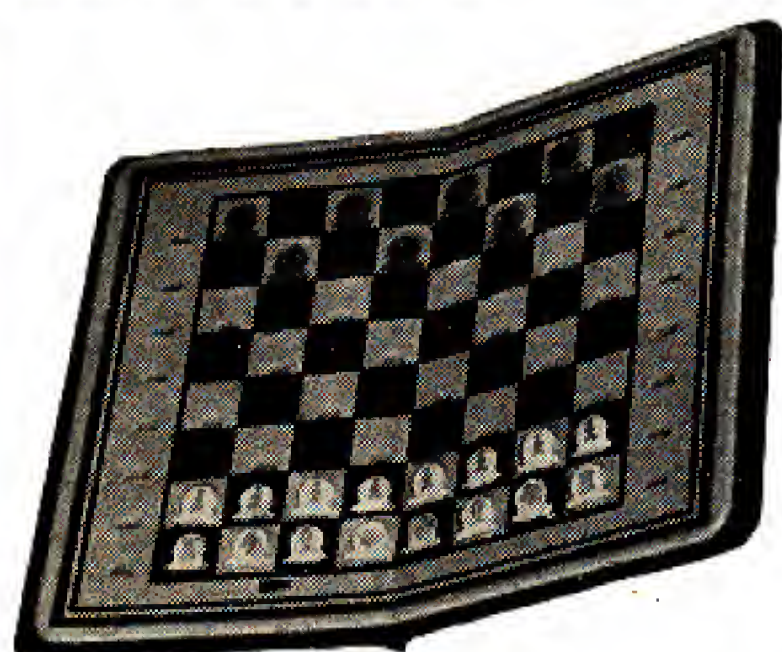
To return: the Federacion
Cubana de Ajedrez not only
failed to appreciate Capa's in-
fluence—even though they paid
tip service to it—but resorted
to the unbelievable tactics of
attacking him personally and
chessically.

Under these circumstances
Capablanca was more than jus-
tified in forming a rival group,
the Federacion Nacional de
Ajedrez de Cuba, which has
been continued after his unfor-
tunately premature death by his
friends.

The F. I. D. E. recognizes only
the Federacion Cubana de Ajed-
rez. However, the F. I. D. E.
was notoriously guided in large
measure by partisan considera-
tions. It has furthermore happily
died a natural death, so that
nobody need adhere to its setup.

I should also like to put on
record that I was thoroughly

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LETTERS

(continued)

annoyed at the unsportsmanlike behavior of the Federacion Cubana de Ajedrez (except for the president, Dr. Albear) during my stay in Cuba. In the first place they tried to exploit my visit—which was made for personal reasons and entirely at my own expense—for their own benefit and to the detriment of their rivals. In fact, because they knew that at first I was ignorant of the true situation they tried to use the name of Capablanca to harm the Federacion which he had founded! Then, in the only exhibition which I gave under their auspices, they deliberately tried to make my score as poor as possible. Among other things, they freely encouraged consultation with a strong player who roamed from table to table and actually ordered people who were going to resign not to do so in the hope that they would thus tire me and induce blunders at other boards.

One final point is worth noting: on its stationery, the Federacion Cubana de Ajedrez provides material for some good comedy by calling Planas "the simultaneous chess champion of the world."

The chess world is perhaps not fully aware of the constant struggle which many masters have to conduct to keep the organization of our game clean and progressive. Capablanca took an active part in this struggle. One of his major contributions was the standardization of the rules for the world's championship, although his work was later destroyed by Alekhine's dishonest subterfuges. It is my considered opinion that the Federacion Nacional de Ajedrez de Cuba, which Capa founded, and which is continuing in his footsteps, should be recognized as the official chess body of that country.

REUBEN FINE

Washington, D. C.

Kashdan Articles

In this issue we expected to begin a series of articles by Kashdan. The co-champion informs us that preparation for his match with Reshevsky has made it impossible for him to produce these articles. He hopes to be able to start the series after the match is over.

—EDITOR.

Reshevsky - Kashdan Title Play-Off Begins This Month At Army Camps



Co-Champions Samuel J. Reshevsky (left) and Isaac Kashdan sign agreement to play 14-game play-off match to decide U. S. Chess title. Standing is attorney S. Gradstein.

The eagerly anticipated play-off match between Reshevsky and Kashdan, to decide the U. S. Chess title, will begin on October 7th and probably finish about December 15th. The co-champions, who tied for first place in the tournament at New York last April, have agreed to play a minimum of 14 games to determine the better player and the right to the title of U. S. Chess Champion.

The first four games will be held at Army camps under the auspices of the U. S. O. These games have been scheduled as follows:

- Oct. 7th—Fort Jay, Governors Island, N. Y.
- Oct. 10th—Camp Upton, Yaphank, N. Y.
- Oct. 13th—Pine Camp, Great Bend, N. Y.
- Oct. 15th—Plattsburg Barracks, Plattsburg, N. Y.

The fifth game will be held on November 15th and the match will then continue at the rate of three games a week. These games have not yet been arranged but will be held at clubs in New York and within a radius of 200 miles of New York. Some of the games may be staged at other Army camps.

MAURICE WERTHEIM, President of the Manhattan Chess Club, is chairman of the match committee and FRITZ BRIEGER, of the Woodside Chess Club, is treasurer. KENNETH HARKNESS, Managing Editor of CHESS REVIEW, will be the referee.

Chess fans may look forward to a close, exciting contest. Reshevsky is a fighting champion with a remarkable record. Since losing to Horowitz in the 4th round of the 1936 tourney, in which he gained the title, he has played a total of 74 championship games without losing a single encounter! Kashdan has aspired to the title for many years. This is the chance he has been waiting for and he can be expected to do his utmost. His recent record shows that he is in top form.

CHESS REVIEW has arranged to cover this important match in full detail. The story of the contest, with exclusive pictures and up-to-the-minute results, will appear in the November, December and January issues. In addition, all 14 (or more) games of the match will be published serially with complete annotations by Reshevsky, Kashdan, Fine and Horowitz!



ABE YANOFSKY
AGE 18
CANADA CHAMP



DON KILGORE
AGE 14
CHAMPION OF
DARTMOUTH STREET



BELA ROZSA
WACO



H. STEINER
PACIFIC COAST CHAMP



ERICH MARCHAND
MISSOURI
STATE CHAMP



AL HOROWITZ
TOUGH GUY
FROM BROOKLYN
N.Y. STATE CHAMP

Knott

A TEXAS CARTOONIST LOOKS AT THE MASTERS

It's Twins Again at Dallas as Steiner, Yanofsky Share Title

Horowitz, Favored to Win, Drops to 3rd Place by Loss to Steiner

As the outcome of the 43rd annual U.S.C.F. Open Championship Tournament at the Baker Hotel, Dallas, Texas, August 22-30, the chess world was again presented with a sturdy pair of "co-champions" as California's HERMAN STEINER and Canadian Champion ABE YANOFSKY finished in a tie for first place.

At that, it was almost triplets this time. New York State Champion AL HOROWITZ was the favorite to win, dropped from first to third place in the semi-final round when he tried too hard to beat Steiner, lost the game. Having drawn one game in an earlier round, Horowitz failed to make it a triple tie by just half a point.

Eighteen entries played 17 rounds in a 9-day round-robin contest and the final standings were as follows:

Rank	Player	W	L	D	Total
1- 2	Herman Steiner, Los Angeles	16	1	0	16 - 1
1- 2	Abe Yanofsky, Winnipeg	16	1	0	16 - 1
3	J. A. Horowitz, New York	15	1	1	15½ - 1½
4	J. C. Thompson, Dallas	12	3	2	13 - 4
5	E. W. Marchand, St. Louis	11	4	2	12 - 5
6- 7	Bill Janes, Waco, Tex.	10	5	2	11 - 6
6- 7	Al Lipton, Dallas, Texas	10	5	2	11 - 6
8	George Sturgis, Boston	9	7	1	9½ - 7½
9	F. H. McKee, Dallas, Tex.	6	6	5	8½ - 8½
10	R. Potter, Denton, Tex.	7	8	2	8 - 9
11	Ted Rozsa, Midland, Tex.	6	10	1	6½ - 10½
12-13	Don Kilgore, Dallas, Tex.	5	10	2	6 - 11
12-13	Bela Rozsa, Waco, Tex.	4	9	4	6 - 11
14	Jack Hudson, Plano, Tex.	5	11	1	5½ - 11½
15	L.R. Norton, Weatherford, Tex.	4	13	0	4 - 13
16	Keller Watson, Orange, Cal.	2	14	1	2½ - 14½
17	J.A. Creighton, Corpus Christi	2	15	0	2 - 15
18	*C. Rosenfield, Weatherford, Tex.	0	18	0	0 - 18

*Withdrew after 7 rounds and forfeited all games.

The tournament was sponsored by the U. S. Chess Federation, the Texas Chess Association, the Dallas Y. M. C. A. Chess Club. To J. C. THOMPSON, President of the Texas Association and one of the most active promoters of chess in the country, goes major credit for a successful and exciting event. Thompson was ably assisted by the officers of the Dallas Club, including JESSE STAPP, W. O. WINSTON, AL LIPTON, H. E. DUNCAN, F. H. MCKEE, HORACE BOREN.

Three-Cornered Struggle for Title

Last year's Open Tourney at St. Louis was a one-man affair, Reuben Fine winning the title with comparative ease. This year, the event soon developed into a three-way contest between Horowitz, Steiner and Yanofsky. It was evident from the start that the winner would have to make an almost perfect score.

For the first six rounds the leaders were neck and neck, all three knocking out their opponents with



— Cartoons by JOHN KNOTT, *Dallas News*. —

deadly precision. The first break came in the seventh when Horowitz defeated Yanofsky. With the young Canadian champion then in third place, the three musketeers continued the head-chopping process up to the tenth round when Horowitz agreed to a draw with Thompson in an even position. This half-point proved costly later. Steiner was momentarily in the lead but in the next round he adjourned a "book draw" with Marchand.

Leaders Defeat Each Other

The next break came in the 12th when Yanofsky upset Steiner, moved up to second place. In the 16th and semi-final round came the crucial game between Horowitz and Steiner. The Editor of CHESS REVIEW was clinging to the lead with 14½—½. Happy-go-lucky Steiner had scored 13—1, still had not played off his game with Marchand. Yanofsky, with 15—1, had played one round ahead of schedule. Horowitz needed a win from Steiner to clinch first place; a draw would have resulted in a tie for first with the Canadian contender. Playing hard for a win, fighting shy of all drawing lines, Horowitz took too many chances in trying to force the position, lost the game.

Steiner Wins Book Draw

With this unexpected upset, it looked as though Yanofsky was safe for first; but Steiner realized that he could tie with the Canadian if he won his adjourned game. It seemed rather hopeless as it was a case of "Rook and Bishop vs. Rook" which, by correct play, cannot be won. However, the attempt has often been made, sometimes successfully, as the player with the inferior force must be constantly on guard. Steiner finally wore down his opponent into making a fatal slip at the 118th move!

Two more moves and the game was over, the book draw won by the Man from Movieland! Coming from behind in spectacular fashion, Steiner thus tied Yanofsky's score while Horowitz dropped to third place. All three leaders won their final round games, finished in the same relative positions.

Co-Winners Colorful Characters

Popular colorful Herman Steiner has been runner-up several times, has never before succeeded in winning the Open title. The veteran of scores of tournaments, both here and abroad, Steiner continues to play chess in much the same way as he talks, eats and lives — with gusto and enthusiasm. The vivacious Hungarian-American master puts a tremendous amount of pep into any tournament in which he takes part. Hands gesticulating, unruly hair waving in the breezes, he regales his fellow-players with tall tales of his past experiences, laughs loudest at his own stories.

Abe Yanofsky's performance at Dallas demonstrated that his victory at Ventnor last June was no fluke. American masters will have to look to their laurels. Abe possesses the supreme confidence of youth as well as a great deal of natural ability. The Dominion player travelled more than 2000 miles from his home in Winnipeg to take part in the Dallas event, was calmly certain before he left that he would take home first prize. As at Ventnor, Abe won the hearts of the Dallas players and officials by his friendly modesty and ever ready smile.

Potter Has Hard Luck

As usual, the prize-winners had their share of luck. On the other hand, Robert Potter of Denton, Texas, was the hard luck kid of the tournament. He outplayed both Steiner and Yanofsky in the opening. Steiner lost a pawn and his young rival developed a strong attack; but the veteran's experience proved sufficient to weather the storm and launch a successful counter-attack. Against Yanofsky, Potter could have won a piece for a pawn but was apparently seeing spooks. He thought there was a catch in it; but there wasn't — it was just an opening blunder. In his game with Marchand, Potter had a definite win in the end-game, gave it up as a draw. That made his record almost complete.

Steiner also ran into plenty of trouble with youngster Don Kilgore. Playing in his first major tourney, the 15-year old Dallas schoolboy outplayed Steiner in the opening, won two pawns by a neat middle-game combination, only to blunder later and lose the game. When he gets over his stage-fright and impetuosity, Kilgore may develop into a great chess player.

Horowitz got some breaks in his game with Marchand, although he had to work for them. He made a speculative attack, failed to properly follow through, wound up a pawn behind; then succeeded in winning what looked like a hopeless draw.

J. C. Thompson, who placed fourth, turned in a fine performance. His only losses were to Steiner, Yanofsky and Marchand; he drew with Horowitz and Bela Rosza, won the rest of his schedule.

Marchand finished fifth. Against Lipton, with a possible win in hand, he overstepped the time limit. He also lost to the three leaders, drew with McKee and Potter, won the rest.

Federation Officers Elected

At the business meeting of the U. S. C. F., the following officers were elected for the coming year: George Sturgis, President; George Emlen Roosevelt, first vice-president; Donald B. Dyer, second vice-president; L. Walter Stephens, third vice-president; Ernest Olfe, secretary.

Sturgis flew down from Boston to play in the tournament and attend the meeting.

DUTCH DEFENSE

Horowitz White		Steiner Black	
1 Kt-KB3	P-KB4	24 R-K1	PxP
2 P-B4	Kt-KB3	25 PxP	QxP
3 P-KKt3	Kt-B3	26 RxP	Q-B4
4 P-Q4	P-K3	27 K-B2	P-QR4
5 B-Kt2	B-Kt5ch	28 B-B1	R-Q1
6 QKt-Q2	O-O	29 K-Kt2	P-R5
7 O-O	Q-K1	30 R-K1	P-R6
8 P-QR3	BxKt	31 R-R1	R-R1
9 QxB	P-Q3	32 R-R2	Q-Kt5
10 P-QKt4	P-K4	33 Q-B1	Q-Kt6
11 PxP	KtxP	34 Q-R1	P-Kt4
12 KtxKt	PxKt	35 PxP	B-B2
13 B-Kt2	P-K5	36 R-K2	P-R7
14 P-B3	P-K6	37 R-K1	Q-B7ch
15 Q-Q4	B-K3	38 K-Kt1	Q-B4ch
16 QR-B1	B-B2	39 P-Q4	Q-Kt5
17 KR-Q1	Q-K2	40 R-Q1	Q-Kt6
18 R-Q3	KR-K1	41 P-Kt6	Q-K6ch
19 Q-B4	QR-Q1	42 K-R1	QxPch
20 Q-Kt5	B-Kt3	43 K-Kt1	B-Q4
21 BxKt	PxB	44 R-Q3	Q-R8ch
22 Q-B4	RxR	45 K-B2	R-K1
23 PxR	P-B4	Resigns	

RUY LOPEZ

Yanofsky White		Steiner Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	17 B-Q2	P-Q4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	18 Kt-R4	P-Kt3
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	19 Q-Kt4	R-B2
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	20 P-KB4	P-B3
5 O-O	B-K2	21 BPxP	BPxP
6 R-K1	P-QKt4	22 Kt-B3	B-B4ch
7 B-Kt3	O-O	23 K-R1	Q-Kt1
8 P-QR4	B-Kt2?	24 PxP	PxP
9 PxP	PxP	25 P-Q4	PxP
10 RxR	QxR	26 R-K8ch	R-B1
11 P-Q3	P-Q3	27 B-KB4	Q-R1
12 Kt-B3	P-Kt5	28 Q-Q7	K-Kt1
13 Kt-Q5	KtxKt	29 B-R6	Q-R8ch
14 BxKt	Kt-Q1	30 Kt-Kt1	Kt-B2
15 B-Kt3	K-R1	31 BxR	BxB
16 B-Kt5	P-KB3	32 QxB	Resigns

Above game is the Marshall Variation. For correct continuation against 8 P-QR4 see Page 192. More games from Dallas on Page 185.

DALLAS SNAPSHOTS

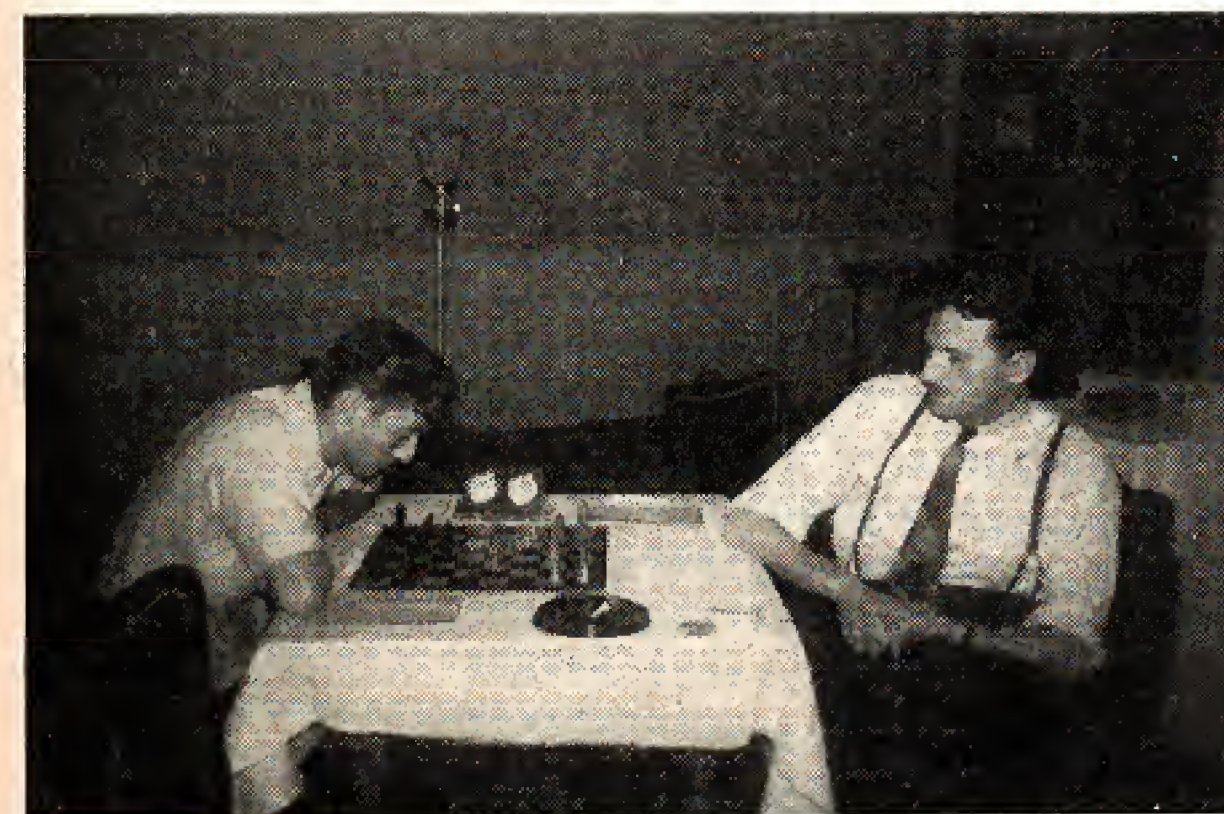
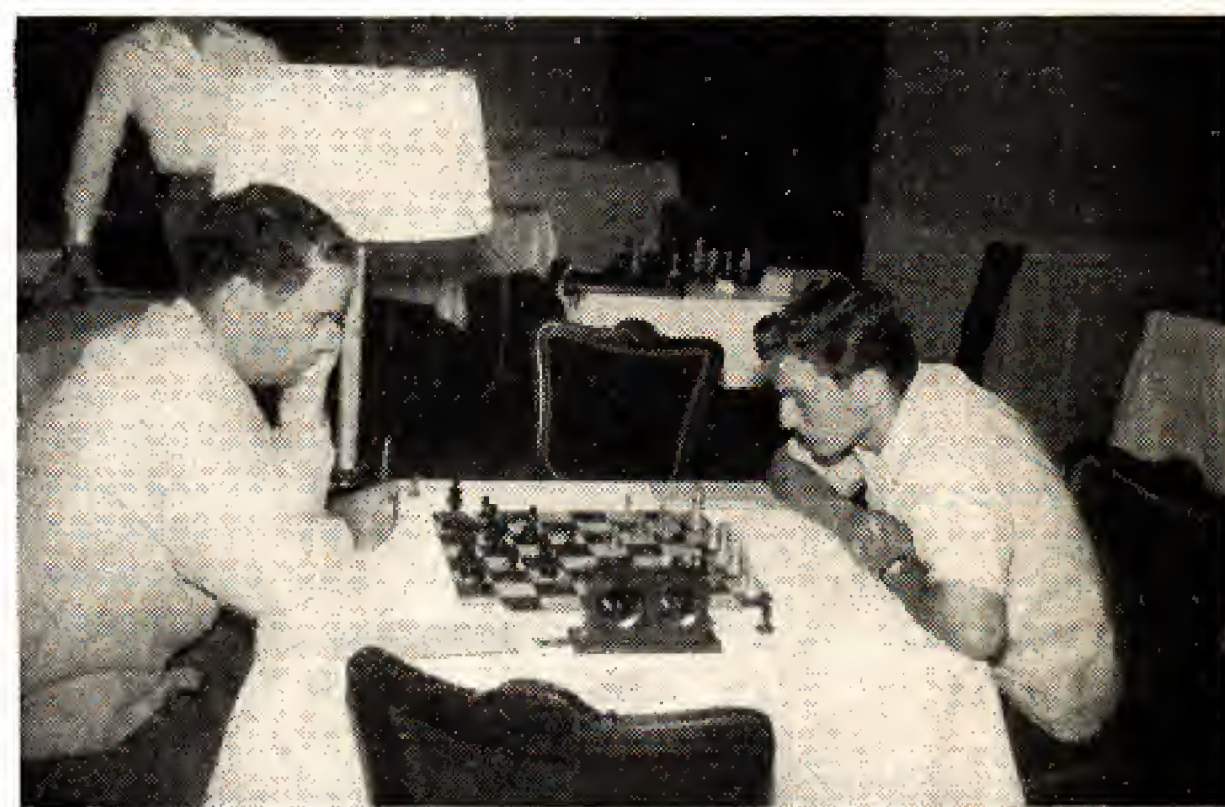
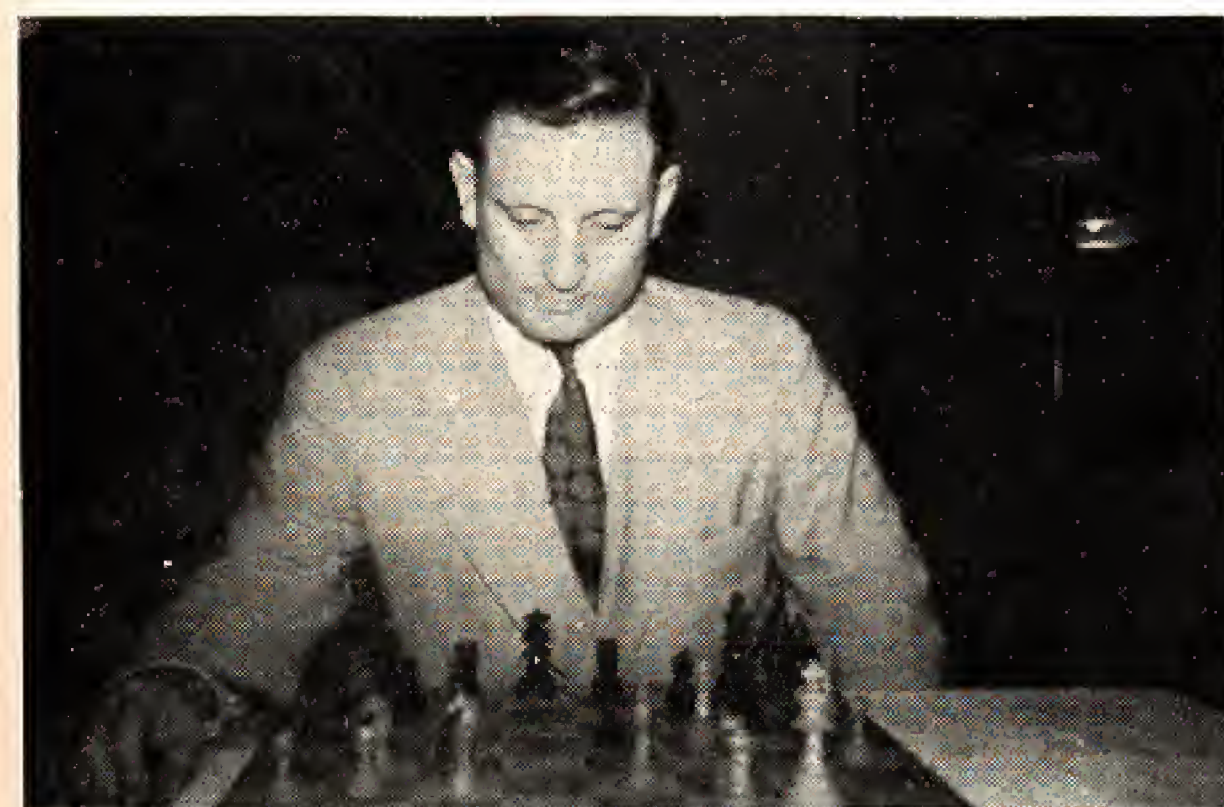
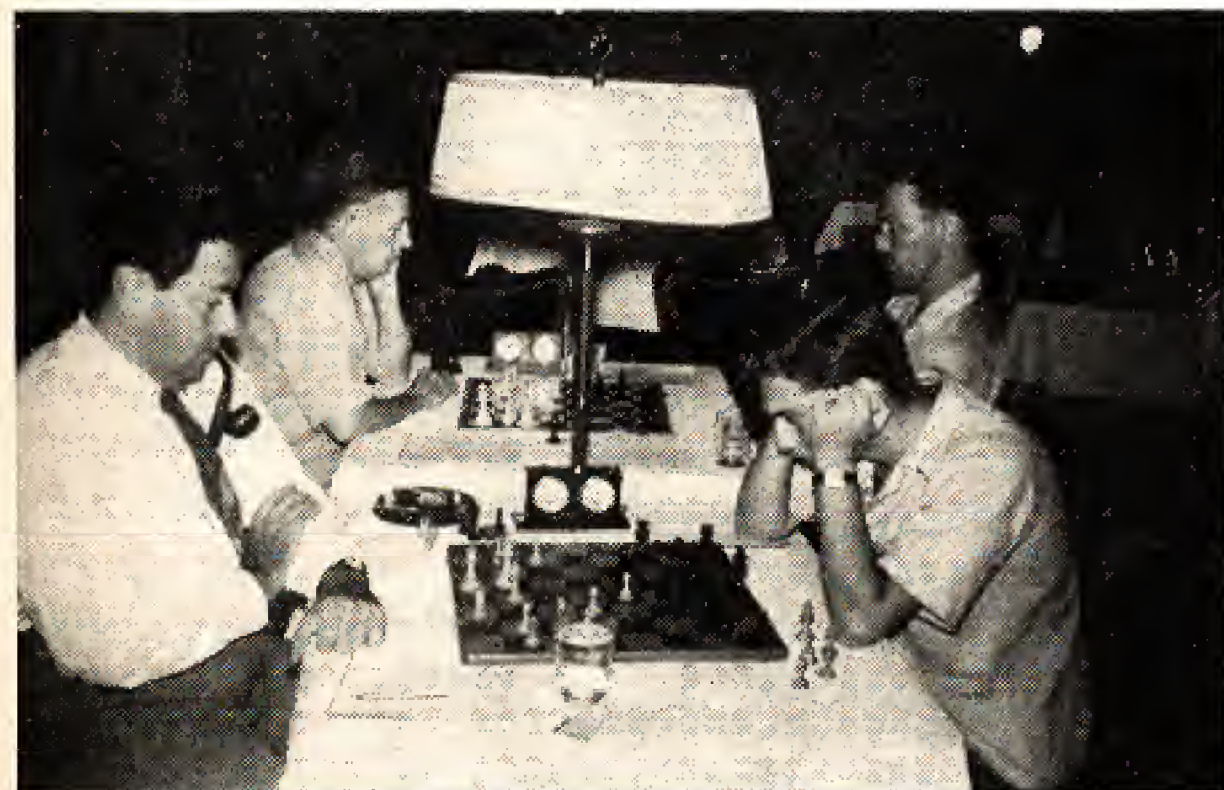
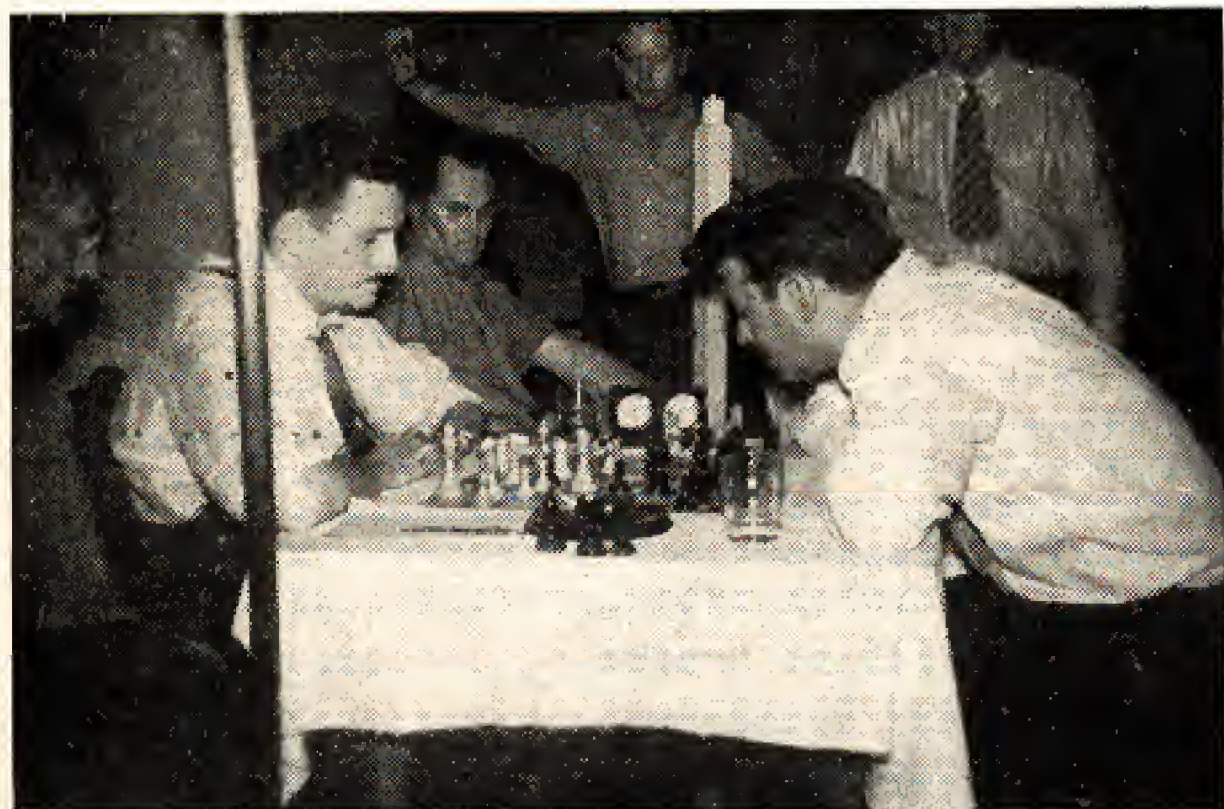
(See Opposite Page)

Left hand column, top to bottom:

1. The crucial contest between Horowitz (left) and Steiner in the semi-final.
2. Behind the pipe is photographer Bela Rozsa, former North Texas Champion. He plays Yanofsky.
3. J. C. Thompson, master of ceremonies.
4. Characteristic working poses of the Canadian Champ (left) and Horowitz.

Right hand column, top to bottom:

1. J. C. Thompson (player at left) has the better game against Yanofsky. Steiner peers hopefully at the board.
2. Southpaw Schoolboy Don Kilgore (left) gave Steiner plenty of trouble.
3. Keller Watson (left) hales from California, here plays Yanofsky.
4. Missouri State Champion E. W. Marchand (left) loses a "book draw" to Steiner. Standing is Postmaster Howard Payne.



DALLAS SNAPSHOTS BY PROF. BELA ROZSA (Captions on opposite page)

Steckel Wins Penn State Title

Defeats Yatron in Play-off at Hazleton Tournament

WILLIAM H. STECKEL of Allentown was the winner of the 4th annual tournament of the Pennsylvania State Chess Association at the Altamont Hotel, Hazleton, over the Labor Day week-end. Runner-up was MICHAEL YATRON of Reading. Third place in the championship finals went to W. M. BYLAND of Pittsburgh, followed by ROGER JOHNSON of Mercer.

Emerging from his preliminary section with a clean score of 5—0, Steckel deadlocked in the finals with Yatron, each recording two out of a possible three points. At midnight September 7th, after completing a schedule calling for three rounds a day, the two weary combatants gamely decided to play one more game and break the tie there and then. At 2 a. m. Yatron's Queen was trapped and shortly thereafter he resigned.

An attempt is now being made to arrange a match between Steckel and HARRY MORRIS, winner of the tournament held in the Spring of this year at the Mercantile Library Club, Philadelphia.

24 COMPETE FOR CHAMPIONSHIP

A total of 30 entries, representing fourteen different cities, took part in the State event. Twenty-four of these players competed in the Championship preliminaries and were divided into four groups of six. The top man in each group played in the final round-robin.

Former State champion HERMAN HESSE of Allentown failed to qualify in his preliminary section and DR. MAX COHEN of Danville, former University of Pennsylvania star, disappointed his followers when he was nosed out of the finals by Steckel.

Four players competed in the double-round "Experts" tournament, won by WOODY YOUNG of Allentown with the clean score of 6—0. H. N. TASKER of Nescopeck was second with 4—2, followed by B. BERGER of Hazleton (1½—4½) and F. PERICOLA of Hazleton (½—5½).

In a set match for the Women's State Championship, MRS. DEBORAH SILVERMAN defeated MRS. A. W. FEY. Both ladies are from Hazleton.



Mrs. D. Silverman (right), Lady Chess Champion of Pennsylvania, plays match game with Mrs. A. W. Fey. At the rear, Mrs. J. J. Rehr sketches the contestants.



William H. Steckel (right), Chess Champion of Pennsylvania, plays Roger Johnson at the State Tournament, Hazleton.

Preliminary Results

Final standings in the preliminaries of the Championship Tournament were as follows:

SECTION ONE

	W	L	D	Score
W. Steckel, Allentown	5	0	0	5 —0
Dr. M. Cohen, Danville	4	1	0	4 —1
W. Hall, Philadelphia	2	3	0	2 —3
J. J. Rehr, Carlisle	2	3	0	2 —3
D. R. Webb, Waynesboro	2	3	0	2 —3
L. Guthridge, York	0	5	0	0 —5

SECTION TWO

M. Yatron, Reading	4	1	0	4 —1
K. Erdeky, Pittsburgh	4	1	0	4 —1
P. B. Driver, Philadelphia	2	2	1	2½—2½
A. Towsen, Harrisburg	2	2	1	2½—2½
P. Kruse, Philadelphia	1	3	1	1½—3½
A. G. Hoffman, Hazleton	0	4	1	4½—½

SECTION THREE

R. Johnson, Mercer	4	0	1	4½—½
H. Hesse, Bethlehem	4	1	0	4 —1
T. Gutekunst, Catasauqua	2	1	2	3 —2
A. Weiss, Allentown	1	3	1	1½—3½
C. Ziegler, Allentown	0	3	2	1 —4
R. Zitzman, Reading	0	3	2	1 —4

SECTION FOUR

W. M. Byland, Pittsburgh	3	0	2	4 —1
J. Firestone, Pittsburgh	3	1	1	3½—1½
R. P. Smith, Pittsburgh	2	1	2	3 —2
R. Kneeream, Reading	2	2	1	2½—2½
M. Simsak, Bethlehem	1	2	2	2 —3
A. W. Fey, Hazleton	0	5	0	0 —5

Due credit for successfully staging the event goes to Chess Missionary ALEC HOFFMAN, Ace Photographer HARRY GENSER, Genial Host ART W. FEY. The tournament was conducted under the direction of I. A. HOROWITZ of New York.

At the business meeting the following officers were re-elected: WILLIAM BYLAND, Pittsburgh, president; ART W. FEY, Hazleton, vice-president; KALMAN ERDEKY, Pittsburgh, secretary-treasurer. An executive committee was formed, comprising WOODY YOUNG, Allentown; PHILIP B. DRIVER, Philadelphia; DONALD WEBB, Waynesboro; ROGER JOHNSON, Mercer. Pittsburgh was chosen as the site of the next tournament.



T. Gutekunst (left) plays Dr. Max Cohen

Games from Hazleton

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

W. Steckel

Dr. Max Cohen

White

Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	21 RxB	RxKt
2 P-QB4	P-K3	22 PxR	Kt-K4
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	23 R(B)-Q1	KtxPch
4 B-Kt5	B-K2	24 K-R1	R-KB1
5 P-K3	QKt-Q2	25 R-Q8	Kt-Q5
6 Kt-B3	O-O	26 RxRch	QxR
7 Q-B2	P-B3	27 R-Q3	P-R3
8 R-Q1	PxP	28 QxRP	Q-B4
9 BxP	Kt-Q4	29 Q-R8ch	K-R2
10 BxB	QxB	30 R-K3	Q-Kt8ch
11 O—O	KtxKt	31 K-Kt2	Q-Kt3ch
12 QxKt	P-QR3	32 R-Kt3	Q-B7
13 P-K4	P-QKt4	33 Q-Q5	Kt-K7
14 B-Q3	P-QB4	34 R-Kt4	QxP
15 Q-R3	B-Kt2	35 QxP	QxP
16 B-Kt1	P-Kt5	36 Q-B5ch	K-Kt1
17 Q-R5	P-B4	37 Q-QB8ch	K-R2
18 P-Q5	PxKP	38 Q-B4	P-Kt6
19 BxP	PxP	White announced	
20 BxPch	BxB	mate in 4.	

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

T. Gutekunst

R. Zitzman

White

Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	10 O-O-O	PxP
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	11 BxBP	R-K1
3 P-B4	P-K3	12 K-Kt1	Kt-B1
4 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	13 BxKt	BxB
5 B-Kt5	B-K2	14 P-KKt4	P-K4
6 P-K3	O-O	15 P-Kt5	RPxP
7 Q-B2	P-KR3	16 RPxP	B-Q1
8 P-KR4	P-B3	17 KtxP	BxP
9 B-Q3	Q-R4	18 BxP mate	

Final Match Game

BLUMENFELD COUNTER-GAMBIT

W. Steckel

M. Yatron

White

Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	12 R-Q1	Kt-Q2
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	13 B-KB4	Kt-K3
3 P-B4	P-B4	14 B-Kt3	Kt-B3
4 P-Q5	P-QKt4	15 Kt-K5	R-B1
5 PxKtP	KtxP	16 QR-B1	Q-R4
6 P-K4	Kt-B2	17 Q-Kt1	KR-Q1
7 B-K2	B-Kt2	18 B-B1	P-Q5
8 Kt-B3	P-Q4	19 Kt-B4	Q-Kt5
9 PxP	PxP	20 P-QR3	Q-Kt6
10 O-O	B-K2	21 Kt-R5	Resigns
11 Q-B2	O-O		

Games from Dallas (See page 181)

ZUKERTORT-RETI OPENING

Marchand

Horowitz

White

Black

1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	28 BxP	B-K6
2 P-B4	P-B4	29 Kt-K4	P-Kt4
3 P-Q4	P-K3	30 P-B5	B-Q5
4 P-KKt3	P-Q4	31 K-Kt2	B-Kt7
5 BPxP	KPxP	32 P-B6ch	BxP
6 B-Kt2	Kt-B3	33 KtxB	KxKt
7 O-O	B-K2	34 B-Kt7	K-K4
8 PxP	O-O	35 B-R6	K-Q5
9 P-QR3	BxP	36 K-B3	K-B6
10 P-QKt4	B-Kt3	37 K-K3	B-B5
11 B-Kt2	R-K1	38 K-K4	K-Kt6
12 P-K3	B-Kt5	39 K-Q4	KxP
13 Q-Q3	Kt-K5	40 K-B5	K-R5
14 QKt-Q2	KtxBP	41 B-B8	P-QR4
15 RxKt	RxP	42 B-B5	PxP
16 Q-B1	Q-K2	43 BxP	P-Kt6
17 K-R1	R-K3	44 P-R4	B-K7
18 Kt-Kt5	QxKt	45 B-Kt6	P-Kt7
19 RxP	B-K7	46 B-B2ch	K-R6
20 Q-B4	QxQ	47 P-R5	BxP
21 RxPch	K-B1	48 KxP	B-Q8
22 PxQ	R-K2	49 B-B5	K-Kt6
23 RxR	KtxR	50 B-K6ch	K-B6
24 R-K1	B-Q6	51 B-R2	K-B7
25 B-B6	R-K1	52 K-Kt4	K-B8
26 BxKtch	RxB	Resigns	
27 RxR	KxR		

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

Thompson

Yanofsky

White

Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	23 R-Q7	R-K1
2 P-QB4	P-K3	24 R-B7ch	K-Kt1
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	25 R-Q1	B-B1
4 Q-Kt3	Kt-B3	26 R-B3	BxP
5 Kt-B3	P-QR4	27 R-K3	K-B2
6 P-Kt3	P-QKt3	28 P-Kt3	B-B4
7 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	29 RxR	KxR
8 O-O	O-O	30 P-K4	B-K3
9 R-Q1	BxKt	31 R-QB1	Kt-B4
10 QxB	Kt-K5	32 R-B3	K-Q2
11 Q-B2	Kt-Kt5	33 P-B3	K-Q3
12 Q-Kt1	Kt-KB3	34 K-B2	P-R5
13 B-Kt5	P-R3	35 P-QKt4	Kt-Kt6
14 BxKt	QxB	36 K-K3	P-B4
15 Kt-K5	BxB	37 P-Kt5	Kt-R4
16 KtxQP	Q-Q1	38 K-Q3	P-Kt4
17 KtxR	B-Kt2	39 P-B4	PxP
18 P-QR3	Kt-R3	40 PxP	P-Kt4
19 Q-R7ch	KxKt	41 P-B5	B-B2
20 P-Q5	Q-B3	42 R-B1	K-K4
21 PxP	Q-Kt3	43 R-B2	P-Kt5
22 QxQ	PxQ	Resigns	

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Kilgore

Yanofsky

White

Black

1 P-Q4	P-K3	14 R-Q1	P-K4
2 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	15 PxP	KtxP
3 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3	16 Q-K2	Q-K1
4 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	17 Kt-B4	P-KKt4
5 B-Kt2	B-K2	18 Kt-Q5	P-Kt5
6 O-O	O-O	19 P-KR4	Kt-B6ch
7 Kt-B3	Kt-K5	20 K-Kt2	Q-K5
8 Q-B2	KtxKt	21 KtxBch	RxKt
9 QxKt	P-KB4	22 K-B1	KtxP
10 Kt-K1	BxB	23 Q-Q3	Q-R8ch
11 KtxB	B-B3	24 K-K2	Q-B6ch
12 Q-Q3	Kt-B3	25 K-B1	R-Q3
13 P-K3	P-KKt3	Resigns	

CHESS NEWS OF THE MONTH

• NEW YORK

The finals of a new type of annual tournament, restricted to amateurs, will be held in New York from October 29th to November 3rd, inclusive. The event is sponsored by the U. S. Chess Federation and the winner will be recognized as U. S. Amateur Chess Champion. The victor and runner-up will receive trophies; third to fifth place winners will be awarded medals. The finals will probably be held at the Hotel Capitol, scene of the recent Lightning Chess Tourney. A maximum of 12 players will take part, playing two rounds a day under a time limit of 40 moves in 1½ hours.

Preliminaries will be at the Marshall and Manhattan Chess Clubs October 24, 25 and 26. The winner of each preliminary group of six players will qualify for the finals. In addition, an entry will be seeded from each of the following areas: Philadelphia; Boston; Chicago; Washington; Los Angeles; Southern States.

All players, men and women, are eligible except finalists in the U. S. Championship tournaments of 1936 to 1942. Entry fee is \$1 and includes membership in the U. S. Chess Federation. Closing date October 22nd. Mail your entry to Committee Chairman L. Walter Stephens, 279 East 34th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

• RICHMOND, VA.

The 1942 tournament of the Virginia Chess Federation, held at Richmond over the Labor Day week-end was won by L. R. CHAUVENET of Charlottesville, recent victor in the Experts' Tournament at Cazenovia, N. Y. and one of CHESS REVIEW'S leading Postal Chess players. Five took part in the double-round championship tournament. Chauvenet scored 7½—½, was held to a draw by Richmond city champion Ernest Knapp who placed second with 6—2. L. Warden, Richmond, was third with 3½—4½, followed by R. Triplett, Norfolk (2—6) and W. Stevens, Lynchburg (1—7). Chauvenet gave a simultaneous exhibition between his games on the last day of the event, winning 10, losing 2, drawing 2.

Eleven players took part in the Class A tournament, won by H. H. Schiffman, Richmond, with 8½—1½. Runner-up was R. H. Snellings Jr., Richmond, who scored 8—2. A. G. Briggs, also of Richmond, was third with 7—3.

Judson Shelton of Roanoke was elected president for the coming year; Lyle Black, Roanoke, vice-president; and W. R. Triplett, Norfolk, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

• CHICAGO

The semi-final round-robin of the City Championship Tournament ended on September 17th and the following players qualified: Samuel Cohen; Max Maslovitz; A. N. Sandrin; Maurice Silver. These four survivors of the preliminaries and semi-finals will meet seeded masters Lewis J. Isaacs, Einar Michelsen, Samuel Factor, Herman Hahlbohm in the final championship round-robin beginning in the middle of October.

Ten players took part in the semi-finals which required more than a month of play. The participants had qualified from earlier preliminary rounds. The Wilmette Club, however, decided not to enter a player and one of the qualifiers, A. L. Sandrin, withdrew. Robert Coveyou and Paul H. Little were substituted by the Illinois State Chess Association committee in charge of the event. After 4 rounds

Little had to withdraw because of ill health and his score was cancelled. Final standings in the semi-finals were as follows: Samuel Cohen, 5½—2½; A. N. Sandrin 5½—2½; Max Maslovitz 5—3; Maurice Silver 5—3; Earl Davidson 4½—3½; Robert Coveyou 4—4; C. P. Adams 3½—4½; Constantine Rasis 2½—5½; Rev. A. Fox ½—7½.

Sponsored by the State Chess Association and the Chicago Sun, the tournament has greatly stimulated interest in chess. Preliminaries and semi-finals were directed by Mrs. Russell Williams, secretary of the I. S. C. A.

• TEXAS

The Texas Chess Association's Southwestern Open Championship Tournament was played at Corpus Christi over the Labor Day week-end.

Winner was Prof. Bela Rozsa, recently of Waco and now a resident of Iowa City, Ia. Rozsa made six points in a seven-round Swiss system tournament, losing only to J. C. Thompson, who was second. F. H. McKee, Ray West and H. E. Duncan tied for the next three positions but prizes were awarded in the order named under the scoring system. A total of 27 players took part in the tournament.

At the annual meeting of the TCA, Al Lipton of Dallas was elected president, C. P. Hoover and Horace Boren vice-presidents. Directors elected were F. H. McKee, Dallas; C. P. Gray, El Paso; Dr. R. S. Underwood, Lubbock; Bill Janes, Waco; D. T. Hancock, Fort Worth; Ray West, Houston; J. R. Hunter, Brownsville; J. A. Creighton, Corpus Christi.

The cartoons in this issue (of players at the Dallas tournament) were drawn especially for CHESS REVIEW by world-famous cartoonist JOHN KNOTT of the Dallas Morning News. Cited several times by the Pulitzer awards committee, Knott's cartoons on war subjects have attracted nation-wide attention, have been reproduced all over the United States and abroad. With four other prominent Texans, he will be honored at the annual barbecue at Hillsboro on October 3rd. John Knott is a fine and ardent chess player, plays daily at the News office with Lynn Landrum and others. He is also a member of the Dallas Chess Club and supports chess in every possible way.

• FROM HERE AND THERE

Reuben Fine gave a series of exhibitions during his recent visit to Cuba. Opposed by a picked team of 22, he won 18, lost 1, drew 3. Next he encountered 55, winning 42, losing 2, drawing 11. In the third exhibition he played with clocks against 10, winning 7 and drawing 3. Facing 30 at the Society of Engineers, he won 25, lost 1, drew 4.

Samuel J. Reshevsky is now a proud father! His daughter, Sylvia, was born on August 21st at Brookline, Mass. For those interested in statistical details, the new arrival weighed exactly 6 lbs. 10½ oz. "They say she looks like me" says Reshevsky. So far, Sylvia's reactions to a chessboard are not known.

Mrs. Esther Landau won the District of Columbia Women's Chess Championship in a tourney just concluded. Runner-up was Miss Edith L. Weart, who recently moved from New York to the nation's capitol.

Elliott E. Stearns and John Hoy are fighting it out for the Cleveland City Championship. Hoy took the lead but succumbed to Stearns in their first meeting.

Adams Wins New England Title

Makes Perfect Score in Boston Tourney Staged by City Club

Overcoming all his opponents with three straight wins in the preliminaries and four straight wins in the finals, **WEAVER W. ADAMS** of Dedham, Mass., won the chess championship of New England at the tournament staged by the Boston City Club over the Labor Day week-end.

The final standings in the championship section were as follows:

	W	L	D	Score
Weaver W. Adams	4	0	0	4 —0
Albert C. Martin	3	1	0	3 —1
Dr. Gerhard Katz	2	2	0	2 —2
Milton Kagan	0	3	1	1½—3½
C. W. Hewlett, Jr.	0	3	1	1½—3½

Former champion Kagan was seeded in the finals. The others qualified from four preliminary sections in which the following additional players took part: R. B. Bellamy, Harlow B. Daly, Herbert G. Gates, Jr., C. S. Jacobs, W. M. P. Mitchell, Robert H. W. Welch, Jr., all of Greater Boston; Helmuth Augenstein, William Squire, Walter B. Suesman, Paul E. Taylor, all from Rhode Island, Sven Brask and Hy Fine of Attleboro, Mass.

Suesman, Daly, Jacobs and Brask were the runners-up in the preliminary sections and thus qualified for the "Experts Section" of the finals, won by Suesman with a clean score. The remaining players formed the Consolation Section, won by W. M. P. Mitchell.

The tournament was directed by Norman E. Ward, President of the Massachusetts State Chess Association, **GEORGE STURGIS**, President of the U. S. Chess Federation, and **W. M. P. MITCHELL**.

Adams Sponsors Unusual Openings

Weaver Adams, lanky graduate of M. I. T., is known to chess players throughout the country for his aggressive style of play; his sponsorship of the Bishop's Opening, the Albin Counter Gambit and unusual lines in other openings; his authorship of "White to Play and Win" in which he sets forth his belief that White has a theoretical win. Less known is the fact that Adams formulated his own "system" of selecting good moves, based on sets of rules and principles which he religiously follows. The butt of many jibes as the result of his publicized failures with the Bishop's Opening, Adams continues to demonstrate that he is a top-flight master of the game.

One of the best games from the tourney is this tussle between the new title-holder and former champion Milton Kagan.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

W. W. Adams		M. Kagan	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB4	10 Q-K2	P-Q4
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	11 P-K5	Kt-Q2
3 P-Q4	PxP	12 P-B4	P-Q5
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	13 Kt-K4	Kt-Kt5
5 Kt-QB3	P-KKt3	14 Q-Q2	R-B1
6 P-KKt3	Kt-B3	15 P-B3	PxP
7 B-Kt2	Q-Kt3	16 PxP	KtxP
8 Kt-Kt3	B-Kt5	17 QxKt	BxKt
9 P-B3	B-K3	18 QxP	Q-Kt4



New England Champion Weaver W. Adams He plays his own "system."

19 R-QKt1	Q-B5	25 Kt-K4	B-K2
20 Kt-Q2	QxQBP	26 R-QKt1	R-Q1
21 RxB	QxBch	27 KR-Kt7	P-B4
22 K-K2	Q-B4	28 PxP e.p.	BxP
23 RxP	QxQ	29 KtxBch	Resigns
24 RxQ	P-K3		

Runner-up A. C. Martin won this game from Dr. C. Katz, who made a good showing at the N. Y. State Tournament at Cazenovia.

ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE

A. C. Martin		Dr. G. Katz	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	Kt-KB3	17 Kt-QR4	Q-B2
2 P-K5	Kt-Q4	18 Kt-Kt6	QR-Q1
3 P-QB4	Kt-Kt3	19 P-KR3	B-B4
4 P-Q4	P-Q3	20 Q-R4	P-K4
5 Kt-KB3	P-KKt3	21 P-QKt4	Kt-Q5
6 PxP	BPxP	22 BxKt	PxB
7 Kt-B3	B-Kt2	23 B-Kt5	Kt-Q2
8 B-K3	O-O	24 Kt-Q5	Q-B1
9 Q-Q2	R-K1	25 KtxP	B-K5
10 R-Q1	B-Kt5	26 P-B6	PxP
11 P-B5	Kt(Kt3)-Q2	27 KtxP	BxKt
12 B-K2	PxP	28 KtxR	Kt-Kt3
13 PxP	Kt-QB3	29 QxP	RxKt
14 O-O	Kt-B3	30 QxKt	Q-R1
15 P-QR3	P-QR4	31 B-B6	Resigns
16 Q-B2	Q-B1		



Game of the Month

by *Reuben Fine*

It is one of the curiosities of chess history that the hypermodern school enjoyed a tremendous vogue throughout the 1920's and early 30's and then suddenly dropped into the earth with hardly a trace. One of the reasons was that the leading hypermoderns either died (Reti and Nimzovich) or were outdistanced by younger masters (Bogoljuboff and Tartakower). Another, subtler, reason is the change in the climate of opinion. In the 20's few people believed in sweet reasonableness; it was either one extreme or the other. Hypermodernism was a chessic reflection of that mood, with its delight in flaunting convention and sweeping generalizations. Later, after the depression had had its effect, after the dictators had shown what going too far to one side could do, there was a sweep away from the extremism of the previous decade. Likewise in chess, there was a natural reaction to hypermodern exaggeration (remember Breyer's "after 1 P-K4 White's game is in its last throes"?)

The modern generation, on the whole, has absorbed the good points of the hypermoderns—their questioning of stultified dogma, their willingness to experiment—but rejected what it considered crude distortions.

There is also a more technical reason for the change in chess style. Hypermodernism gloried in cramped positions, in opposition to the Tarrasch classical school which held that such positions lead to financial, physical and moral ruin, if not worse. Now, a cramped game can be held most successfully against an over-optimistic attacker who often rushes affairs only to find his invasion recoil with a paralyzing smash. That was often the case in the 20's. Later, however, it appeared that if the player with the greater mobility nursed his position along, built it up gradually to make sure that any advantage he got would remain, his opponent would soon find himself helpless. When that came to be the general procedure, the openings which served as the standbys of the hypermoderns—King's Indian Defense, certain variations of the Queen's Indian, Alekhine's, French, etc.—just dropped out because their sole real value lay in their ability to beat off a premature attack.

In the following game we have an admirable example of the proper technique to be used against constricted positions.

Dallas, 1942

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

I. A. Horowitz	A. Yanofsky
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3
4 P-KKt3	....

A type of development which resulted from a number of disappointments. The natural reaction of a "classicist" would be 4 P-K3, followed by B-Q3 etc. Such a line would be countered by occupation of the K5 square by Black as early as possible, when the second player would have all the chances. The

concepts of control and occupation of squares were made familiar by the hypermoderns. They are positional in character and their great initial success with their use in openings such as the present was due to the attempt to refute them tactically, a venture which is almost always bound to fail. But when they are challenged with equal understanding—e. g., as here, where White answers fianchetto with fianchetto and sets out to control K4 as early as possible—they lose much of their effectiveness.

4	B-Kt2
5 B-Kt2	B-K2
6 O-O	O-O
7 Q-B2	....

The battle for K4 continues. It is the leitmotif of all the Indian Defenses. On 7 Kt-B3, Kt-K5 is essential to prevent an early P-K4.

7	B-K5
8 Q-Kt3	B-B3?

But here he relies too much on the resilience of a cramped game—the typical hypermodern mistake. Correct is 8 ... P-Q4! which leads to theoretical equality. The hypermodern did not feel that there is in principle anything wrong with a constricted game. Today the master rejects this principle but is often willing to submit to a close game because he feels that he can free himself advantageously at an early stage.

9 R-Q1	P-Q3
10 Kt-B3	Kt-K5
11 Q-B2	....

11 P-Q5 at once would have saved a tempo.

11	KtxKt
12 QxKt	Kt-Q2

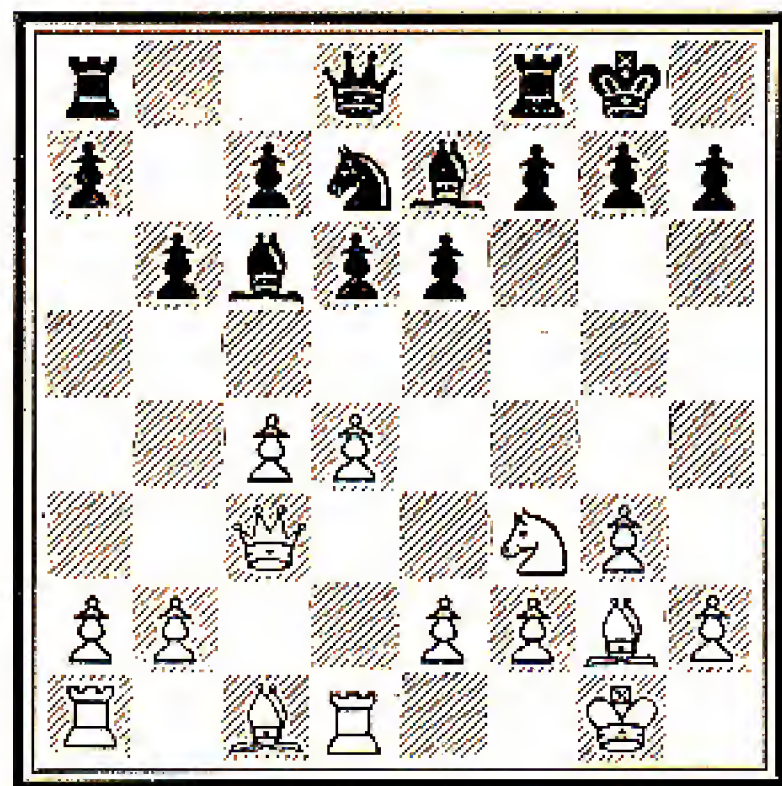
(see diagram next page)

13 Q-B2
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Again 13 P-Q5 could have been played immediately. However, loss of time is not of too much consequence in such positions.

13	Kt-B3
14 P-Q5!	....

Now it requires a combination which is fortunately sound.



Position after 12... Kt-Q2

14... PXP
15 Kt-Q4 B-Kt2
16 PXP Kt-Q2

Black admits his helplessness and tries to regroup. On 16... BxP; 17 BxB, KtxB; 18 Kt-B6 wins a piece, while 16... KtxP; 17 Kt-B6, BxKt; 18 QxB, Kt-B3; 19 QxR costs the exchange.

17 P-Kt3

More exact, at first sight, appears to be 17 Kt-Kt5, for if 17... Kt-B4; 18 P-QKt4, P-QR3; 19 Kt-Q4 and White has gained a tempo. But the reply 17... P-QR3 is shattering for if 18 QxP, QxQ!; 19 KtxQ, QR-B1 and the Kt is gone.

17... B-KB3
18 B-Kt2 P-QR4

The usual move to safeguard the hold of the Kt on QB4. But White's counter-measures are adequate.

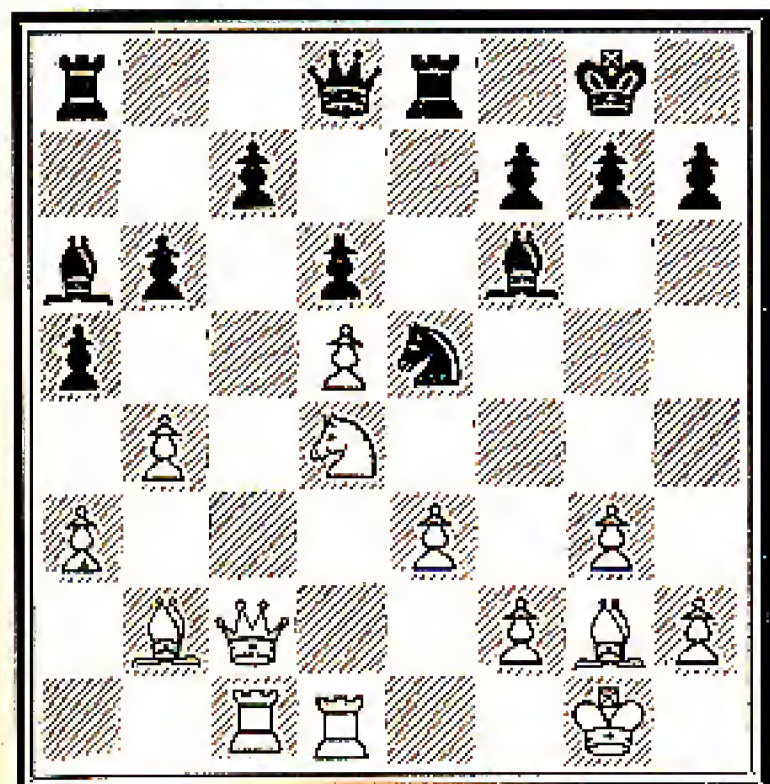
19 P-QR3 R-K1
20 P-QKt4 B-R3

Black is desperately trying to develop some kind of counter-play.

21 P-K3!

21 P-K4 is more obvious but less effective. White's most immediate concern is to secure his Kt at Q4. P-K4 would be good only if it could be followed eventually by P-KB4 and P-K5, which is not the case here. A further disadvantage of P-K4 at the present stage is that it would block the diagonal of White's KB.

21... Kt-K4
22 QR-B1



Position after 22 QR-B1

After a series of straightforward, apparently harmless, routine positional moves, we suddenly find that Black is lost. Why? Because Black, by violating the principles of sound development, has drifted into a situation where he cannot avoid the loss of material. The fact that there has been nothing spectacular or flashy about White's conduct of the game is one of the most instructive features here.

22... Q-Q2

Desperation. All the normal ways to defend the QBP are inadequate. Thus, if 22... R-QB1; 23 B-R3, Kt-Q2; 24 Kt-B6 and Her Nubian Majesty is confined to close quarters; if 22... R-R2; 23 P-Kt5, B-B1; 24 P-B4, Kt-Kt5; 25 Kt-B6 and wins a piece; while finally, if 22... R-K2; 23 P-B4!, Kt-B5; 24 Kt-B6, KtxKP; 25 BxB! PxB (or 25... KtxQ; 26 KtxRch, K any; 27 Kt-Kt6ch); 26 KtxRch, QxKt; 27 R-K1 and wins.

The block 22... Kt-B5 would not lose anything right away, but after 23 Kt-B6, Q-Q2; 24 BxB, PxB; 25 PXP, PXP; 26 Q-B3 at least one Pawn will soon go.

23 QXP QxQ

23... Q-R5; 24 Q-B2 is hopeless.

24 RxQ Kt-B5
25 B-QB1 PXP
26 PXP B-Q1
27 R-B6 P-QKt4

Black undoubtedly speculated on this earlier, perhaps forgetting that White can sacrifice the exchange with advantage. The conclusion is simple and neat.

28 B-B1 B-Kt2
29 KtxP BxR
30 PxB P-Q4
31 RXP Kt-Kt3

On 31... R-R8; 32 R-QB5, RxB; 33 RxKt the win would be equally easy.

32 R-Q2 K-B1
33 R-B2 R-R8
34 B-QKt2 R-Kt8
35 B-Q4 Kt-B1

The threat was P-B7.

36 Kt-B3! R-K8

Not 36... RxKtP because of the check.

37 Kt-Q5 B-B3
38 B-B5ch B-K2
39 KtxB KtxKt
40 P-Kt5 R-B1

The passed Pawn steamroller cannot be held back.

41 P-Kt6 R-Kt8
42 P-Kt7 R-K1
43 P-B7 Resigns

He must lose at least a Rook.

Next month Reuben Fine will annotate one of the first four games of the Reshevsky-Kashdan match. Don't miss this—Ed.

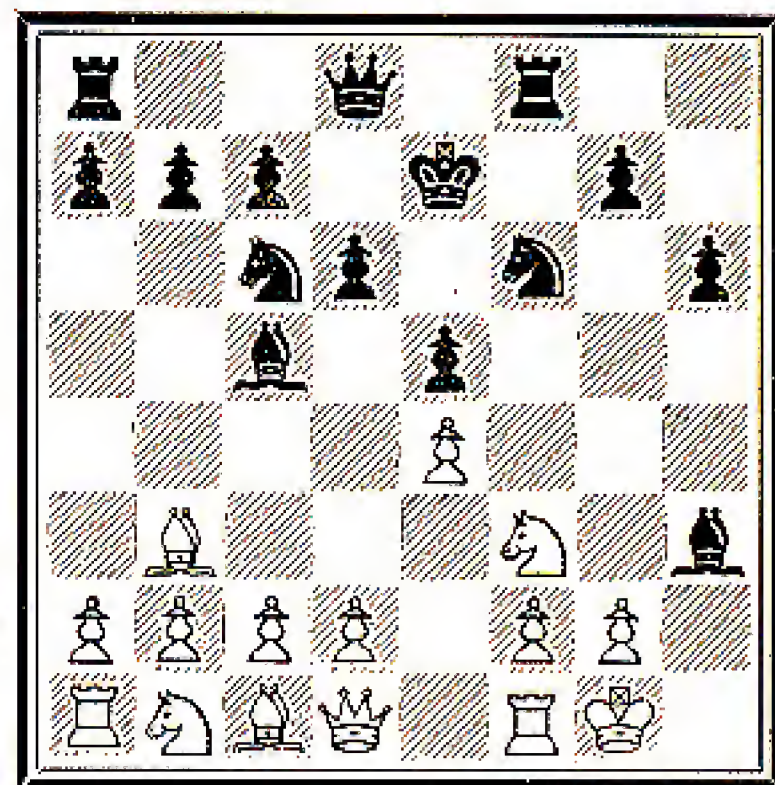
Wilkes-Barre Variation

By STEVEN SHAW

I notice that Frank J. Marshall, in his new book "My Fifty Years of Chess," gives some analysis of the Wilkes-Barre Variation of the Two Knights' Defense, saying that it has possibilities for Black.

After the opening moves 1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3 B-B4, Kt-B3; 4 Kt-Kt5, B-B4, Fine (in Modern Chess Openings) suggests 5 BxPch and White is supposed to obtain the advantage, but I believe I have found a refutation of this line.

Thus, after 5 BxPch, K-K2; 6 B-Kt3, R-B1; 7 O-O (Fine's improvement), P-Q3; 8 P-KR3, P-KR3; 9 Kt-KB3, BxP!! and Black has a forced win.



Position after 9... BxP!!

I used this line in one of my postal chess games, with the following continuation:

10 PxB, KtxP (not 10... Q-Q2 immediately as then 11 Kt-R2! and if 11... QxP; 12 Q-B3); 11 P-B3 (if 11 P-Q3, KtxP!; 12 RxKt, Q-Q2!; 13 K-Kt2, BxR; 14 KxB, QxP. Or if 11 Q-K1 or K2, Kt-Kt6!), Q-Q2!; 12 K-Kt2, KtxKBP!; 13 RxKt, BxR; 14 P-Q4 (14 KxB, QxP is too dangerous), P-K5; 15 Q-K2, P-Q4; 16 QKt-Q2, QR-K1; 17 QxB, PxKtch; 18 KtxP, K-Q1 and Black won.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The above suggestion seems to have merit and should be tested. Against 5 P-Q4 (instead of 5 BxPch) Shaw suggests 5... BxP; 6 P-QB3 (improvement by Pinkus, CHESS REVIEW, 1941), BxKBPch!? 7 KxB, KtxPch!? 8 KtxKt, Q-R5ch; 9 K-K3, P-B4, but our impression is that Black has given up too much material and that White should gain the advantage with, say, 10 Q-Q5.

The Immortal Games of CAPABLANCA

by

Fred Reinfeld



Capablanca, famous as a simultaneous player, gives an exhibition of his skill at the Marshall Chess Club in 1922.

Playing Black at the board on which Capa is moving a piece, is Horace R. Bigelow, now Chess Editor of the New York Post. The boy in the foreground is A.E. Santasiere.

The articles in this series, and the accompanying games, are excerpts from Reinfeld's new book of the same title, to be published soon by Horowitz and Harkness, New York.

PART TWO

Grand Master (1910-1914)

The question which now agitated chess circles was: had Cuba really produced a great master, or was Capablanca's victory over Marshall just a flash in the pan?

The answer was furnished in the outcome of the famous tournament at San Sebastian in 1911. All the great players of the day, with the exception of the World Champion, participated in this event. In view of the formidable entry, nothing sensational was expected of the 22-year old making his first appearance in international competition—and what competition! Nevertheless, after a hard-fought tournament, the young Cuban emerged victorious.

The European critics greeted Capablanca's victory with something less than enthusiasm. They pointed out sourly that he had been lucky and that his style was not very enterprising. However, every tournament victor has a certain amount of luck which seems to stand out disproportionately because of his prominent position. As to his alleged lack of fighting spirit, Capablanca had less draws than the next six players in the score-table!

A certain amount of timidity was inevitable in so inexperienced a player, especially if he was taking his rivals at their own high valuation! Granted that his play was a bit spotty, that of his opponents was still more imperfect; his performance still remains a very fine one, and small wonder that from this time on, he was definitely considered as being of World Championship caliber.

At any rate, Capablanca was constantly in the public eye. Taking advantage of the world-wide interest in his spectacular debut, he toured Europe and South America. Everywhere he was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm and everywhere he achieved splendid results.

In 1913 he took part in three tournaments; although they were not of first-rate importance, they were valuable in guiding him to maturity and deepening his grasp of the game. In the Second American National Tournament he came a half-point ahead of Marshall; in the Havana Tournament, a little later, their respective roles were reversed. This was a great disappointment to the young Cuban, as his native land had arranged the tournament for the specific purpose of honoring its illustrious son. Several months later, Capa played in a tournament organized by the Rice Chess Club, winning all thirteen games — an achievement comparable to that of Lasker in the New York 1893 tourney.

(Continued on Page 192)

RUY LOPEZ

This is one of Capablanca's finest games. Only a superlative tactician could have evolved the sudden attack which begins with his 25th move.

J. R. CAPABLANCA

F. J. DUS-CHOTIMIRSKY

White	Black
1 P—K4	P—K4
2 Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3
3 B—Kt5	P—QR3
4 B—R4	Kt—B3
5 O—O	B—K2
6 R—K1	P—QKt4
7 B—Kt3	P—Q3
8 P—B3	Kt—QR4
9 B—B2	P—B4
10 P—Q4	Q—B2
11 QKt—Q2	.....

In modern master play, it is customary to play P—KR3 here, or even a move earlier, in order to rule out any inconvenience from ... B—Kt5.

11	Kt—B3
12 Kt—B1	.....

A speculative Pawn sacrifice which was fashionable at the time, but is rarely seen nowadays, P—Q5 being preferred.

12	BP x P
13 P x P	B—Kt5

Chotimirsky declines the Pawn after all, following his natural inclination for attack.

14 P—Q5	Kt—Q5
15 B—Q3	O—O

The more aggressive line 15 ... Kt—R4! followed by ... Kt x Ktch was adopted in a game Yates-Thomas, B. C. F. Championship, 1921.

16 B—K3	QR—B1
---------	-------

Black had two better moves at his disposal here. One was ... Kt x Ktch, avoiding the weak QP which results from the text. The other preferable continuation was 16 ... KR—B1, with his Rooks on both open files after move 19.

17 B x Kt	P x B
18 P—QR4!	Q—Kt3

Practically forced.

19 P x P	P x P
20 P—R3!	.....

Just at the right moment. If

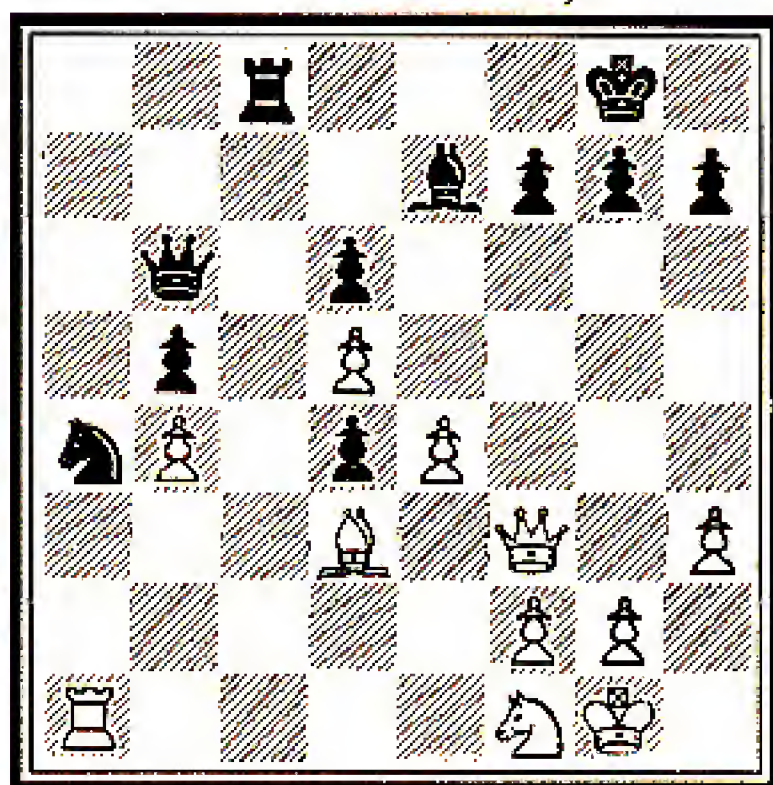
Black retreats to Q2, he takes that square away from the Knight, and also leaves the QP to its fate.

20	B x Kt
21 Q x B	Kt—Q2
22 KR—B1	Kt—B4
23 P—QKt4!	Kt—R5?

Black is led astray by the attractive idea of planting the Knight at B6. Relatively best was 23 ... Kt x B; 24 Q x Kt, B—B3 with difficult and interesting possibilities. The text virtually gives White a forced win, which is however made up of clever and far from obvious moves.

24 R x R	R x R
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Dus-Chotimirsky



Capablanca

25 P—K5!	P—Kt3
----------	-------

It is clear that Chotimirsky has not foreseen his opponent's last move. If 25 ... P x P? 26 Q—B5 wins at once.

26 P—K6!	R—B1
----------	------

Or 26 ... P x P; 27 Q—Kt4 etc.

27 Kt—Kt3!	Q—Kt2
------------	-------

If 27 ... P x P; 28 Q—Kt4, P—K4; 29 B x KKtP, P x B; 30 Q x Pch, K—R1; 31 Kt—R5 and wins. Or 27 ... P—B4; 28 Kt—K2 with advantage.

28 Kt—B5!
-----------	-------

Whereas Black's Knight has remained out of play, White's Knight enters the game with a bang. 28

... P x Kt obviously leads to a quick mate, and in other lines, Black's Pawn weaknesses prove fatal.

28	P x P
----------	-------

Or 28 ... K—R1; 29 Q—K4 winning easily. The text leads to rapid deterioration of Black's position.

29 P x P	Q—B2
----------	------

Of course not 29 ... Q x Q? 30 Kt x Bch winning a piece. If 29 ... Q—R2; 30 Kt x Bch, Q x Kt; 31 Q—Q5 with an easy win.

30 Q—B6!	Q—Q1
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The loss of the exchange is forced after this, but he had no choice; if 30 ... R—B1? 31 Kt x Bch, or if 30 ... B—Q1; 31 Q x Q, B x Q; 32 P—K7, R—Kt1; 33 B x P etc.

31 Kt x Bch	Q x Kt
32 B x QKtP	Kt—B6
33 Q—Q7!	Q x Q
34 B x Q	R—Kt1

There is no good defense: 34 ... Kt—Q4; 35 R—Q1, R—B5; 36 P—Kt3, R—K5; 37 B—B6, R—K4; 38 R x P, Kt—K2; 39 R x P (Capablanca); or 34 ... P—Q6; 35 P—K7, P—Q7; 36 P x R(Q)ch; 37 B—Kt4 etc.

35 P—K7	K—B2
36 R—K1	R—K1
37 B x Rch	K x B
38 R—K6	P—Q4

Black should have resigned here or at move 44, but there's no accounting for tastes.

39 K—B1	Kt—Kt4
40 K—K2	Kt—B2
41 R—K5	Kt—R3
42 P—Kt5	Kt—Kt5
43 P—Kt6	P—Q6ch
44 K—Q2	K—Q2

A continuation that requires psychoanalysis rather than chess analysis.

45 P—K8(Q)ch	K—Q3
46 Q—K7ch	K—B3
47 Q x Kt	Resigns

THE IMMORTAL GAMES OF CAPABLANCA, by Fred Reinfeld, will be published late this month. The book contains 112 Capablanca masterpieces, with complete and instructive annotations. The price of this distinguished addition to the CHESS CLASSICS SERIES is \$3. Your order, entered now, will be filled as soon as the book comes off the press. — Horowitz and Harkness, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y.

To facilitate his participation in the coming tournament at St. Petersburg, Capablanca was then appointed to a position in the Cuban diplomatic service, with the understanding that he was to proceed to his duties at St. Petersburg! His second trip to Europe was vastly different from the preceding one. This time he came with the reputation of a first-rate master, and was accepted everywhere with enthusiasm or at least wholesome respect. He continued to display his marvelous talent for simultaneous play, but a more impressive demonstration of his powers was seen in the series of exhibition games he played, during this trip, with some of the world's leading masters. Reti and Tartakover in Vienna; Mieses and Teichmann in Berlin; Alekhine, Znosko-Borovsky and Dus-Chotimirski in St. Petersburg; Bernstein in Moscow and Nimzovich in Riga—all were defeated convincingly. These games were among Capablanca's finest to date, revealing a new confidence, a new depth in his play. All this augured well for his showing in the great tournament soon to take place at St. Petersburg.

This magnificent contest occupies a prominent place in chess history for several reasons: it was the first tournament in which both Lasker and Capablanca took part, and the interest in their meeting was at fever heat; the entry, as at San Sebastian, had been assembled under rigorous standards; and, finally, it was the last great chess event before the outbreak of the first World War. It was also destined to be the tournament in which 22-year old Alekhine was to attain grand mastership.

The tournament was run on rather a peculiar basis. There were eleven masters, who were to play a round-robin tournament, after which the last six players were to be dropped, and the first five would proceed to play a double-round tournament among themselves.

Capablanca started uncertainly, losing a pawn in the opening against Nimzovich and Rubinstein but thereafter played in his best form. Aided by an unlucky loss by Lasker to Bernstein, the Cuban reached the finals with the tremendous lead of one and a half points. His ultimate victory seemed assured, all the more so since the Champion's form seemed rather uneven because of lack of practice. The finalists, in addition to Capablanca and Lasker, were Alekhine, Marshall and Tarrasch.

In the finals, all went well for Capa in the first four rounds, although Lasker's play had greatly improved and he was now fighting with all the tenacity and resourcefulness for which he was famous. The first encounter between the two great rivals produced a battle royal in which the younger player secured a marked advantage right in the opening. Fighting like a lion, continually hovering on the brink of defeat, Lasker managed to draw in a hundred move struggle!

The second meeting in the finals between Lasker and Capablanca has since been known as one of the most famous and decisive battles ever waged over the chessboard. In this game, one of the very finest, Lasker made his young opponent look pitiable; he trussed him up and left him in a helpless state, winding up with a neat combination. Visibly shaken by this catastrophe, Capablanca left a piece *en prise* the next day against Tarrasch. Although he fought on for hours, Capablanca had to surrender eventually, ultimately coming out half a point behind Lasker.

Once more the great Lasker had displayed his wizardry, and it was clear to everyone that his poise and his superb fighting spirit were equalled by no living man. Yet Capablanca's showing had demonstrated with like clarity that he too was "super-class" and that he was Lasker's worthiest rival. Despite his tragic failure, Capablanca had come out of the dramatic struggle with a heightened reputation.

(Part Three Next Month)

The Marshall Attack

By EDWARD LASKER

Unfortunately, in my article on Marshall's new move in the Ruy Lopez, which appeared last month, two variations were confused in the paragraph beginning "8 P-QR4 for White . . ."

The correct continuation against 8 P-QR4 is as follows:

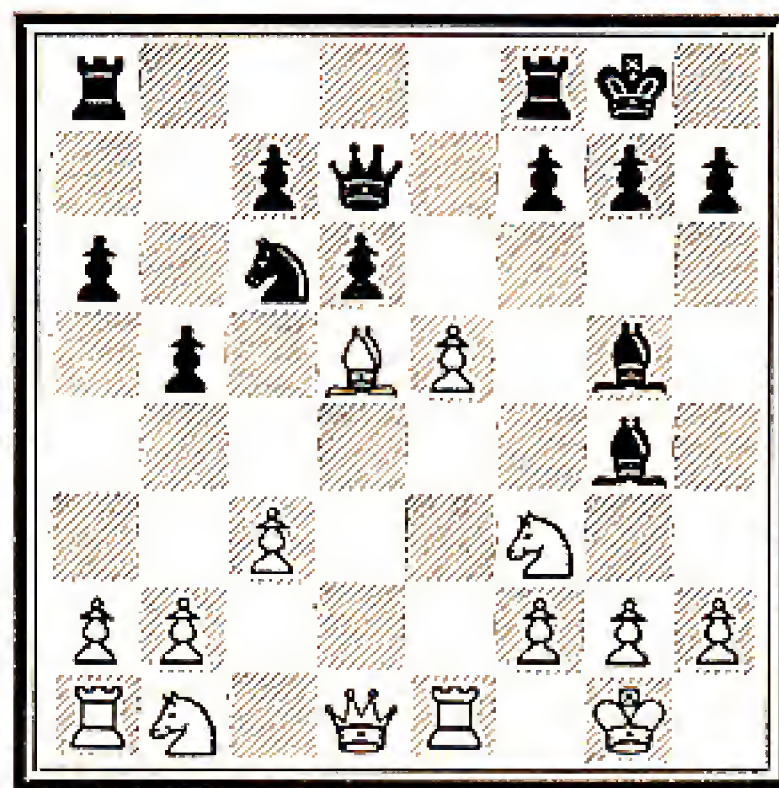
1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3 B-Kt5, P-QR3; 4 B-R4, Kt-B3; 5 O-O, B-K2; 6 R-K1, P-QKt4; 7 B-Kt3, O-O; 8 P-QR4, R-Kt1; 9 Pxp, Pxp; 10 P-B3, P-Q4; 11 Pxp, KtxP; 12 KtxP, KtxKt; 13 RxKt, Kt-B3; 14 P-Q4, B-Q3; 15 R-K1, Kt-Kt5; 16 P-R3, Q-R5; 17 Q-B3, R-Kt3; 18 B-K3, B-R7ch; 19 K-B1, R-KB3; 20 Q-K2, KtxP; 21 BxKt, B-Kt6 or even 21 . . . QxRP! and Black wins.

The variations quoted last month referred to a game I played against Capablanca in London, 1913, in which the continuation was 8 P-B3, P-Q3 (the initial moves P-QR4, R-Kt1; Pxp, Pxp were added by mistake). The analysis given, of course, does not illustrate the Marshall Attack which begins with . . . P-Q4 (instead of . . . P-Q3) and was first played by Marshall against Capablanca at New York in 1918.

However, the analysis requires some amplification as readers undoubtedly gained the impression that 8 . . . P-Q3 is just as strong, or stronger, than Marshall's 8 . . . P-Q4. Actually, this is not the case.

In my game with Capablanca, the opening moves were as follows:

1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3 B-Kt5, P-QR3; 4 B-R4, Kt-B3; 5 O-O, B-K2; 6 R-K1, P-QKt4; 7 B-Kt3, O-O; 8 P-B3, P-Q3; 9 P-Q4, B-Kt5; 10 B-K3, KtxKP; 11 B-Q5, Q-Q2; 12 Pxp (not 12 BxKKt, P-Q4; 13 B-B2, P-K5 etc. as given last month), Kt-Kt4; 13 QBxKt, BxB, reaching the position below.



Position after 13 . . . BxB

Here Capablanca tried the tempting Queen sacrifice 14 KtxB, BxQ; 15 P-K6. I gave back the Queen with 15 . . . Pxp? 16 Bxpch, QxB; 17 KtxQ, QR-K1; but, as Spielmann showed after the game, I could have won with 15 . . . Q-Q1, as after 16 Pxpch (or 16 KtxBP, Q-K2), K-R1; 17 Kt-K6, Q-K2; 18 BxKt, B-Kt5; I would have remained an exchange ahead.

Alekhine recommended 14 P-KR3, BxKt; 15 QxB, KtxP; 16 RxKt, but after 16 . . . Pxp; 17 BxR, B-B8! White still has to proceed with great care.

His best continuation is 18 P-QR4, R-Q1; 19 Pxp and if then 19 . . . Q-Q8ch, 20 QxQ, RxQch; 21 K-R2, BxP; 22 RxP, RxKt; 23 P-Kt6, Pxp; 24 RxP and Black cannot untangle his Rook and Bishop. Another possible line here is 23 B-K4 (instead of 23 P-Kt6), R-QR8; 24 R-QB6! P-B4!; 25 B-Q5ch, K-B1; 26 RxP, R-Q8; 27 P-QB4 and Black is presented with a problem he may not be able to solve.

Chess Thrillers by Irving Chernev

In this series we present, for your entertainment, a selection of the artistic, the thrilling, the brilliant games of master play. Here you will find the unexpected sacrifice, the sharp attack, the startling mate—in games ranging from the miniature brilliancy to the "four-star" masterpiece.

Breslau, 1859

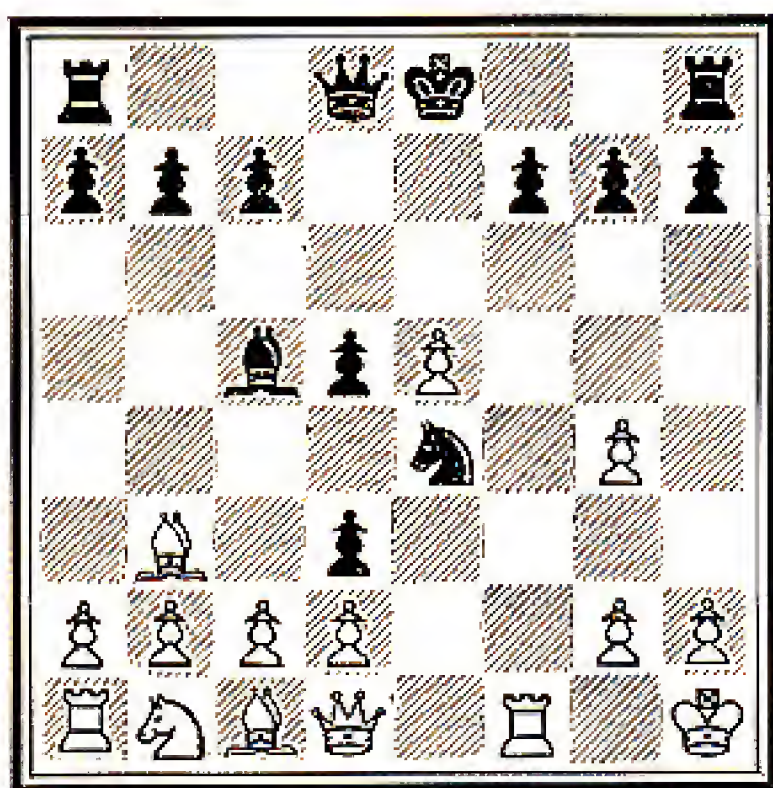
RUY LOPEZ

One of the rare times when Anderssen was the victim of a brilliancy.

A. Anderssen Max Lange

White Black

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 |
| 3 B-Kt5 | Kt-Q5 |
| 4 KtxKt | PxKt |
| 5 B-B4 | Kt-B3 |
| 6 P-K5 | P-Q4 |
| 7 B-Kt3 | B-KKt5 |
| 8 P-KB3 | Kt-K5 |
| 9 O-O | P-Q6! |
| 10 PxB | B-B4ch! |
| 11 K-R1 | .... |



- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| 11 | Kt-Kt6ch! |
| 12 PxKt | Q-Kt4! |
| Threatening ... Q-R3 mate. | |
| 13 R-B5 | P-KR4! |
| 14 PxRP | QxR |
| 15 P-Kt4 | RxPch!! |
| 16 PxR | Q-K5! |
| 17 Q-B3 | Q-R5ch |
| 18 Q-R3 | Q-K8ch |
| 19 K-R2 | B-Kt8ch |
| 20 K-R1 | B-B7ch |
| 21 K-R2 | Q-Kt8 mate. |

New York, 1916.

RUY LOPEZ

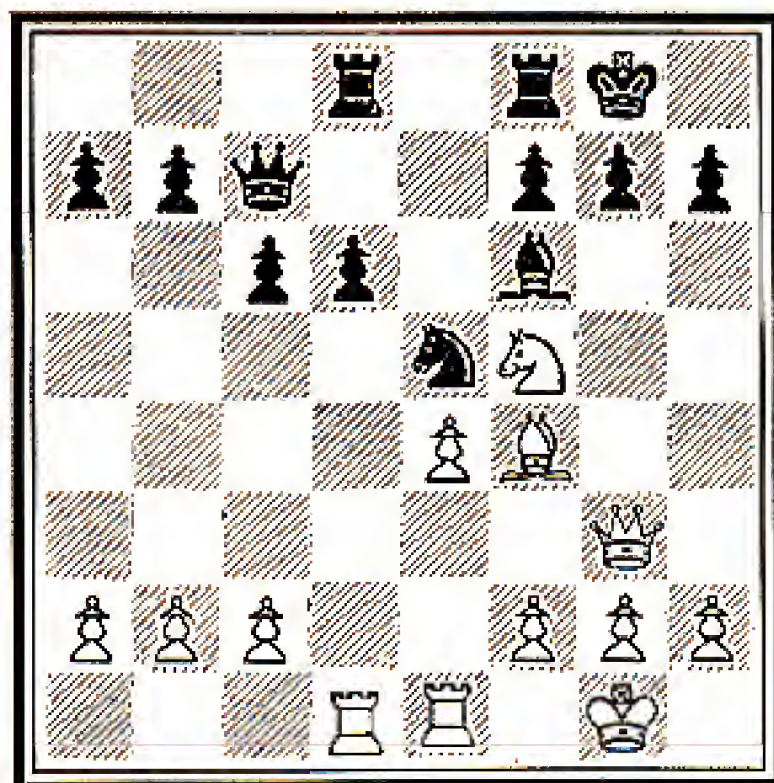
A Capablanca gem of "purest ray serene."

J. R. Capablanca Fonaroff

White Black

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 |
| 3 B-Kt5 | Kt-B3 |
| 4 O-O | P-Q3 |
| 5 P-Q4 | B-Q2 |
| 6 Kt-B3 | B-K2 |
| 7 R-K1 | PxP |
| 8 KtxP | KtxKt |

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 9 QxKt | BxB |
| 10 KtxB | O-O |
| 11 Q-B3 | P-B3 |
| 12 Kt-Q4 | Kt-Q2 |
| 13 Kt-B5 | B-B3 |
| 14 Q-KKt3 | Kt-K4 |
| 15 B-B4 | Q-B2 |
| 16 QR-Q1 | QR-Q1 |



- | | |
|----------|------|
| 17 RxP!! | RxR |
| 18 BxKt | R-Q8 |

Black sees that 18 ... BxB; 19 QxB would lose for him as White would threaten mate as well as QxR. The move made (... R-Q8) threatens ... RxR mate as well as ... BxB or QxB. Capablanca however, is a hard man to surprise and his beautiful combination reveals itself.

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| 19 RxR | BxB |
| 20 Kt-R6ch | K-R1 |
| 21 QxB! | QxQ |
| 22 KtxPch! | Resigns |

Philadelphia, 1860.

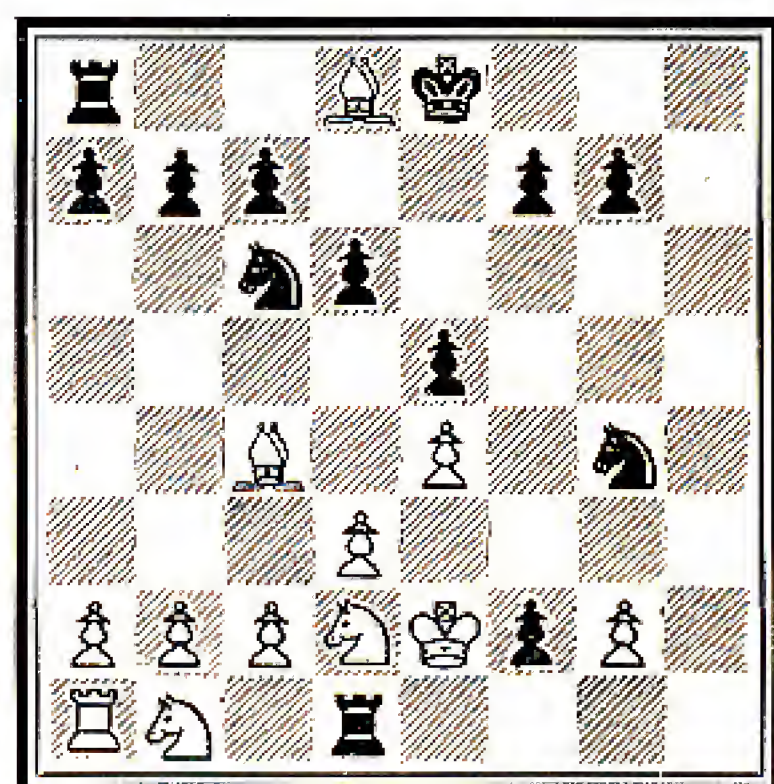
GIUOCO PIANO

Anything can happen in 17 moves. Even a Queen sacrifice and a smothered mate!

Amateur Derrickson

White Black

- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 |
| 3 B-B4 | B-B4 |
| 4 P-Q3 | Kt-B3 |
| 5 O-O | P-Q3 |
| 6 B-KKt5 | B-KKt5 |
| 7 P-KR3 | P-KR4 |
| 8 PxP | PxP |
| 9 Kt-R2 | P-Kt6 |
| 10 Kt-KB3 | Kt-KKt5! |
| 11 BxQ | BxPch |
| 12 RxB | PxRch |
| 13 K-B1 | R-R8ch |
| 14 K-K2 | RxQ |
| 15 Kt(B3)-Q2 | .... |



- | | |
|---------|------------|
| 15 | Kt-Q5ch! |
| 16 KxR | Kt-K6ch! |
| 17 K-B1 | Kt-K7 mate |

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

A delightful brevity by a European expert.

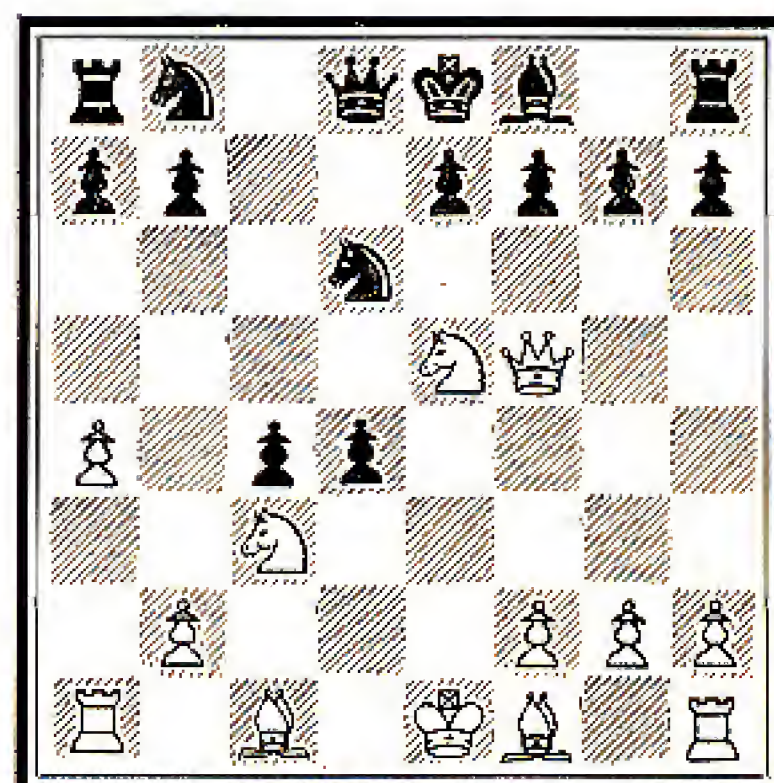
S. Nadel Amateur

White Black

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-KB3 |
| 3 P-B4 | P-B3 |
| 4 Kt-B3 | PxP |
| 5 P-QR4 | B-B4 |
| 6 Kt-K5 | P-B4 |
| 7 P-K4! | KtxP |
| 8 Q-B3 | PxP |

Black must go into the complications as 8 ... Kt-Q3; 9 PxP loses a piece, or 8 ... KtxKt; 9 QxB, P-B3; 10 BxP finishes him.

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 9 QxB | Kt-Q3 |
|-------|-------|



- | | |
|------------|------|
| 10 BxP!! | P-K3 |
| 11 B-Kt5ch | K-K2 |

No better is 11 ... Kt-Q2; 12 BxKtch, QxB; 13 Q-B4, Q-B2; 14 QxP and White is a piece ahead.

- | | |
|--------------|-------|
| 12 Kt-Kt6ch! | RPxKt |
|--------------|-------|

Of course, if 12 ... BPxKt; 13 B-Kt5 mate.

- | | |
|---------------|------|
| 13 Kt-Q5ch! | PxKt |
| 14 Q-K5 mate. | |

A sparkling finish.

Games from New York State Tourney

The following games are from The New York State Championship Tournament at Cazenovia in August. For story, results and pictures, see the August-September issue of CHESS REVIEW.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED (Notes by I. A. Horowitz)

I. A. Horowitz Ed. Lasker
White Black

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 |
| 2 P-QB4 | PxP |
| 3 Kt-KB3 | Kt-KB3 |
| 4 P-K3 | P-B4 |
| 5 BxP | P-K3 |
| 6 O-O | P-QR3 |
| 7 Q-K2 | ..... |

7 P-QR4, preventing the liberating ... P-QKt4, has been tried at this point with varying success. However, in that event, White's Q-side Pawn structure is weakened.

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| 7 | P-QKt4 |
| 8 B-Kt3 | B-Kt2 |
| 9 R-Q1 | QKt-Q2 |
| 10 Kt-B3 | ..... |

10 P-QR4, P-Kt5; 11 QKt-Q2 to be followed by Kt-B4 is an excellent alternative.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 10 | Q-B2 |
| 11 B-Q2? | ..... |

Under the impression that 11 P-Q5 could be parried by ... P-K4, but White had no reason to fear this.

After the text move, White's position becomes difficult.

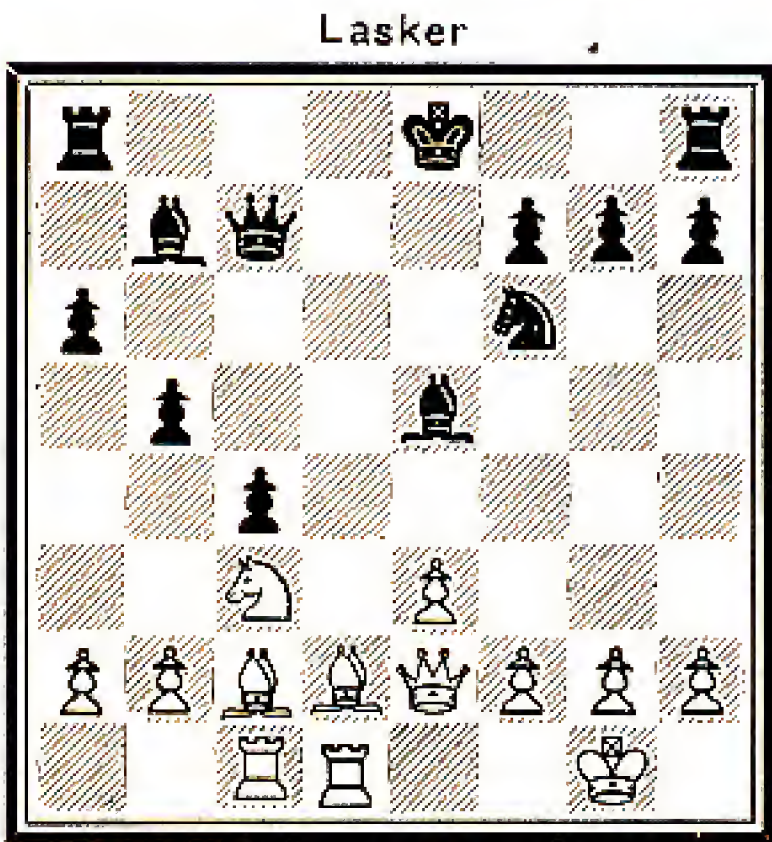
- | | |
|----------|------|
| 11 | B-Q3 |
| 12 QR-B1 | P-B5 |

Of course not 12 ... BxKt; 13 QxB, BxPch; 14 K-R1, R-Q1; 15 P-KKt3 and the Bishop is trapped. But there was no reason as yet for relaxing the tension in the center. 12 ... O-O (threatening ... BxKt) would have given White problems.

- | | |
|---------|------|
| 13 B-B2 | P-K4 |
|---------|------|

Impetuous! 13 ... O-O was again in order. Now, by a neat counterstroke, White frees himself.

- | | |
|----------|------|
| 14 PxP | KtxP |
| 15 KtxKt | BxKt |



Horowitz

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 16 P-B4! | B-Q3 |
| 17 P-K4! | ..... |

Possible only because Black's King remains uncastled.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 17 | BxBP? |
|----------|-------|

Costs a piece. But already White has extricated himself.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------|
| 18 P-K5 | BxKP |
| If 18 ... QxP; 19 BxB, | |
| 19 B-B4 | Kt-Kt5 |
| 20 R-K1 | ..... |

If 20 QxKt, BxB; 21 QxP, Q-K4!; 22 R-K1, B-K6ch wins.

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 20 | O-O |
| 21 BxB | Q-B4ch |
| 22 K-B1 | P-B3 |
| 23 B-KKt3 | P-B4 |
| 24 Q-K7 | Q-B3 |
| 25 Q-K6ch | ..... |

Taking the sting out of any possible counter-threats at the expense of a Pawn.

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| 25 | QxQ |
| 26 RxQ | P-B5 |
| 27 B-B2 | KtxPch |
| 28 K-Kt1 | Kt-Kt5 |
| 29 R-Q1 | QR-K1 |
| 30 B-KB5 | KtxB |
| 31 KxKt | P-Kt3 |

Three Pawns do not compensate for the piece minus as they are precariously situated and not menacing.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 32 B-Kt4 | P-Kt4 |
| 33 P-R3 | B-B1 |

Trusting that simplification will tend to a draw. But that is not the case here as the Pawns fall by the wayside in short order.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 34 RxR | RxR |
| 35 BxB | RxB |
| 36 Kt-K4 | K-Kt2 |

36 ... P-R3; 37 R-Q7 wins. The rest is just technique.

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| 37 R-Q6 | P-QKt5 |
| 38 PxP | R-QKt1 |
| 39 KtxP | RxP |
| 40 RxP | RxPch |
| 41 K-B3 | P-B6 |
| 42 R-QB6 | P-B7 |
| 43 Kt-R3 | R-Kt3 |

Otherwise White captures the KBP and lines up on the QBP which must also fall.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 44 RxP and Black resigned | |
| in due time. | |

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE (Notes by M. Hanauer)

Sgt. J. Soudakoff M. Hanauer
White Black

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | B-Kt5 |

- | | |
|---------|--------|
| 4 P-K3 | P-QKt3 |
| 5 B-Q3 | B-Kt2 |
| 6 P-B3 | O-O |
| 7 Kt-K2 | P-B4 |
| 8 O-O | PxP |
| 9 PxP | ..... |

After which White's center Pawns are slightly weakened, in return for which he gains attacking chances, his forces being poised in the direction of the opposing King.

- | | |
|---------|-------|
| 9 | P-Q4 |
| 10 PxP | ..... |

Remaining with an isolated QP. But 10 P-QKt3 is parried by ... PxP; 11 PxP, BxKt; 12 KtxB, QxPch!

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 10 | KtxP |
| 11 Q-K1 | ..... |

11 Q-B2, provoking a weakness in Black's K-side Pawn formation, seems preferable, since ... Q-R5 (the move which White apparently feared) could be met by 12 P-KKt3, Q-R6?; 13 KtxKt, PxKt; 14 Kt-B4!

- | | |
|----------|------|
| 11 | B-R3 |
|----------|------|

Against opening principles to be sure, but Black must get rid of the menacing KB.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 12 BxB | KtxB |
| 13 B-Q2 | Kt(R)-B2 |
| 14 Q-Kt3 | B-Q3 |
| 15 P-B4 | ..... |

This aggressive move weakens the square K4.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 15 | Kt-K2 |
| 16 Q-B3 | Kt-B4 |

Threatens 17 ... KtxQP; 18 KtxKt, B-B4.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 17 K-R1 | B-K2 |
| 18 Kt-K4 | ..... |

Offering a Pawn in return for attacking chances, not the least of which may be seen in the following line: 18 ... KtxP?; 19 KtxKt, QxKt; 20 B-B3, Q-Q4?; 21 QR-Q1, Q-KB4; 22 R-Q7, Kt-Q4; 23 P-KKt4, Q-Kt3; 24 P-B5, Q-R3 (... PxP; 25 PxP, Q-QB3; 26 RxKt, QxR; 27 Kt-B6ch); 25 RxB, KtxR; 26 B-Q2!, Q-R5; 27 B-Kt5!

Black's plan is to fix the White center, and deprive White of the mobility of his forces. That objective would be defeated by the Pawn capture.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 18 | R-B1 |
| 19 B-B3 | Q-Q4 |
| 20 QR-K1 | ..... |

Merrily enjoying the routine and unaware of the lurking dangers,

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 20 | Kt-R5 |
| 21 Q-Q3 | P-B4 |

And the Knight dare not move as mate is in the offing.

White resigned in short order.

"ORANG-UTANG" OPENING

(Notes by Edward Lasker)

A. E. Santasiere	Ed. Lasker
White	Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4
2 P-QKt4	....

Santasiere's patented opening, an analysis of which had come to my attention. (See Game of the Month, CHESS REVIEW, January, 1942). I realized I was to face some new improvement, but I was firmly convinced of the soundness of Black's position, and hence was willing to chance whatever was in store.

2	P-KB3
3 P-Q4	P-K4

If now 4 P-K4, as suggested by Fine, I intended 4 ... PxKP; 5 KtxP, BxPch!; 6 P-B3, PxKt; 7 Q-R5ch?, K-B1; 8 PxP?, QxP!

4 P-QR3	P-K5
5 KKt-Q2	P-KB4
6 P-K3	Kt-KB3
7 P-QB4	P-B3
8 Q-Kt3	B-Q3
9 Kt-QB3	B-K3
10 P-QR4	P-QR3

To prevent P-Kt5 followed by P-B5. White's strategy is to gain territorial advantage on the Queen's wing and exchange as many pieces as possible so as to nip an intended counter-attack in the bud.

11 PxP	PxP
--------	-----

Better than ... Kt or BxP which would allow White's Bishop the square QB4.

12 P-Kt5	O-O
----------	-----

13 PxP would be met by ... KtxP; 14 QxKtP?, Kt-QKt5!

13 B-R3	BxB
---------	-----

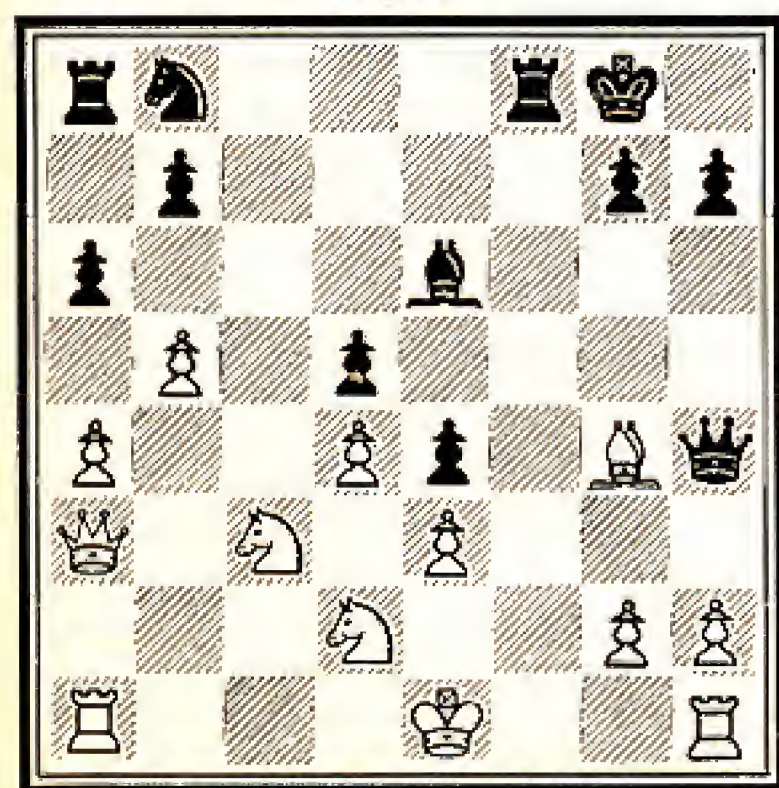
Black readily exchanges as he contemplates ... P-B5, which is not yet playable as if 13 ... P-B5; 14 KKtxKP, KtxKt; 15 KtxKt!

14 QxB	P-B5!
--------	-------

Now if 15 KPxp, Kt-Kt5; 16 P-Kt3, P-K6; 17 BPxp, KtxKP; 18 Q-Kt2, P-Kt4! is devastating.

15 B-K2	BPxp
16 BPxp	Kt-Kt5
17 BxKt	Q-R5ch

Lasker



Santasiere



Edward Lasker gets a good idea but



.... decides it won't work!

Photos by L. R. Chauvenet
—taken at Cazenovia

And White must choose between the "devil and the deep blue sea." 18 P-Kt3 brings retribution in interesting fashion: ... QxB; 19 Q-Q6, PxP; 20 KtxQP (threatening 21 Kt-K7ch followed by Kt-Kt6ch), Kt-B3!; 21 Kt-B7, B-B5; 22 KtxB, PxKt; 23 KtxR, Q-B6!!; 24 K-Q2, Q-B7ch; 25 K-B3, QxPch; 26 KxP, Q-Q6ch; 27 K-B5, R-B4ch, etc.

18 K-Q1	QxBch
19 K-B2	PxP
20 P-R3	....

White is at a loss for a good continuation. If 20 Q-Q6, R-R3!

20	Q-Kt4
---------	-------

Of course not 20 ... QxKtP; 21 QR-KKt1!

21 KtxKtP	R-B1ch
22 K-Kt2	B-Q2!
23 KR-QB1	QxKtP
24 RxRch	BxR
25 Q-B3	Kt-R3
26 Kt-Q6	BxP
27 K-R3	Q-Kt6
28 KtxKtP	R-QB1
29 Kt-B5	Q-Q3
30 Kt(Q2)-Kt3	R-Kt1
31 Q-R5	Kt-Kt5

At this stage Black was too short of time to be concerned over the

possibility of the Queen sacrifice for Rook and Knight. Subsequent analysis discloses that Black would come out on the favorable end of the bargain: Thus 32 QxKt, RxQ; 33 KxR, B-B1; 34 P-R5, B-R3; 35 K-B3, P-R4; 36 KtxB, QxKt; 37 Kt-B5, Q-K7; 38 R-R4!, QxPch; 39 K-Kt4, QxPch; 40 K-Kt5, Q-K4; 41 P-R6, Q-Kt1ch; 42 Kt-Kt7 or K-B6, Q-R2, etc. Other variations are quite similar.

32 K-Kt2?
-----------	------

White must have overlooked Black's reply. But in any event the end was in sight. 32 R-QB1, Kt-Q6 followed by ... B-Kt5 and the advance of the Rook's Pawn.

32	Q-R7ch
33 K-R3	Kt-B7ch
34 K-Kt2	KtxKPch
and mate in two.	

34 K-R2 would have avoided mate. But then 34 ... KtxKPch, 35 Q-Q2, QxQch; 36 KtxQ, Kt-B7 would leave White with three Pawns minus.

To save this opening, if it can be saved, White must play 13 P-Kt3 to prevent the advance of Black's KBP.

The following brevity was played in the U. S. Chess Championship Tourney at the Hotel Astor, New York, last April.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by Isaac Kashdan)

I. Kashdan	H. Baker
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3
3 P-Q4	PxP
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3
5 Kt-QB3	P-QR3
6 B-K2	Q-B2
7 O-O	P-QKt4
8 P-B4	P-Kt5
9 Kt-Q5	KtxKt
10 PxKt	P-Kt3

If 10 ... B-Kt2; 11 B-B3, Q-B4; 12 P-QR3! and White's superior development soon tells.

11 B-K3	B-QKt2
12 B-B3	B-Kt2
13 Q-Q2	P-QR4
14 P-QR3!	....

Breaking the formation that Black has so laboriously constructed.

14	Kt-R3
15 PxP	KtxP
16 P-B3	KtxP??

Losing a piece, but his game is already bad. After 16 ... Kt-R3; 17 Kt-Kt5, Q-Q1; 18 Q-B2, the threat of B-Kt6 will win a Pawn.

17 BxKt	Resigns
---------	---------

For on 17 ... BxB; 18 Kt-Kt5, Q-B3; 19 QxB! QxQ; 20 Kt-B7ch wins.

PLAY THE MASTERS

CHESS REVIEW'S POPULAR "SOLITAIRE CHESS" GAME

Instructions

With a strip of paper, cover all the moves in the box below except the first move.

Make all the opening moves on your board up to and including the first move in the box (White's sixth).

Study the position and select Black's reply. Write down your selection. Then expose the next line and see the move Black actually made (at the left). Score par if you picked this move. If not, score zero, and make the correct Black move on your board.

Make White's next move, shown on the same line. Continue as before, one line at a time, to the end of the game.

You need no opponent to play this game. As a pastime, it's better than solitaire or cross-word puzzles—and it will improve your chess skill. So get out your board and pieces—or your pocket set—and see what score you can make. Instructions on how to proceed are given at the left.

You have BLACK and your "partner" is the famous hypermodern master A. Nimzovich, author of "My System." If you know the style of development favored by Nimzovich, it will help you to select the moves.

Unlike other games in this series, you will finish by checkmating White. After White's 29th move, allow yourself 5 minutes to announce mate in "x" moves, without shifting the pieces. You score 6 points for a correct announcement of mate within this time limit.

Make These Opening Moves

1 P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 2 Kt-KB3, P-K3; 3 P-QB4, B-Kt5ch; 4 B-Q2, Q-K2; 5 Kt-B3, O-O. Now continue with the moves in the box below.

Notes on the Game

This game was played at the International Tournament at New York, 1927.

Score is taken from "Every Game Checkmate," a collection of 101 games compiled by Watts and Hereford. In this book a diagram of the mating position is given at the end of each game from which the student can determine the mating moves; solutions are at the back of the book.

The following notes refer only to Black moves.

6th: Black's 6th, 7th and 8th conform to the style of development favored by Nimzovich.

13th: Creating tension in the center with a view to a possible opening of the QB file or fixing the center pawns so that a wing attack may follow.

15th: Forcing White to a decision in the center.

17th: Hoping to force open the KKt file by P-Kt5 which enhances the scope of Black's Bishop and creates avenues of approach for the Rooks.

20th: Maintains the position without weakening the pawn structure.

22nd: For White cannot afford to play 23 P-B4 on account of 23 ... PxP; 24 PxP, P-K6 winning a piece.

24th: If 25 BxKt, QxPch and mate follows.

27th: Black prefers to retain his Bishop as the White King is in a mating net.

29th: If now 30 K-R1, Q-B6ch etc.

Black Played	Par Score	White Played	Your Selection for Black's move	Your Score
6 P—Q3	3	6 P—K3	-----	-----
7 P—QKt3	3	7 B—K2	-----	-----
8 B—Kt2	1	8 O—O	-----	-----
9 QKt—Q2	1	9 Q—B2	-----	-----
10 B x QKt	4	10 QR—Q1	-----	-----
11 Kt—K5	3	11 B x B	-----	-----
12 P—KB4	4	12 B—K1	-----	-----
13 P—B4	5	13 Q—Kt3	-----	-----
14 Kt x Kt	3	14 Kt—Q2	-----	-----
15 P—K4	5	15 R x Kt	-----	-----
16 P x P	1	16 P x KP	-----	-----
17 P—KKt4!	6	17 P—B3	-----	-----
18 Kt—B3	3	18 B—B2	-----	-----
19 QR—K1	5	19 KR—Q1	-----	-----
20 B—R1	5	20 Q—R4	-----	-----
21 Q—KKt2	5	21 R—Q6	-----	-----
22 P—K5!	6	22 B—B1	-----	-----
23 P x P	2	23 B—K1	-----	-----
24 Q—K2!	10	24 B—B3	-----	-----
25 P x P	2	25 R(Q6)—Q3	-----	-----
26 B x B	2	26 B x P	-----	-----
27 Q—K5!	10	27 B x Kt	-----	-----
28 B—R6	5	28 R(Q1)—Q2	-----	-----
29 Q—Kt5ch		29 B—B3 (Black mates)	-----	-----
30 K—B2, Q—Kt7ch				
31 K—K1, Q—B8 mate	6			
Total score		Your Percentage		
		-----100-----		



P. L. ROTHENBERG

Problem Editor

Featured this month is Alain White, eminent problem authority, concerning whom an article appears on the next page.

The awards in the Loyd tourney have suffered at least one casualty. Gamage's No. 1969, First Prize *ex aequo* in the Four Way Section, is cooked. As a rule, a prizewinner which turns out to be unsound is declared ineligible for the award. Judge Alain White and I, however, have allowed the prize to stand, since it appears that a sound version, which did not reach me, had been submitted to Vincent Eaton. The resetting is given below.

Dr. da Silveira's No. 1974, Second Honorable Mention in the same section, is also cooked. Gamage's No. 1982, Third Honorable Mention, automatically ascends for that award, and No. 1989 is designated in place of No. 1982.

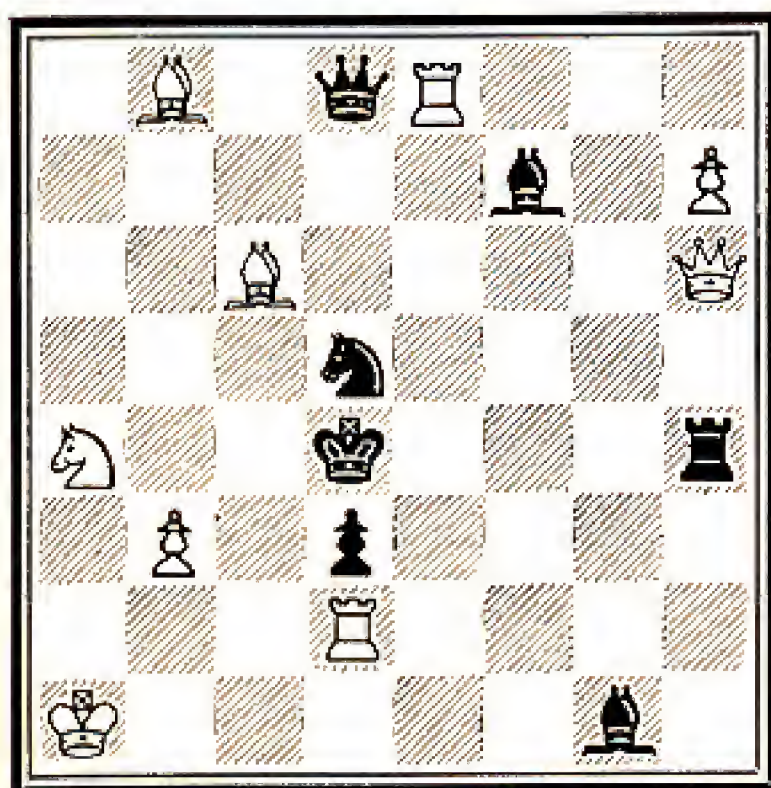
H. R. Bigelow, popular Chess Editor of the New York Post, has announced a problem-composing contest (cash and book prizes), open until Nov. 30, 1942, for two-movers containing at least one pin-mate, i. e., at least one White or Black piece must be pinned. Send entries in duplicate to E. M. Hassberg, who has been designated as judge, 33-14 71st Street, Jackson Heights, New York.

And composers, please do not forget our DECALET tourney. Let No. 1996, an exquisite DECALET, prove to be an inspiration!

June-July Solutions

(Maximum Credit—25 points)

1969, Intention: R-QB2. Cook: Q-Kt6. 1970, Kt-Q8. 1971, K-Q1. 1972, Q-K2. 1973, B-QKt7. 1974, Intention: Q-B7. Cook: Kt-Q7. (Q-Kt8, claimed by many solvers, is adequately countered by 1... KtxKt!) 1975, B-K5. 1976, K-Q5. 1977, Q-KB8. 1978, 1 R-QR2, waiting. The Q cannot simultaneously hold guard of Black's QR1 and KR7 and any move proves fatal. E.g., 1... Q-QB1; 2 R-R2ch etc. 1... Q-Q3; 2 R-R8ch etc.



1969 (amended) Mate in 2

PROBLEMS

Address all correspondence to Problem Editor P. L. ROTHENBERG, CHESS REVIEW, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y. For personal replies, please enclose self-addressed, stamped envelope.

Many solvers were trapped by 1 R-B6? which is met by 1... Q-B5!

Solvers' Contest

There are 11 problems in this month's Solvers' Contest, Nos. 1989-1999. Note that No. 1989 appears on this page, the others on Page 199. No. 1998 is a self-mate. White, moving first, forces Black to mate White in 2 moves. Key moves only are required for direct-mate two and three move problems; key moves AND variations, for all others.

Ladder Standings

Congratulations to this month's prize-winner, W. O. Peters of Brooklyn, New York. The standings: 141: W. O. Peters. 139: S. Heinemann. 133: A. M. Jenkins. E. J. Korpanty. 129: W. F. Viveiros. 128: Prof. G. W. Hargreaves. 117: J. Newmark. 116: F. J. C. DeBlasio. 113: I. Rivise. S. Ryder. A. R. Sheftel. 109: T. Lundberg. Corp. G. M. Plowman. 105: W. Patz. 104: J. A. McFadden. 103: E. Popper. 85: S. Almgren. 84: W. I. Lourie. 82: W. G. Jungensen. 81: A. J. Souweine. 79: A. Rokoff. S. Spiegel. 72: P. A. Swart. 69: J. Elsmann. 64: Lt. L. R. Klar. H. Seidman. 62: D. L. Schroeder. 60: O. H. Ludlow. 58: T. L. Rossi. C. E. Winnberg. 55: B. Goldberg. D. J. Weiner. 52: H. B. Daly. J. Hurt. 50: M. Hanft. E. D. Holladay. T. Talmadge. 46: R. R. Goodenough. 45: Rhys & Stolper. 42: M. Edelstein. 40: F. H. Glueck. R. Steinmeyer. 38: D. Karpel. 31: W. Burk. 27: W. R. Millard. 26: D. Mower. 25: L. G. Greene. S. Langer. 24: C. S. Kipping. T. Shedlovsky. 23: I. Burstein. 22: W. Jacobs. 19: Pvt. E. T. McCormick. J. Parker. 18: Miss Irene Hawkins. M. Rudholm. 17: G. Kibbey. G. Krogoll. 16: A. Saxer. 15: S. Galluccio. 11: G. S. Thomas. 10: E. R. Shaw. A. H. Weiss. 7: C. DuBeau. 6: J. B. Starkey. 2: Mrs. E. Robin. Harvey Rothberg, Jr.

NOTE: Will Mr. Anonymous, whose postal card (dated July 5, 1942 and postmarked Philadelphia, Aug. 8) is keeping us in suspense, identify himself, in order that we may credit 18 points for June-July problems to other than THE UNKNOWN SOLVER OF CHESS REVIEW!

Sam Loyd Tourney

Four-Way Section.

FIRST PRIZE, *ex aequo*

1969 (amended)—

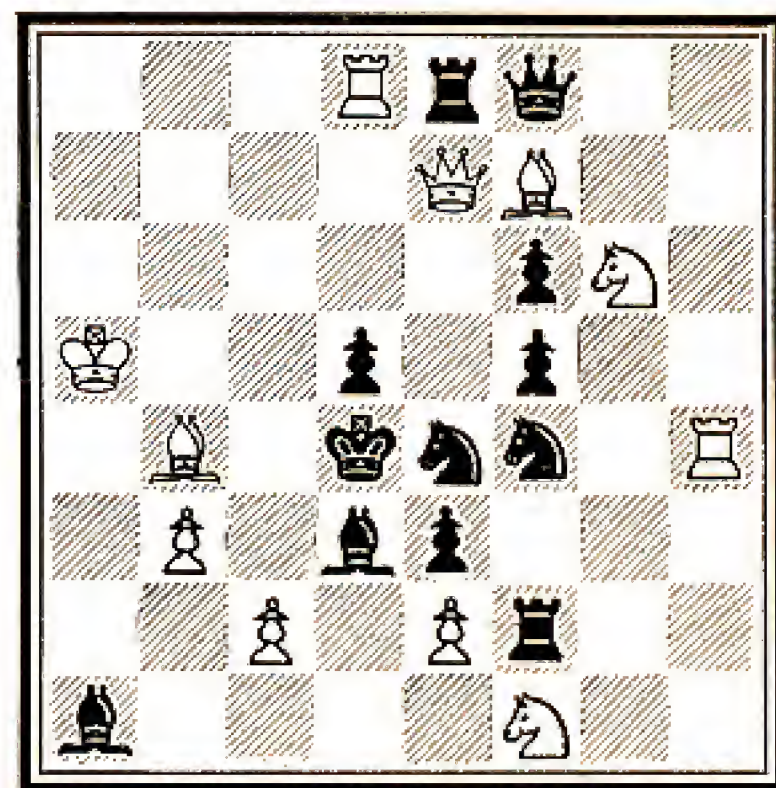
F. GAMAGE

Key—1 R-QB2

3rd Honorable Mention

1989—Dr. M. da Silveira

(Included in Solvers' Contest)



1989. Mate in 2

Alain White

There are many facets in the life and activities of Alain White, who is known to us principally as the foremost authority on problem chess. To his credit are accomplishments in fields as unrelated as comparative literature and botany, history and philanthropy. And there has been no diffusion of talents, for the approach of the casual dilettante is as foreign to White as any other attribute failing to reflect his thoroughness and precision.

White is a descendant of an old New England family, tracing the American lineage to the 17th Century. He was born in Cannes, France, on March 3, 1880, the son of the late John Jay White, an enthusiastic chess problemist. The father's frequent preoccupation with the chessboard fascinated Alain who "cannot remember the day when I did not know at least the moves of chess." As a tall, straggling boy of 11, Alain, who had previously made attempts at problem composition, presented an acceptable Mate in Two, which his father promptly submitted for publication. (See No. 1990.) That marked the beginning of a lifelong interest which has continued for over fifty years.

Alain White's chess problem activities, including every phase of the art, have been prolific. References to White are found wherever and in whatever language problem chess literature is published. For a period of 32 years, 1905 through 1936, White published at least one book yearly on problem chess. These were distributed at Christmas time to problem enthusiasts the world over. The collection known as the Christmas series, is destined to remain the great foundation of problem chess literature. White has composed splendid problems (of which a random selection is given in this issue) and he has sponsored and judged numerous tournaments which have produced masterful task compositions, tending to exploit maximum possibilities of specified themes and settings. (His current awards in the Loyd tourney are a timely example.) In an engaging article (CHESS REVIEW, May 1935) by Maxwell Bukofzer, White is aptly referred to as the "Great Master of the Task." (See e. g., Nos. 1993 and 1998.)

As already noted, chess problems have not been a dominant factor in White's life, and it is of interest to look into his other activities. White entered Harvard College in 1898 and he was graduated in 1902, a member of Phi Beta Kappa, with a *Magna Cum Laude* degree and honors in languages and mathematics. In 1904 he received a Master's degree from Columbia University where he was the first Fellow in Comparative Literature. Thereafter he made his home with his sister, Miss Margaret Whitlock White, who died in 1941. Miss White was an invalid, and the brother and sister travelled together in many countries and all over the United States in search of health for her, spending their summers together in Litchfield, Connecticut. A great majority of White's books have been dedicated to his sister, and particularly touching is the following inscription in MEMORIES OF MY CHESSBOARD (Christmas series, 1909): "There is still one who held a hand to me at my setting out, and who still holds that hand ever ready with help, and suggestion and sympathy; one who knowing nothing of chess, enters into the hours I devote to study and correspondence about problems, with encouragement for whatever work I have in hand and with interest toward all with whom I am in touch. In dedicating this volume to my sister, I am only giving back the imperfect fruits which she has helped me to produce." The tender relationship between White and his sister brings to mind the counterpart in the lives

of Charles Lamb and the late great Benjamin Cardozo.

During the years of their companionship, White and his sister had a common interest in many subjects, especially the development of their land in Litchfield. Their estate on Bantam Lake, the largest natural body of water in Connecticut, was enlarged by the purchase of considerable tracts of land, containing expansive woodlands, a wild life sanctuary and botanical garden, as well as facilities for various outdoor recreations and sports. All projects have been available to the public since 1913, through the establishment of the White Memorial Foundation, conceived by White and his sister as a memorial to their parents and to two brothers who had predeceased them. Connecticut's erudite Governor Wilbur L. Cross, in a 1938 publication describing the purpose and scope of the Foundation, states: "No one can read the story of the White Memorial Foundation without being deeply impressed by the broad outlook of Mr. Alain White and his sister, Miss May White . . . who, without hope or expectation of reward, devote their means and their time to the welfare and happiness of others."

While living in Litchfield, White gave much of his time as an official of other local and state-wide organizations, such as the Connecticut Forestry Association, Litchfield Public Library and Litchfield Historical Society.

White's work in literature and science includes original research on Dante, published by the American Dante Society which awarded him the Latham Prize while he was still an undergraduate; collaboration in the compilation of two Concordances of the Minor Works of the same poet; History of Litchfield, 1920 and Short History of Litchfield, 1933; treatises in botany on two important groups of succulent plants, with the collaboration of Professor Boyd L. Sloane of Pasadena, California, and Dr. R. A. Dyer of Pretoria, South Africa.

In 1926, owing to the serious turn in his sister's health, White gave up much of his attention to chess and problems, although the Christmas series continued to appear. His collection of classified problems was shipped to England and there cared for and greatly increased by his friend, the distinguished English composer George Hume, until the latter's death. Care for the White-Hume collection then was assumed by the English expert, C. S. Kipping, who has divided it among a group of assistant curators. In the past year White has resumed the compilation of problem books, through the encouragement of Frank Altschul.

At the present time, White spends all the year in Summerville, South Carolina. A typical Yankee with a delightful sense of humor, he is over six feet tall, thin and wiry, with greyish hair which faintly suggests that he has passed the 60-year mark. He is as active as a younger man might be, with a cheerful smile playing across his face.

White's patriotism is that of our good, solid Americans, without pomp or fanfare. He is Chairman of a Council of the Red Cross, representing 12 chapters engaged in Camp and Hospital Service. His home in Summerville is open house to the boys in the service. Regular parties, consisting of simple entertainment, are scheduled frequently. White thoroughly enjoys the close touch with our men in all branches of the service.

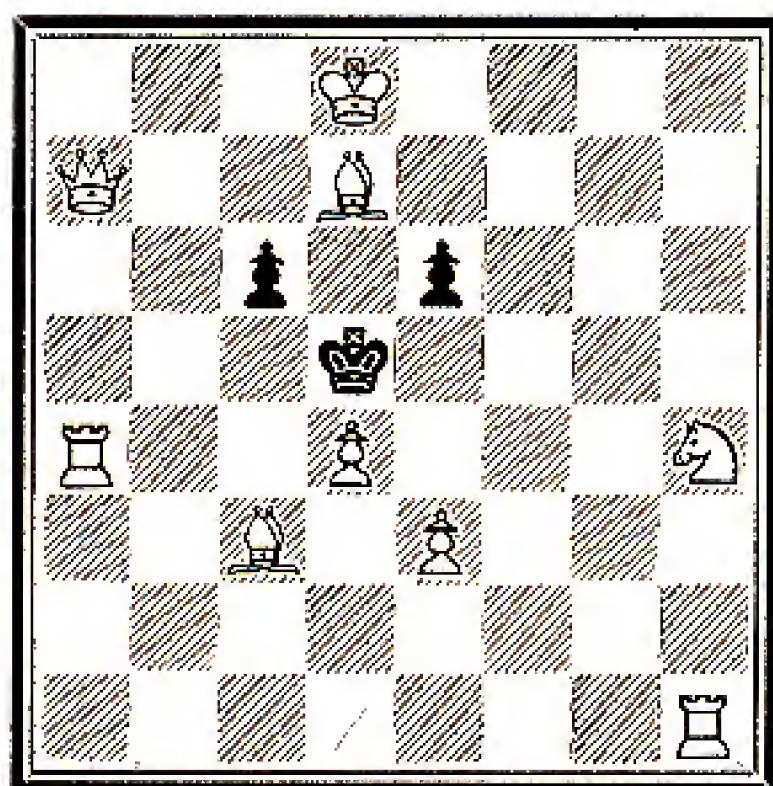
White is also a volunteer in the Civilian Defense Corps. The periods of airplane observation have afforded him an opportunity to commune with nature. He states: "I derive more welfare from these periods of quiet, while watching the constellations I have long studied with much interest, than from any other activity of my present life." Herein lies the eloquence of Alain White's simplicity.

Problems by Alain White

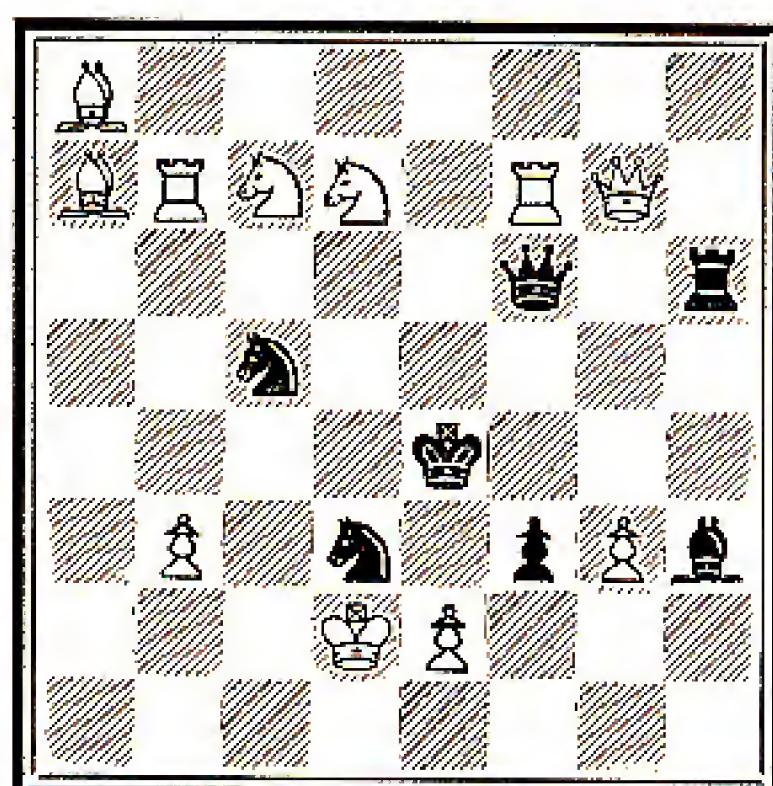
SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS 1989-1999 DUE OCTOBER 25th

All problems on this page composed by Alain White and originally appeared as follows:

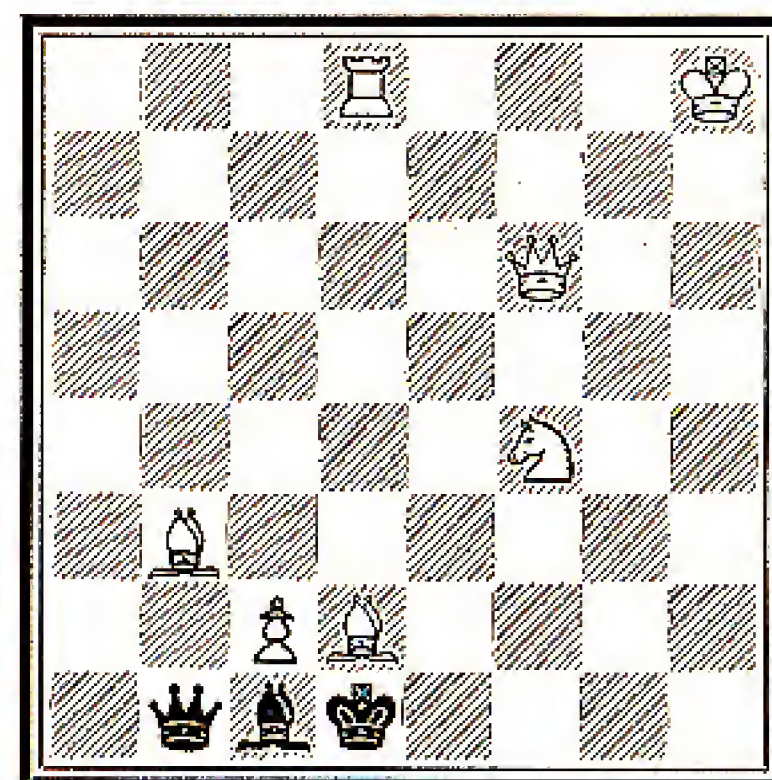
- 1990—Dubuque Chess Journal, 1891.
- 1991—London Times, 1906.
- 1992—Cricket and Football Field, 1906.
- 1993—Frontispiece to Les Tours de Force, 1906.
- 1994—Good Companions, 2nd Prize, April, 1918.
- 1995—Good Companions, May, 1918.
- 1996—Good Companions, March, 1920.
- 1997—American Chess Bulletin, 1928.
- 1998—Pittsburgh Gazette Times, 1917.
- 1999—Schwizerische Schachzeitung, 1929(?).



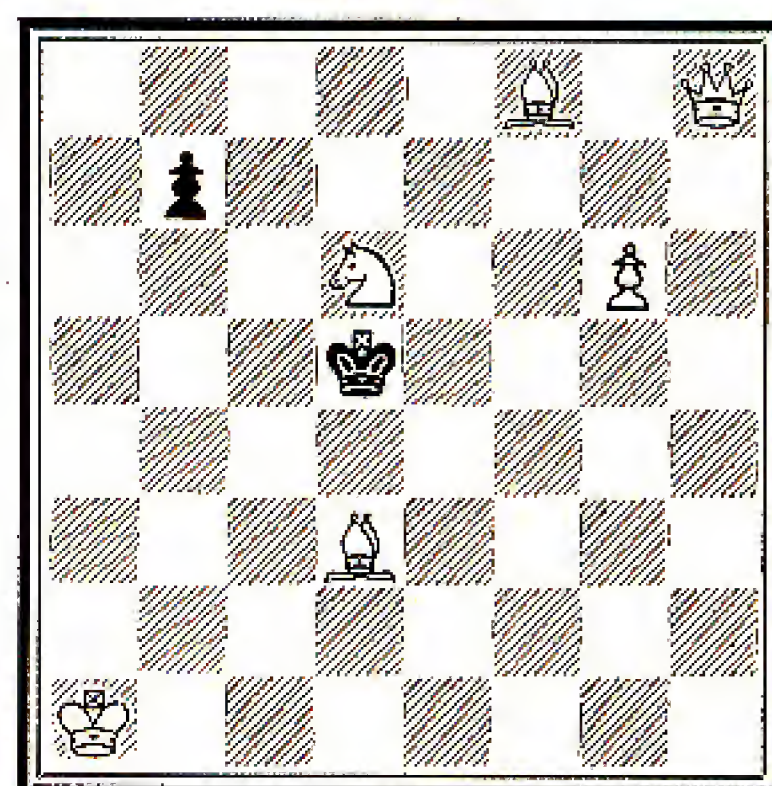
1990 Mate in 2



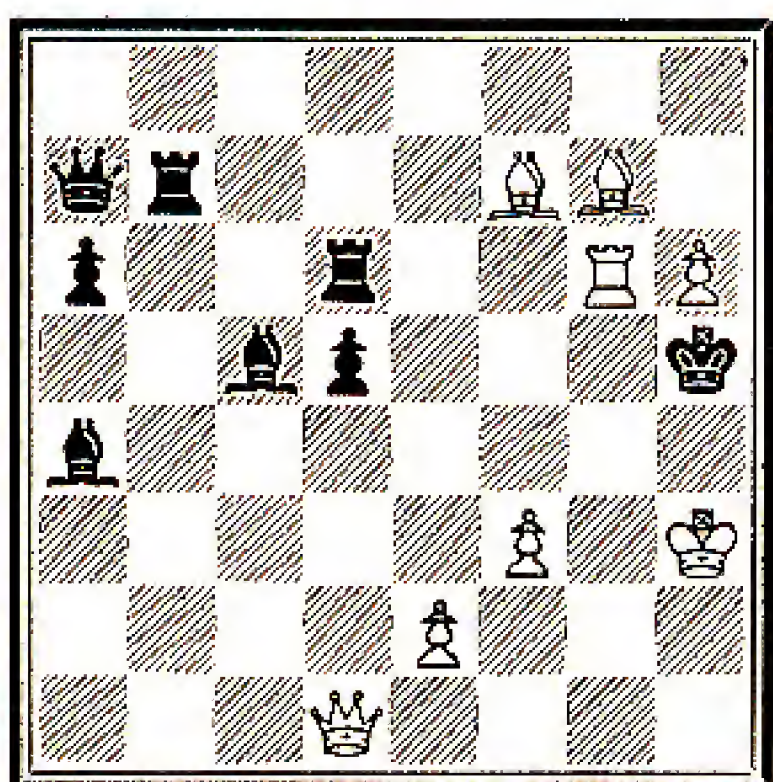
1993 Mate in 2



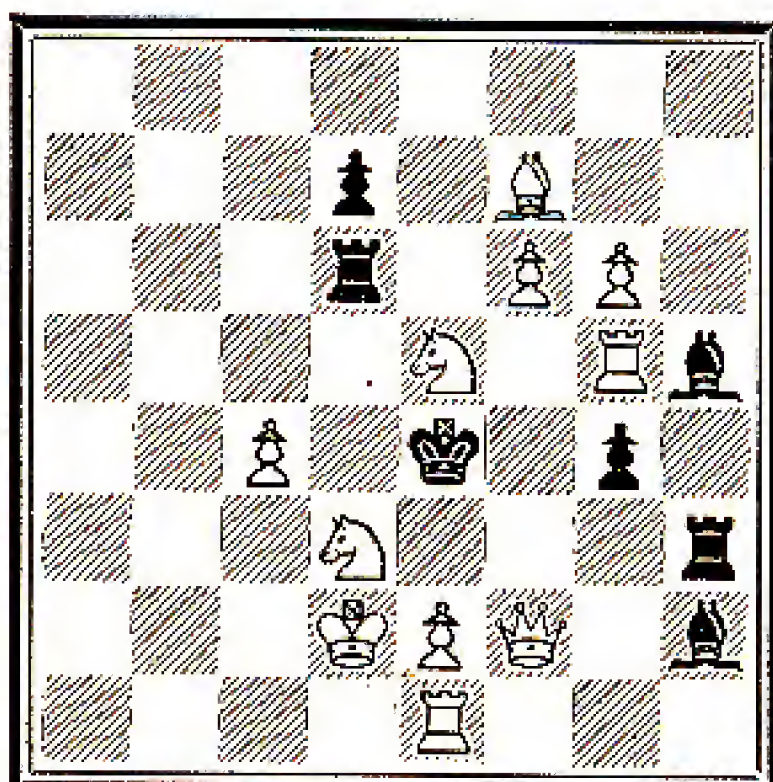
1996 Mate in 2



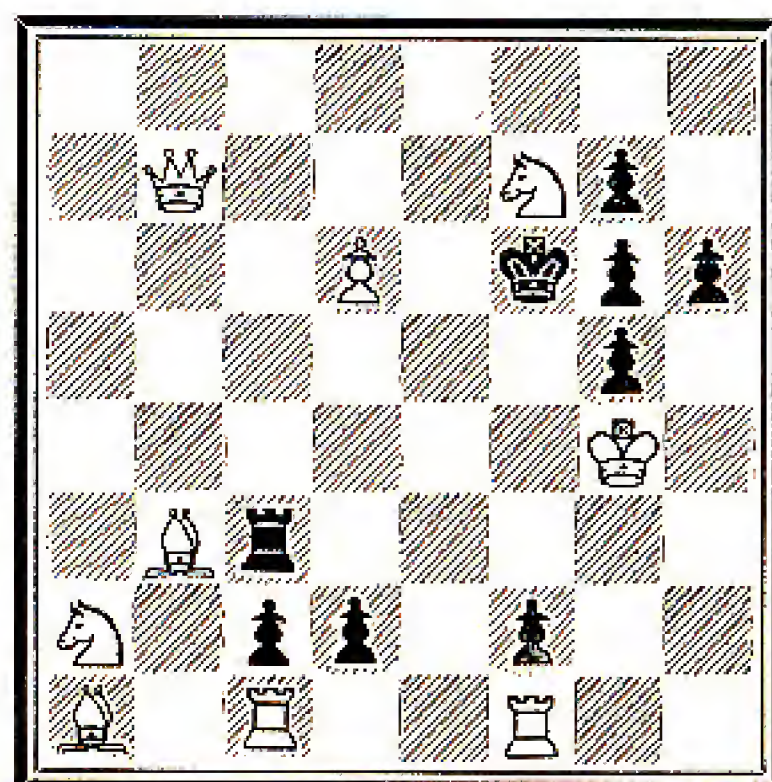
1997 Mate in 3



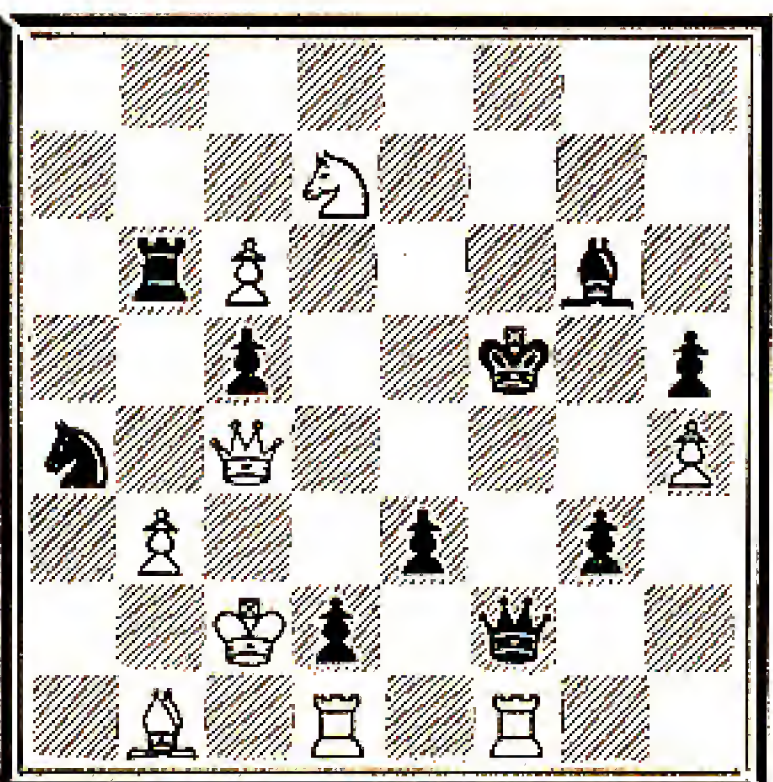
1991 Mate in 2



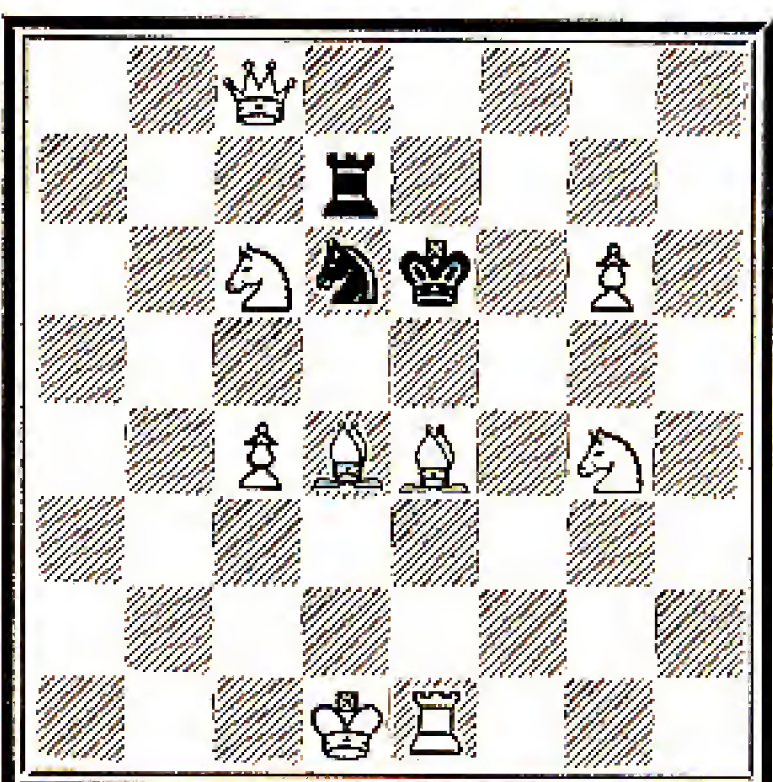
1994 Mate in 2



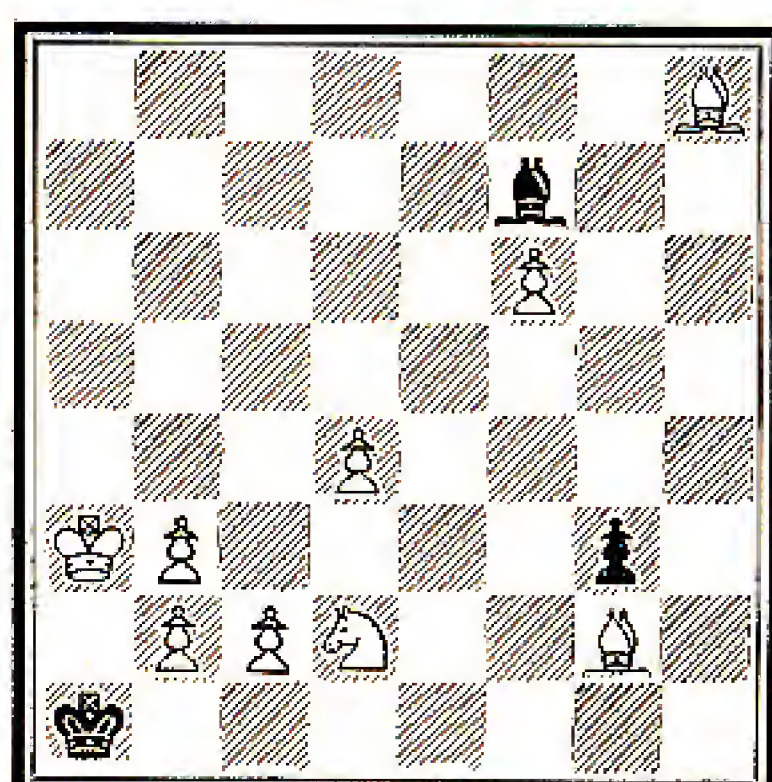
1998 Self-mate in 2



1992 Mate in 2



1995 Mate in 2



1999 Mate in 4

CHESS BY MAIL



No. 1 Postal Chess Player of the Month is HOWARD S. HOIT of Upper Montclair, N. J. Reporting six wins and one draw in Sections 41-9 and 42-C5, he took first prize in the former, increased his rating from 1156 to 1292 points. Hoit has yet to lose a game, his record so far being 8 wins and 2 draws. He writes us as follows:

"My chess career covers a span of forty years and still I have lots to learn. I was President of the Manhattan Chess Club on its 50th Anniversary and a director for 15 years or more. Played as well as any president of a chess club is expected to play. Capablanca and I were the same age and height but any other similarity is purely coincidental. Have confined my chess activities mostly to chess by mail—so that I can play weird openings without being 'kibitzed'.

"Unsolicited, I would like to state your CHESS REVIEW is refreshing and truly wonderful. The presentations are superb."

Prize-Winners This Month

Section	Player	Rank	Score
41-5	Lewis Hamburger	1	5½—2½
	Richard L. Brown	2-3	5 —3
	Roy S. Rockel	2-3	5 —3
41-8	Bela Rozsa	1	6½—1½
	T. A. Work, Jr.	2-3	5 —3
	R. J. Zoudlik	2-3	5 —3
41-9	Howard S. Hoit	1	7 —1
	A. W. Parker	2	6½—1½
41-18	Capt. R. P. Kemble	1-2	5½—2½
	Ted Rozsa	1-2	5½—2½
42-C14	Mannis Charosh	1	5½—½

Prize-winners who have not yet received their prizes are requested to place their orders for books or equipment. In the 1941 tourney, 1st prize is credit of \$4, second prize \$2. Same prizes in the 1942 Class Tourney, with an additional third prize credit of \$1.

32 New Entries This Month

There has been a big upswing in new entries this month. 32 new players have joined our ranks! After deducting withdrawals and inactive players, we have 225 members now playing in the various sections of the 1941 and 1942 tourneys. Some of the new entries have not yet been included in the List of Ratings as the page was made up before their entries were received. If you are an old member and have finished play in your section, your name has been removed from the list until you join another section; meantime, your rating is frozen.

Individual Matches

The suggestion of individual matches, made last month by Morton Jacobs, has brought some response. Matches have been started between Chauvenet-Boggis; Malcolm Brown-J. R. Lent; H. S. Hoit-John Uberti. Jacobs challenged J. E. Palange and the latter has just accepted as we go to press.

We repeat the conditions under which we will sponsor matches. You may challenge any player

in your own class, or in a higher (but not lower) class. Address the challenge to CHESS REVIEW and it will be forwarded. If accepted, you and your opponent each send minimum entry fee of \$1. (By agreement, the entry fee may be a larger amount). The winner of the match receives a credit of the total entry fees (\$2, in the case of \$1 fee) which he may use to purchase subscriptions, books or equipment. Number of games, time limit, rules on breaking possible tie, by mutual agreement between the contestants; players must make their own arrangements on these details. Results will be published and will affect ratings in the usual way.

New Ruling on Withdrawals

In these days, it is only natural that we may expect more withdrawals as players are inducted or transferred. Many of our members who are now in the Army or Navy have decided to discontinue their postal chess games. We can only hope that the time is not too far distant when these honored members of our group will be back with us again.

In the meantime, your Tournament Director (who also doubles as Managing Editor and a few other things) is too swamped with work to continue the present system of adjudicating all games of players who withdraw. We still think it is the best method but we have been forced to make the following new rule:

If, prior to his withdrawal, a player has completed one or more games in any section, all his remaining games in that section will be adjudicated. Otherwise, all games will be annulled.

Furthermore, if a player withdraws within six weeks after a section has been started, we reserve the right to substitute another entry in his place.

Please note that this rule does not apply to withdrawals prior to October 1st. If adjudications have already been made in any section, all remaining games will be adjudicated.

In answer to a question by H. C. Butler, decisions made in adjudicated games appear in the Game Results column each month; to save space, we do not always state whether the result reported is by adjudication or otherwise.

Game Reports — Results to Sept. 5th.

- Sec. 1941 OPEN TOURNAMENT
- 41- 5. Yaffee 1, James 0; Yaffee ½, Brown ½.
 - 41- 8. Zoudlik 2, Work 0 (adjudicated).
 - 41- 9. Hoyt beat Koslow (2-0) and Little (2-0), drew with Brown (1½-½).
 - 41-13. Mrs. Gay 1½, Hamilton ½.
 - 41-12. Meiden 1, Quillen 0 (1-1).
 - 41-18. Stubblefield ½, Kemble ½.
 - 41-21. Rubin 2, Chism 0.
 - 41-25. Roberts 2, Stauffer 0.
 - 41-28. Powers 1, Van Patten 0 (2-0).
 - 41-29. Kolisch 1, Kahn 1; Gabor 1, B. Rozsa 1; Kolisch 1, B. Rozsa 0.
 - 41-30. Zoudlik 1, Fell 1; Zoudlik 1, Wilcox 1; Wilcox 1, Buschke 0.
 - 41-34. Dean 1½, Halverson ½ (adjudication).
 - 41-35. Chauvenet 1, Boyd 0.
 - 41-37. Palmer 1, Mundi 1 (adjudication).

- 1942 CLASS TOURNAMENT
- 42-C1. Rehr 1, Mager 0.
 - 42-C2. Parker 1, Ruckert 0; Bowman ½, Ruckert ½; Ruckert 1, Aronsen 0.
 - 42-C3. Roberts beat Culbertson and Hallager; R. R. Brown 1, Albrecht 0.
 - 42-C4. Persinger 1, Kemble 0.
 - 42-C5. Hoyt beat B. Rozsa and Work.
 - 42-C6. Mladinich beat F. T. Bennett, drew with Aronsen, Burkart, McCullough. Klein beat Burkart, Mladinich and Bennett. McCullough drew with Aronsen and Bennett. Bauder ½, Bennett ½.
 - 42-C7. Peters 1, Yaffee 0; Dishaw 1, Kibbey 0.
 - 42-C8. Wallace and Butler beat Brandler. Butler drew with Kaufman and G. R. Smith; Kantor 1, Smith 0. Smith 1, Talmadge 0.
 - 42-C9. Spielberger drew with Little.
 - 42-C10. Kalbach 1, Kimball 0; R. W. Bennett beat Kalbach and was awarded time forfeit against Campbell. W. M. P. Mitchell 1, Bennett 0.
 - 42-C11. Richter beat Dann and Dulin.
 - 42-C12. Spielberger beat Noonan; Kaplan ½, Noonan ½.
 - 42-C13. Ozgo beat Dann and was awarded forfeit against Campbell.
 - 42-C14. Charosh beat Howell and Lourie. Howell drew with Bischoff and Hampton. Richter beat Bischoff. Lourie ½, Hewitt ½.
 - 42-C16. Kingsland-Smith beat Petsche, Torrance and Read.
 - 42-C18. Herzberger 1, Paul 0; Paul 1, Rockel 0.
 - 42-C19. Quanstrom 1, Franklin 0; Engskov beat McKelvie.

- 1942 SECTIONAL TOURNAMENT
- 42-S1. G. M. King 1, A. H. Weiss 0.
 - 42-S2. Borker 1, Peters 0; Peters 1, Elsman 0.
 - 42-S3. Krak 1, Hamilton 0.
 - 42-S6. Lacey 1, Jacobs 0. Hicks 1, Hamilton 0. Hicks game with Young adjudicated as draw.
 - 42-S8. Noonan's games with Ozgo, Allison, Lacey, Steinmeyer, Mower adjudicated as drawn. Lacey beat Ozgo.
 - 42-S10. Borker ½, Hicks ½ (adjudication).

POSTAL CHESS EQUIPMENT

Position Recorders: Use one for each game to record position move by move. Size 8¼" x 11". Holes for 3-ring binder. Complete with men -----6 for \$1.25 or 10 for \$2.

Chess by Mail Post Cards: Use these especially printed cards for mailing moves and avoid mistakes. Standard ruling and diagram blank on each card -----100 for 75c

Game Score Sheets: Pad of 100 sheets, 6" x 11", ruled for 60 moves 50c each

CHESS EQUIPMENT CO.

250 West 57th Street New York, N. Y.

Play Chess by Mail!

Join one of our Postal Chess Tournaments and compete for valuable prizes. It will improve your game and get you acquainted with other players.

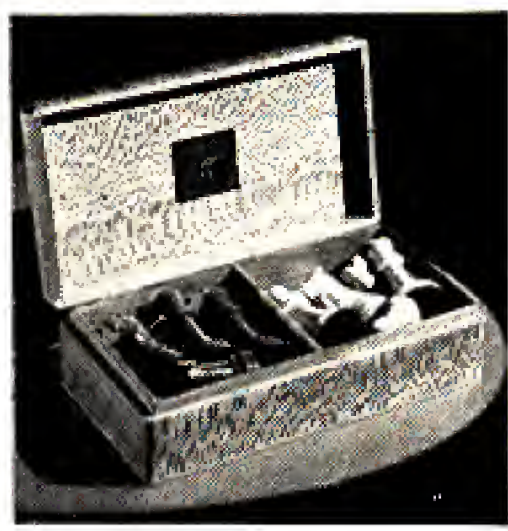
You can join either or both of the tournaments described below. As soon as your section is formed you will receive instructions on how to proceed. You will also be given a CHESS REVIEW Rating and your name will be listed monthly.

Mail your entry now. If you have not played in our tourneys before, please specify whether you consider yourself a Class A, Class B or Class C player.

SECTIONAL TOURNAMENT

In this Open event you will be grouped with six other players who live in the *same section of the country* as yourself.

3 Prizes (Value \$11) in Each Group



1st PRIZE

This beautiful set of Gallant Knight Moulded Chessmen, in wooden chest with hinged lid. (See advertisement on Inside Front Cover.)

List Price-----6.50

2nd PRIZE: SET OF 17 "LESSONS ON THE OPENINGS"—by FRED REINFELD---\$3.25

3rd PRIZE: GOLD-PLATED CHESS PIN---\$1.25

Entry fee is only \$1. This special event is limited to 20 groups of which 13 have already been formed. To avoid disappointment, mail your entry NOW.

CLASS TOURNAMENT

In this event, you will be grouped with six others of about *the same playing strength* as yourself.

Prizes in Each Group: Credits of \$4, \$2 and \$1 to the first, second and third place winners respectively. These credits may be used to purchase chess books or equipment.

Entry fee is \$1. You may enter as many sections as you please at \$1 each.

CHESS REVIEW

Postal Chess Department

250 West 57th Street New York, N. Y.

CHESS REVIEW RATINGS

Class A

Borker, L.	1254
Ceruzzi, A.	1102
Charosh, M.	1196
Chauvenet, L. R.	1286
Cook, Alton	1142
Dayton, E.	1240
Fenley, C. M.	1182
Fetell, Milton	1138
Fielding, L. W.	1148
Glynn, Joseph	1120
Herzberger, Dr. M.	1160
Higgins, Lee R.	1100
Hogan, J. G.	1198
Hoit, Howard S.	1292
Holiff, J.	1212
Kaplan, Bernard	1100
Kantor, Fred	1102
Kemble, Capt. R. P.	1158
Klein, Bernard	1150
Lacey, W. H., Jr.	1264
Linder, Anton	1142
Little, Paul H.	1168
Michels, P. J.	1100
Muir, Mrs. D. S.	1214
Nicholson, W.	1210
Palange, J. E.	1288
Parker, A. W.	1258
Paul, Dr. B.	1174
Powers, Averill	1276
Rehr, John J.	1192
Reichenbach, H.	1192
Richter, P. H.	1222
Roberts, Carl	1234
Shapiro, Meyer	1100
Shaw, Steven	1100
Sibbett, D. J.	1100
Smith, W. H.	1124
Spielberger, C.	1156
Steckel, Wm. H.	1100
Van Patten, H. T.	1124
Vichules, L. P.	1108
Wilcox, H. L.	1128

Class B

Albrecht, J. J.	942
Alexewicz, Dr. W. G.	908
Allison, M. H., Sr.	1000
Allured, Karl B.	1012
Anderson, E. N.	1006
Arons, George	1000
Axinn, Sidney	910
Bauder, E. L.	1000
Bennett, R. W.	1016
Bischoff, J. E.	954
Blackall, F. S., III	1000
Boggis, Alvin	1000
Bowman, I. H.	1012
Boyd, Robt. M.	948
Boyle, Frank	1000
Brandstrom, Bert	1000
Brown, Richard L.	1080
Burkart, Bernard	954
Buschke, Dr. A.	918
Butler, H. C.	962
Callis, Lewis	954
Casey, J. J., Jr.	900
Chase, George F.	1050
Cook, William N.	934
Culbertson, W.	1070
Dulin, William H.	970
Elsman, John	952

Englemann, Albert	1000
Engskov, G. S.	1050
Faucher, J. A.	992
Fell, Chester	1062
Fenley, Mrs. W. R.	1000
Flaherty, H. E.	1000
Franklin, R. M.	950
Frediskov, Philip	1000
Friend, Bernard	1000
Gabor, Nicholas	1068
Gleason, Dick	1000
Gluski, Hubert E.	910
Guthrie, K. L.	1000
Hadden, Arthur	950
Hallager, William	904
Halverson, Lt. Com. C.	938
Hatch, Durwood B.	966
Hawkins, Kenneth C.	1000
Henry, F. L.	906
Henry, L. L.	1018
Hewitt, C. C., Jr.	970
Himmelstein, E.	1000
Hodgson, Albert G.	910
Hoehn, Alfred	1000
Howell, R. J.	914
Hurt, James E.	1010
Jacobs, Morton	1094
Jurgensen, W. G.	946
Kahn, Leo	970
Kalbach, J. C.	996
Kasper, H. F.	1000
Kelsey, R. M.	1004
Kimball, R. H.	942
King, Gerald M.	1050
Kingsland-Smith, F.	1090
Kirkegaard, Rev. M. L.	1002
Klimas, Frank J.	1000
Koch, James A.	998
Kolisch, Rudolf	1094
Krak, Emil	1004
Kramer, Morris	1082
Krebill, H. J.	1000
Laskoff, Ilya	1000
Levene, Lt. B. F.	1000
Liggett, H. N.	1000
Littell, Arthur S.	1000
Lowry, Philip H.	1000
MacDonough, Jack E.	1000
Mager, John	974
Martin, Esmond B.	976
McCullough, F. V.	1000
McKelvie, Robt.	950
Meiden, Walter	1074
Mitchell, W. M. P.	1006
Mitchell, N. W.	1016
Moore, Dr. Frank F.	1000
Mundt, Rev. J.	1032
Newmark, Joachim	1000
Ozgo, Al. J.	1046
Parmalee, Clinton	938
Persinger, L.	1042
Peters, W. O.	1070
Petsche, William	950
Pratt, Melvin U.	1062
Quandstrom, Dr. V. E.	1050
Read, Henry L.	1002
Rivise, Irving	1054
Robinson, N. I.	1084
Rockel, Roy S.	940
Rozsa, Bela	990
Rozsa, Ted	1086
Rubin, Morris	954
Ruckert, H. G.	1062
Russ, Nick	946

Sax, Kurt	1000
Schiller, Pvt. Ben	1000
Shephard, Dr. H. C.	1084
Siller, Harry	1030
Talmadge, Thomas	1040
Thomas, P. M.	1000
Tomori, Louis	1000
Treiber, W. J.	958
Uberti, John	1000
Upham, Robert	1000
Wade, James	1000
Wainess, D.	1000
Wallace, Donald	1016
Wallace, W. J. L.	988
Warren, John C.	1000
Weiss, Albert H.	950
Weiss, Adolph	1000
Wildeman, E. R.	1000
Willner, Don	1000
Winslow, B. E.	1000
Wolf, J. E. W.	1000
Work, T. A., Jr.	978
Wright, C. F.	1000
Yerhoff, F.	1040

Class C

Allison, M. H., Jr.	850
Beckelman, M. W.	850
Bonner, Shearon	850
Brown, Malcolm	850
Burke, Henry L.	850
Cabot, F., III	850
Campbell, C. W.	836
Chism, Shelby M.	750
Choc, L., Jr.	850
Coulter, J. A.	850
Courtney, E. J.	850
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The inexactitudes on the part of both players are uncommonly instructive. White's sacrifice of a Rook, although not quite sound, opens up interesting possibilities.

New York, 1942

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

B. Forsberg

J. S. Battell

White

Black

1 P-Q4

Kt-KB3

2 Kt-KB3

P-Q4

3 P-B4

P-K3

4 Kt-B3

QKt-Q2

5 B-Kt5

B-K2

6 P-K3

P-KR3

Amateurs have a great weakness for these "little Pawn moves." They fail to realize that such moves, played hastily and without due regard for their possible later consequences, may sometimes spoil a useful line of play.

Take the present position. Black wants to adopt the Capablanca simplifying maneuver . . . PxP followed by . . . Kt-Q4. The right way is 6 . . . O-O; 7 R-B1, P-B3; 8 B-Q3, PxP; 9 BxP, Kt-Q4 and White cannot avoid the exchange of his QB, with a consequent easing of Black's position.

After Black's last move, the exchange of White's QB will no longer be compulsory. Can you see why?

7 B-B4

O-O

8 R-B1

P-B3

9 B-Q3

PxP

10 BxBP

Kt-Q4

Intending the simplifying maneuver. But now White need not exchange Bishops because of 6 . . . P-KR3.

11 B-KKt3

QKt-B3

12 O-O

KtxKt

13 PxKt

....

13 RxKt would be much stronger, and would highlight the unsatisfactory character of Black's opening play. For then Black would have been unable to carry out either of the logical freeing moves . . . P-K4 or . . . P-QB4.

13

P-QKt3

14 P-QR4

....

This is a poor move on two counts. In the first place it accomplishes nothing and only leaves the QRP exposed to secondary attack. Secondly, it misses the opportunity for advancing in the center by means of 14 Q-K2, B-Kt2; 15 P-K4.

14

B-Kt2

15 B-R2

P-B4

16 Kt-K5

Kt-Q2

17 P-KB4

KtxKt

17 . . . Kt-B3 with the idea of occupying K5 looks good, but White has a strong reply in 18 P-B5. Black's game has a predominantly defensive character, but this does not mean that it is necessarily inferior. If he can weather the storm, he has good counterplay on the Queen-side.

18 BPxKt

R-B1

19 Q-Q3

Q-K1

A good move, which does duty on both wings.

20 B-Kt1

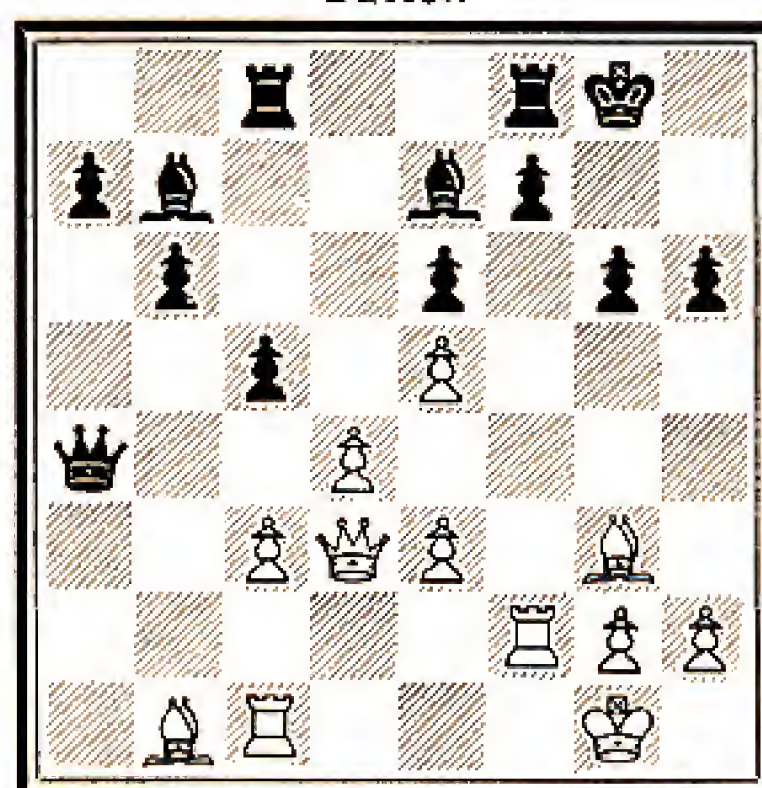
P-Kt3

21 R-B2

QxP!?

Leads to an interesting position. Black's judgment is sound insofar as White's following sacrifice is good for only a draw.

Battell



Forsberg

22 RxP!?

RxR

23 QxPch

R-Kt2

24 QxPch

K-R1

25 QxPch

K-Kt1

26 Q-K6ch

....

Black must now go back to R1, and see what White has available for winning purposes. The best try is 27 Q-R6ch, K-Kt1; 28 B-B5, to which the right defense is 28 . . . R-B3. After 29 B-K6ch, RxB; 30 QxRch, K-R1 White seems to have a terrific position with the passed center Pawns, but the fact is that Black's position would now be very strong. Thus if 31 P-Q5, Q-K5! wins. On other moves, Black would have such excellent replies as . . . B-Kt4 or Q-B3.

Black's best course, therefore, was to be philosophical about this position, accepting a draw if White wants it, and having a likely win if White disdains the draw. But as Black actually plays, he is lost.

26

K-B1?

27 R-B1ch

K-K1

28 P-Q5

Q-QB5

Or 28 . . . Q-Q2; 29 QxQch, KxQ; 30 B-B5ch and the passed Pawns will prove expensive for Black.

29 B-Kt6ch!

....

Instructive: before playing P-K4, he makes sure that the KP's advance will not block the KB.

29

K-Q1

29 . . . RxB is also inadequate: 30 QxRch, K-Q2 (if 30 . . . K-Q1; 31 P-Q6 wins); 31 Q-K6ch, K-Q1; 32 R-B7, R-B2; 33 R-R7, R-Q2; 34 R-R8ch, K-B2; 35 P-Q6ch, etc.

30 P-K4

....

Chief threat: 31 B-R4, BxB; 32 R-B8ch, K-B2; 33 Q-Q6 mate.

30

B-R3

31 R-K1

R-QKt1

Although he has driven the Rook off the KB file, he still cannot defend himself adequately.

32 B-B5

B-QKt4

33 Q-R6

....

Decisive.

33	R-Kt1
34 P-Q6	B-B1
35 B-R4ch	K-K1
36 Q-R5ch	Q-B2
37 P-Q7ch	Resigns

A nice finish. Note this: if Black had played properly on move 26, he would have had the Bishop-pair and the initiative and would have been able to stop the Pawns without too much trouble. As the game actually went, the White Bishops functioned powerfully, it was White who had the initiative, and the Pawns advanced irresistibly. One faulty choice—and there you have the difference between victory and defeat.

Played in a CHESS REVIEW Correspondence Tournament

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Private J. Palmer	L. Callis
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 P-Q4	PxP
4 KtxP	Kt-B3
5 Kt-QB3	P-Q3
6 B-K2	P-KKt3
7 B-K3	B-Kt2
8 O-O	O-O
9 P-B4	Q-Kt3

We find ourselves in the realm of the thrice-familiar Dragon Variation. Black's last move is an attempt to prove that 9 P-B4 is premature. By simultaneously threatening . . . QxP as well as . . . KtxP, Black wishes to make use of his KB's long diagonal and the apparent looseness of White's position in the center.

10 Kt-R4	Q-Kt5
11 P-B3	Q-R4
12 KtxKt	PxKt
13 B-B3	Q-B2?

Routine play. Correct was 13 . . . B-QR3! and if the KR moves, 14 . . . B-Kt4. If 14 B-K2, KtxP. If 14 P-QKt4, Q-B2 and White has seriously weakened his position.

In this way, Black could have gone a long way in demonstrating the strength of his ninth move. The voluntary retreat in the text, on the other hand, gives White ample time to consolidate his position.

14 Q-B2	B-QR3
15 KR-Q1	QR-Kt1
16 P-QKt3	. . . . .

Preparing the following retreat of the Knight.

16	B-Kt4
17 Kt-Kt2	KR-Q1

This accomplishes nothing. Black should play . . . Kt-Q2 followed by . . . P-QB4 and . . . B-QB3 with a far better position than he obtains in the actual game.

18 QR-B1	P-QR4
----------	-------

. . . P-B4 is better, enabling the QB to retreat to QB3.

19 P-B4	B-QR3
---------	-------

Now more time has to be wasted to get this Bishop into the game.

20 Q-B2!	P-B4
21 Kt-R4	B-QB1?

Since the disorganizing force of White's reply is painfully apparent, . . . B-Kt2 should have been played here.

22 P-K5!	Kt-Kt5
----------	--------

After . . . PxP White would obtain an overwhelming Queen-side majority. But the text, leaving a terribly backward QP, is likewise bad.

23 PxP!	PxP
24 BxKt	BxB
25 R-Q2	B-Q2
26 Kt-B3	P-R5?

It was absolutely essential to get rid of White's Knight. This could have been accomplished by . . . BxKt, leading to Bishops of opposite color as well. But this would not have been good, because of the resulting serious weakness of the black squares in Black's camp. Best was . . . B-QB3, intending . . . P-R5 in due course. The position would still have been all in White's favor.

27 Kt-Q5
----------	-----------

Positionally decisive.

27	Q-Kt2
28 Kt-K7ch	K-B1

Or 28 . . . K-R1; 29 RxP, B-KB1; 30 Q-R4 with a winning game.

29 RxP!!
----------	-----------

A fine finish.

29	KxKt
30 BxP	K-K1
31 Q-K1ch	B-K3
32 RxBch	K-Q2
33 R-Q1ch	. . . . .

Or 33 R-K7ch; the text is even more forcing.

33	K-B1
34 RxRch	Resigns

There is a quick mate with R-K8ch etc. It is interesting to observe that Black's positional weaknesses succumbed as a "by-product" of the attack against the King.

Played by Correspondence

A bright little game, with a charming finish.

KING'S GAMBIT

J. E. Bischoff	E. Harrington
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 P-KB4	PxP
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
4 B-B4	P-KKt4
5 O-O	. . . . .

Presumably White is prepared from this time on to sacrifice his KKt in answer to . . . P-Kt5.

5	B-Kt2
6 Kt-B3	. . . . .

By playing this instead of P-B3, White is in effect contemplating the later sacrifice of his QP as well as of the KKt in answer to . . . P-Kt5. It is difficult to render a definitive judgment on the ultimate result of . . . P-Kt5. The analysts always claim that the refutation is an easy matter; yet over the board this is often a difficult problem.

6	P-KR3
7 P-Q4	P-Q3
8 P-KR3	. . . . .

Admitting that he is concerned about . . . P-Kt5 after all, Black's reply brings the matter to a head.

8	P-KR4
9 Kt-Q5	P-Kt5
10 BxP?!	PxKt
11 QxP	. . . . .

Now we have an interesting problem: can White's lead in development overcome Black's material advantage?

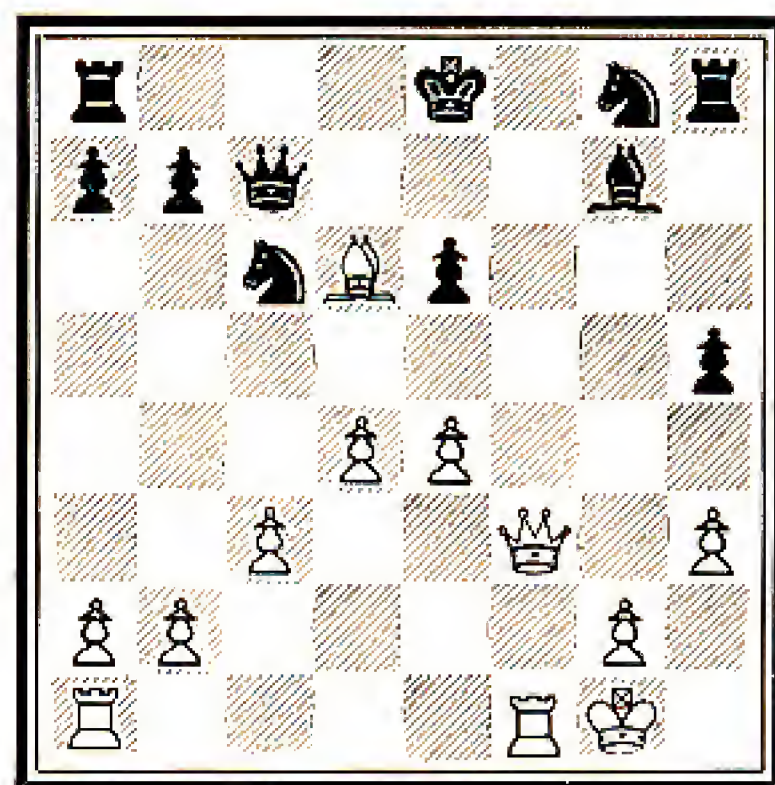
11	B-K3
--------------	------

Rather than go after the QP, Black prefers to develop.

12 P-B3	Q-Q2
---------	------

Now Black is ready to castle into safety. For White it is a case of now or never, so:

13 KtxPch?!	QxKt
14 BxB	PxB
15 BxP	. . . . .



15	Q-Q2?
--------------	-------

Loses prettily.

It is true that after 15 . . . QxB; 16 Q-B7ch, K-Q1; 17 QxB Black would also be lost.

But there was a way out!

15 . . . KtxP! 16 Q-B2 (if 16 BxQ, KtxQch and White has only two Pawns for the Queen), Kt-K7ch! 17 K-R1, QxB; 18 Q-B7ch, K-Q1; 19 QxB (if 19 KR-Q1, B-Q5), Kt-Kt6ch; 20 K-Kt1, KtxR; 21 RxKt, Kt-B3!!

The important thing to remember is that the defense has its combinations too!!

16 Q-B8ch!	BxQ
17 RxB mate	

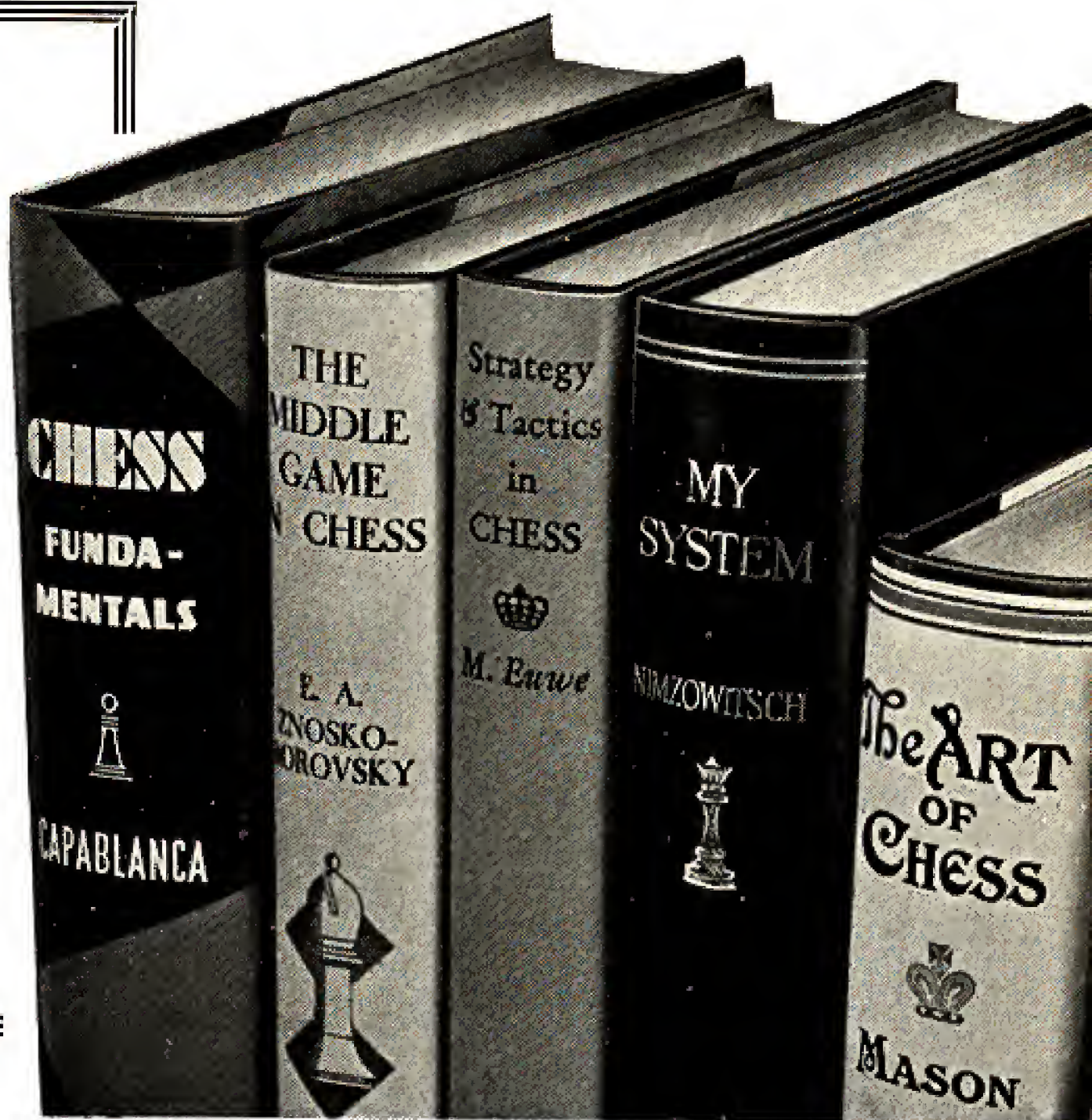
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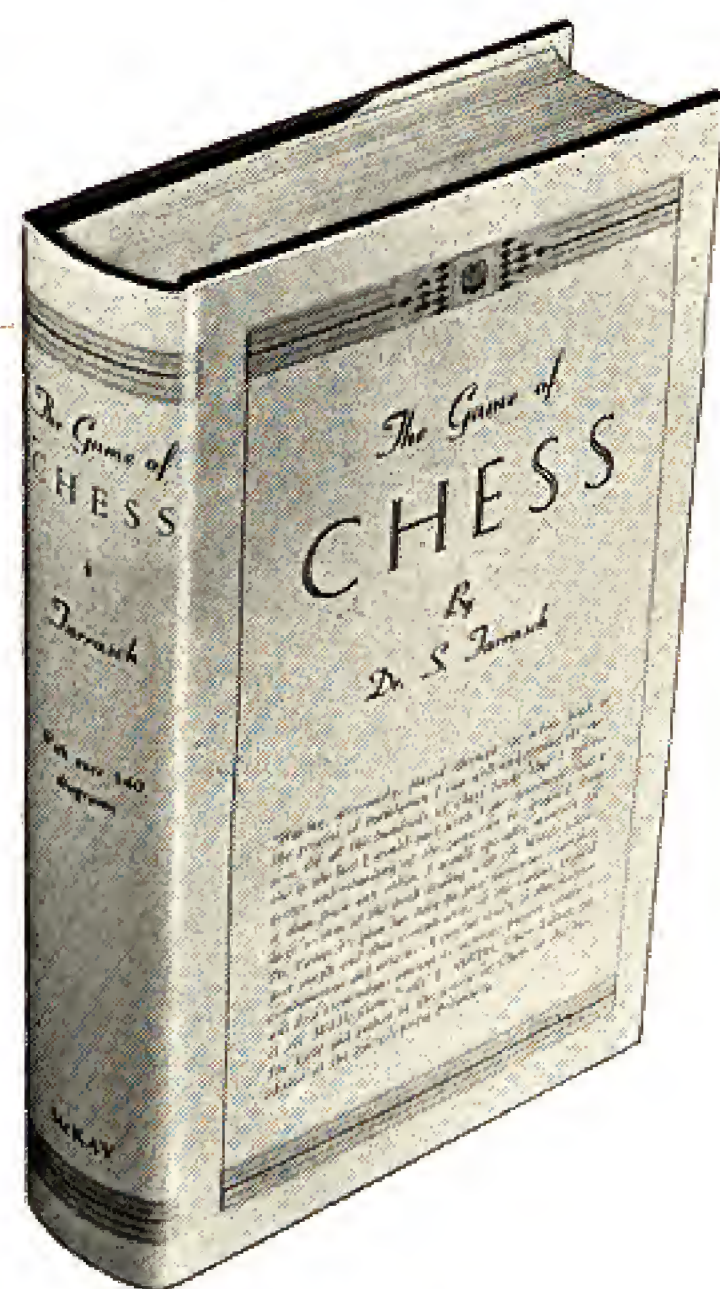
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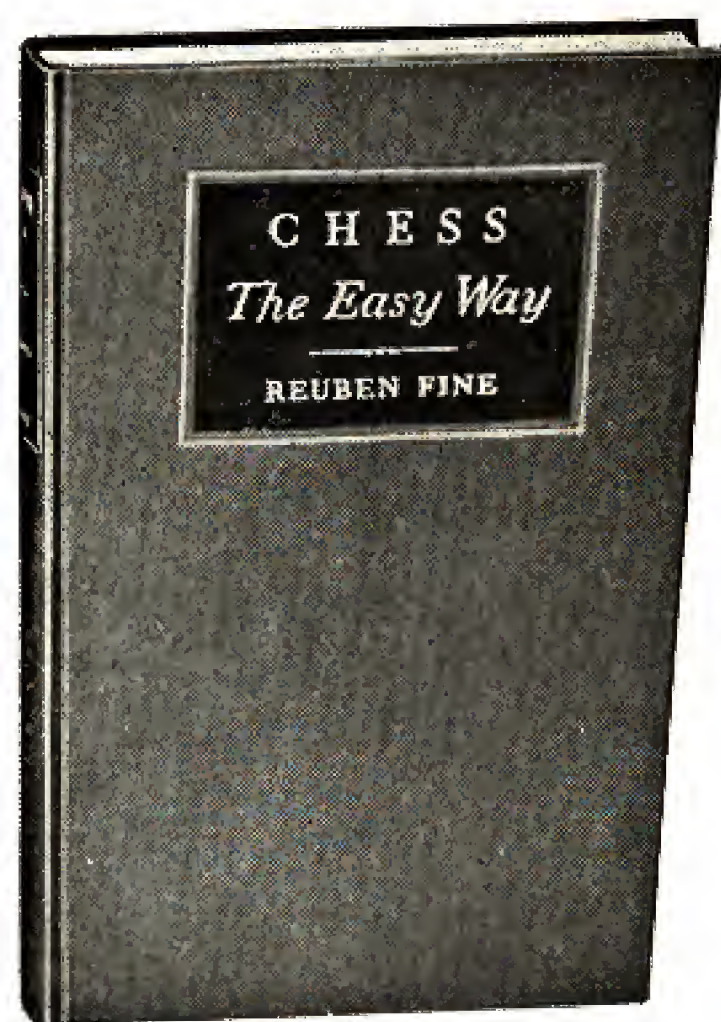
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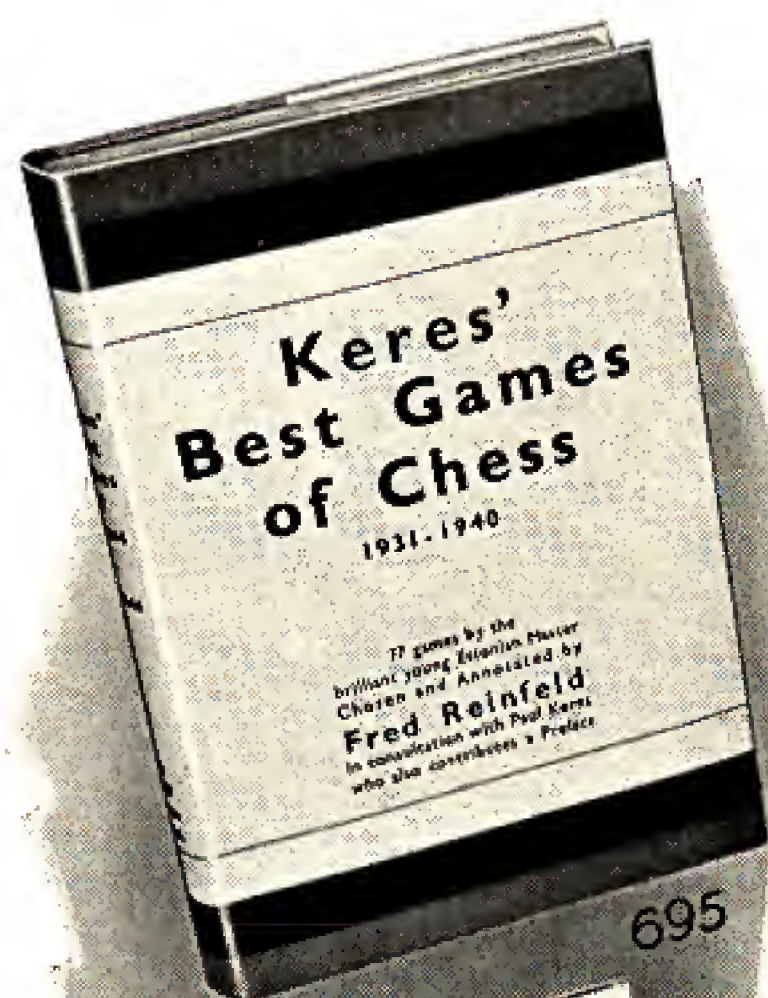


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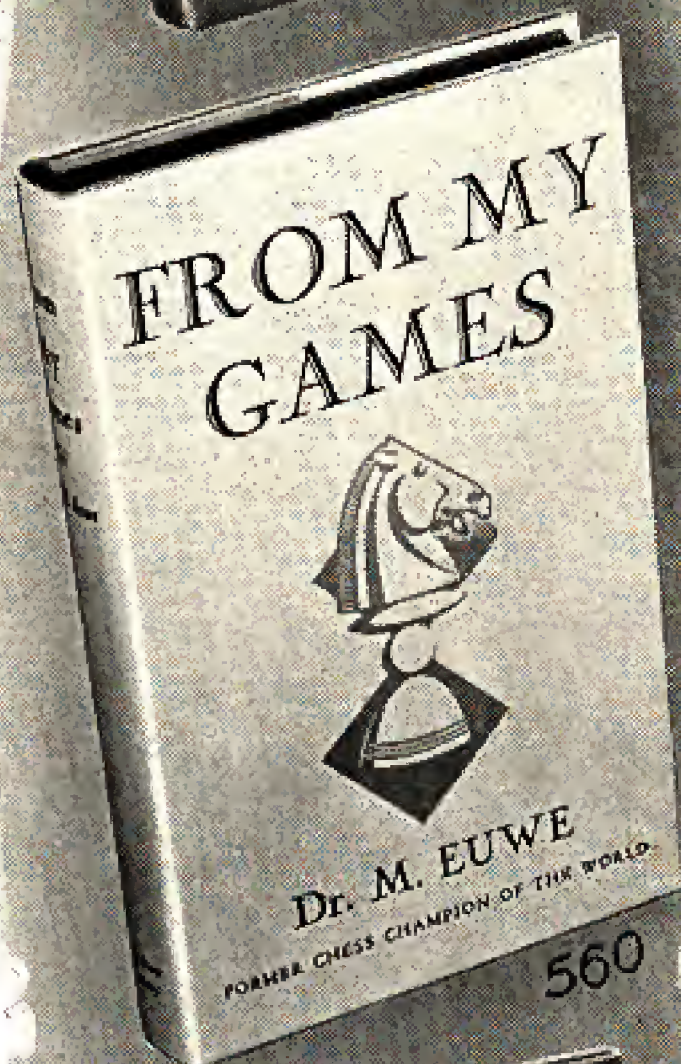
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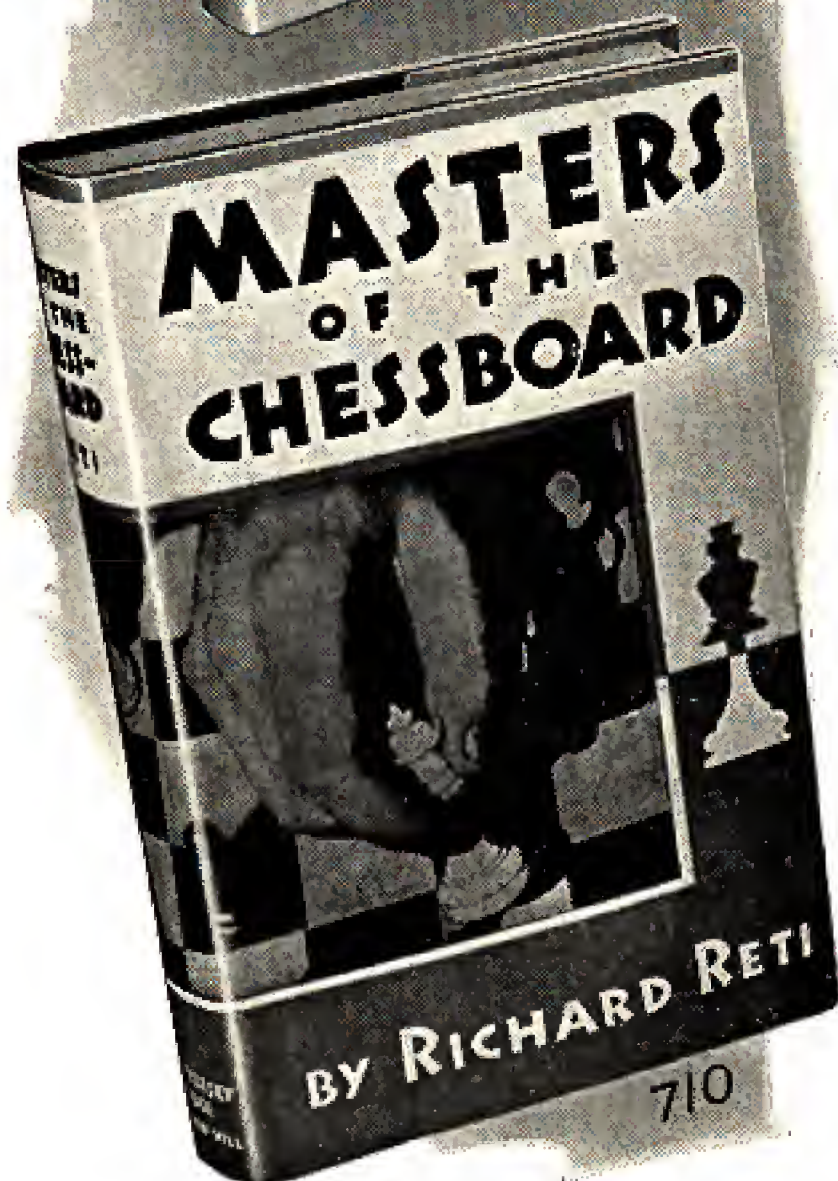
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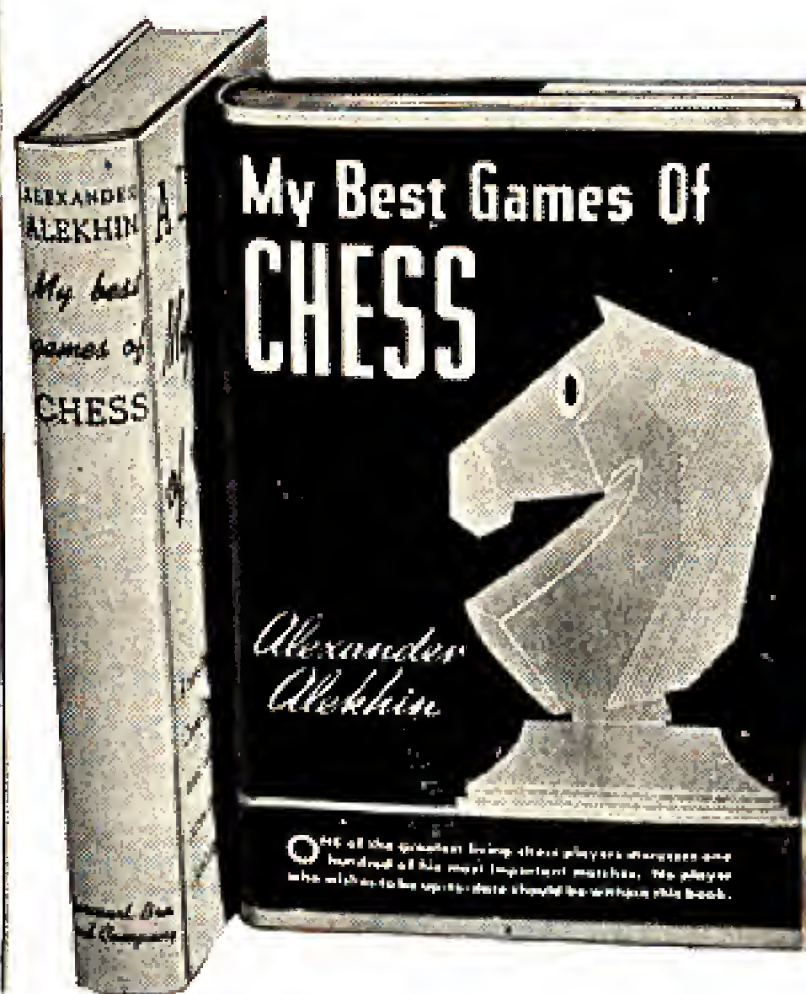
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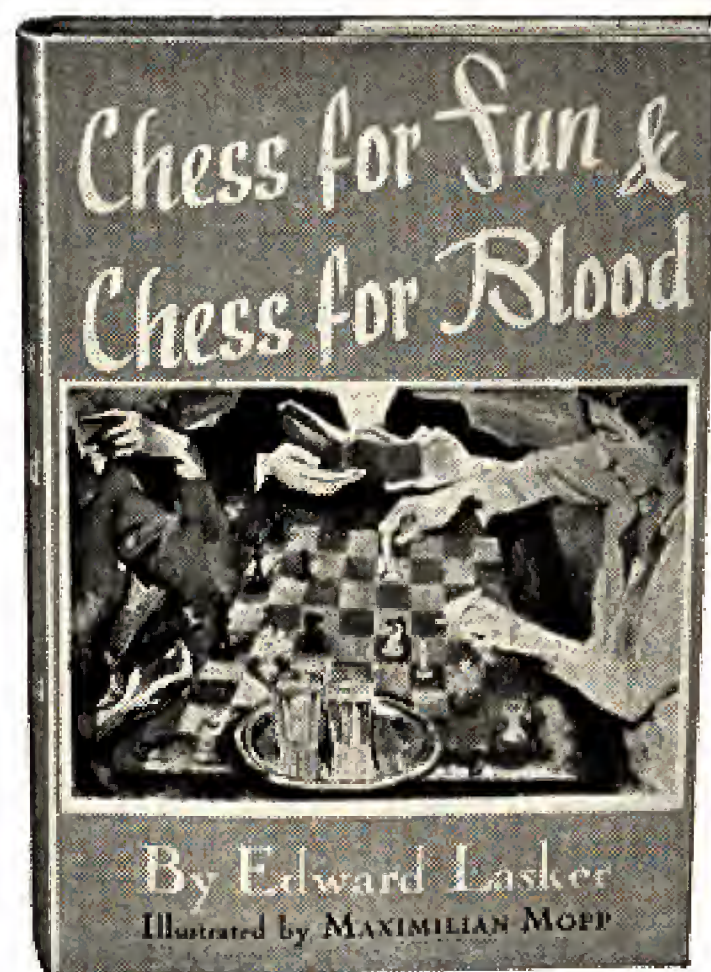
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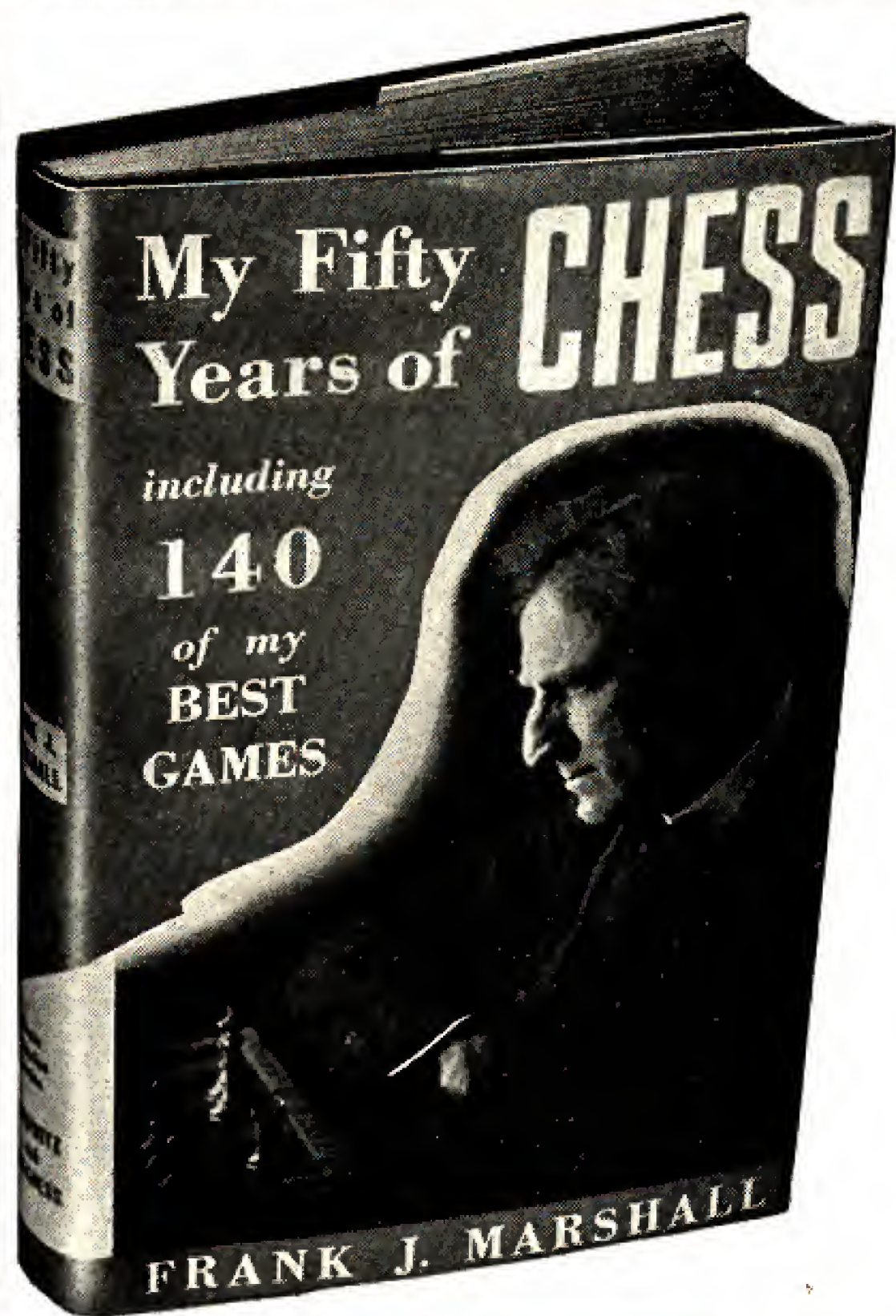
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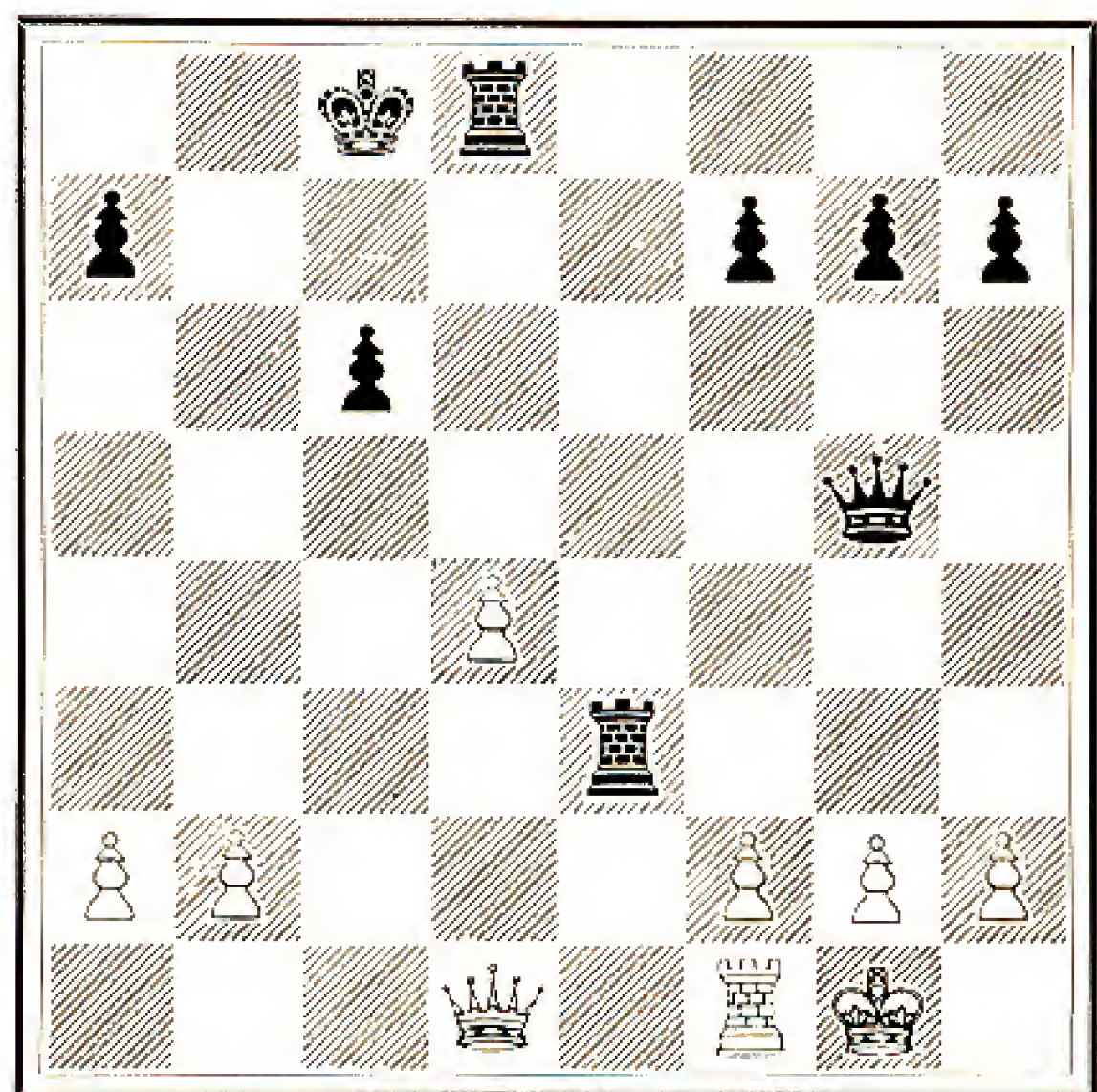
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White to Play

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 1 Q—B1!! | R x P |
| 2 P x R! | R—Q2 |
| 3 Q x Pch | K—Q1 |
| 4 R—B4!! | P—B4 |
| 5 Q—B5! | Q—K2 |

White has forced the exchange of Queens. The game is by no means over but White has maintained his advantage and eventually wins. Annotations (omitted here) show that Black's responses are practically forced.

If White had played the "obvious" 1 P x R, then 1 . . . QxPch; 2 K-R1, QxP and *Black* would have obtained the advantage.

From Game No. 23 in RUBINSTEIN'S CHESS MASTERPIECES.

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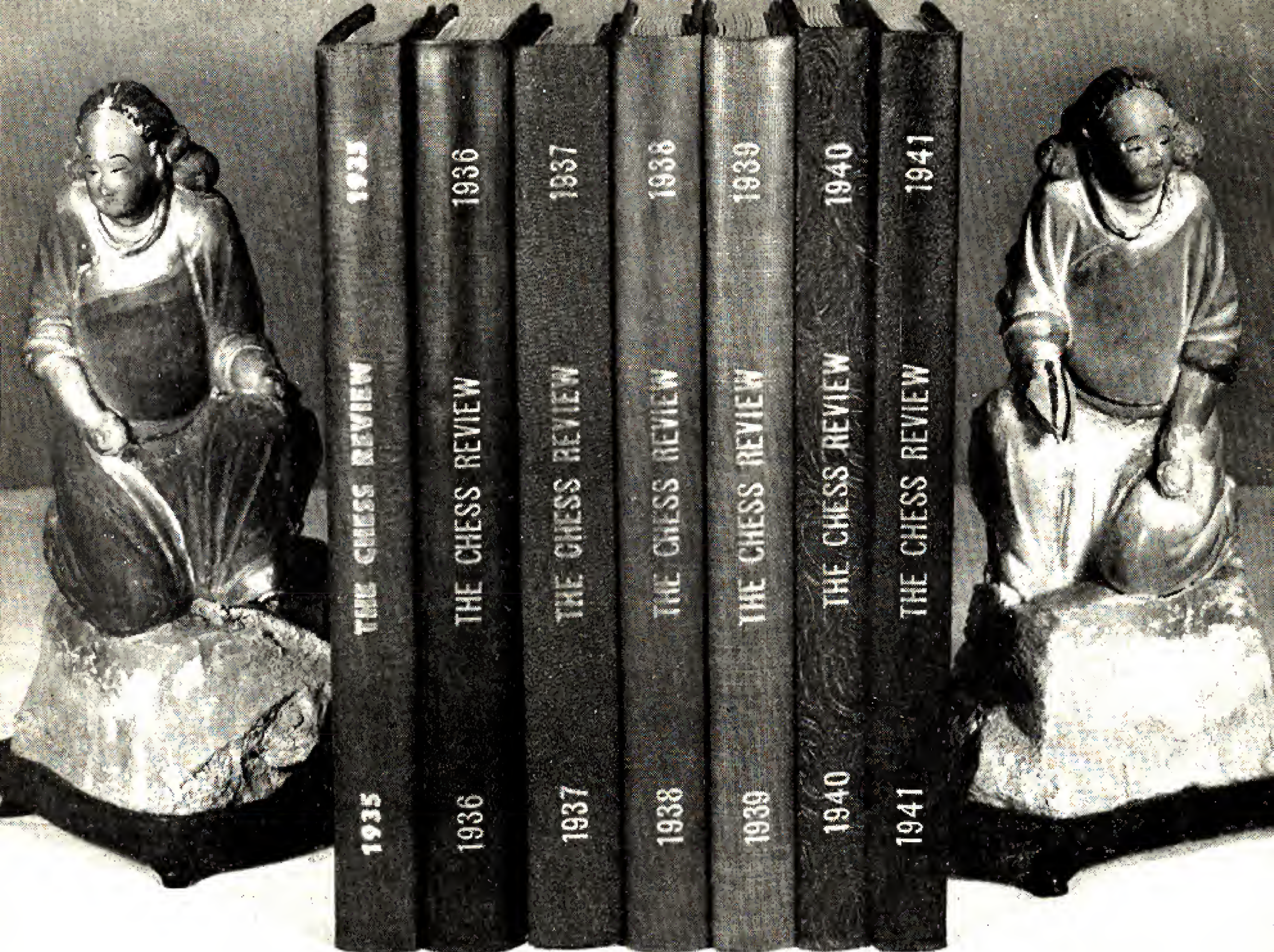
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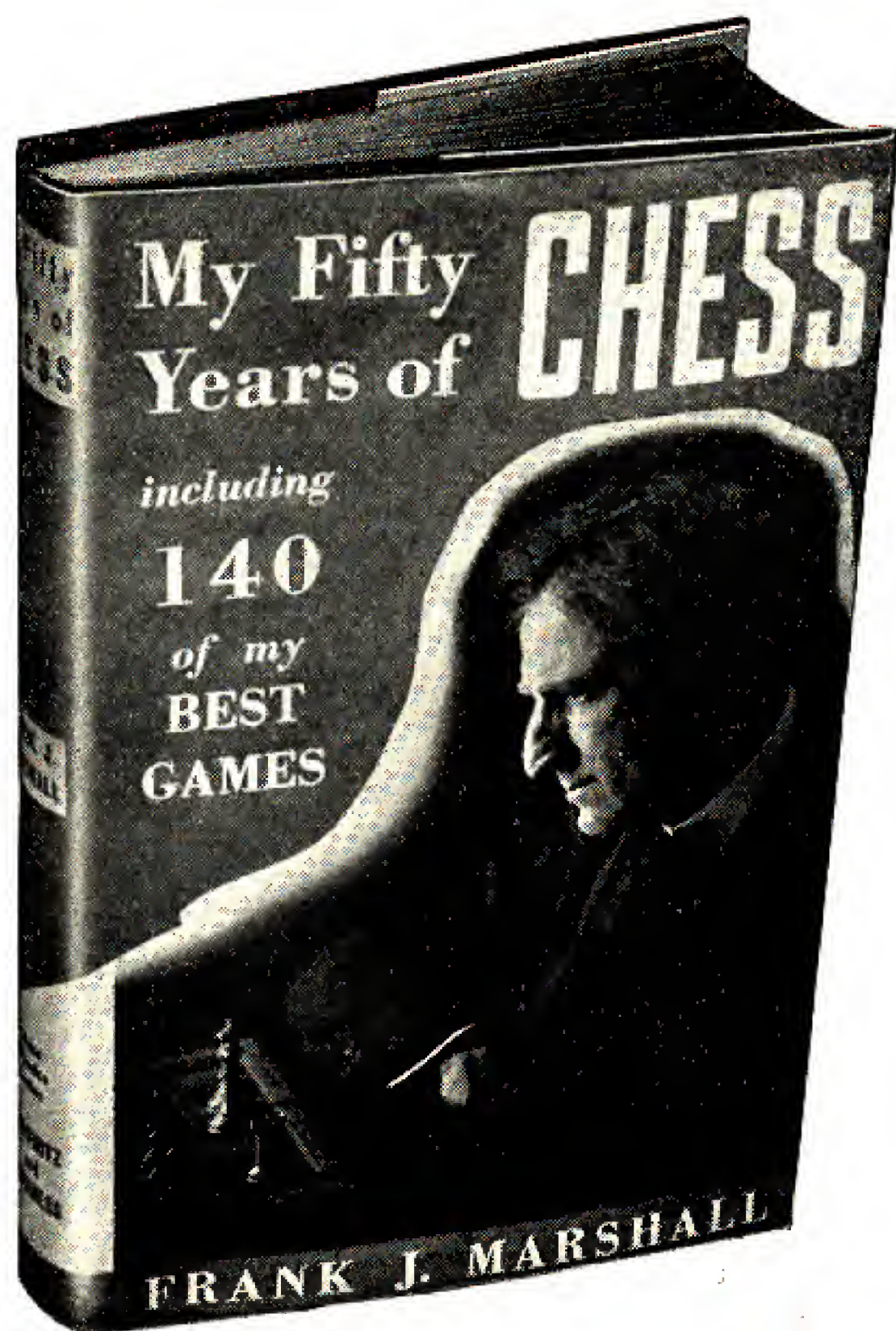


RESHEVSKY LEADS 2-1

First Three Games of U. S. Title Match
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Photo by U. S. Army Signal Corps

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The first edition of MY FIFTY YEARS OF CHESS, limited to 500 copies, has a special binding and each copy is numbered and autographed by the author.

This edition was published early in July and over 200 copies were sold in a few days. The demand was so great that we were forced to place the regular edition (also priced at \$3) on sale immediately.

We have, however, reserved a few copies of the autographed edition for readers of CHESS REVIEW who wish to purchase them. If you order your copy now, it will be sent to you by return mail. But do not delay; the autographed edition will soon be gone. Mail your order now, to the address below.

Reviewing "My Fifty Years of Chess" by Frank J. Marshall in LA PATRIE, Montreal, Charles Robillard writes:

"The comments of experts make this book the chess sensation of the year Our thanks to the publishers for this brilliant volume."

Below are excerpts from the columns of other chess editors:

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HOROWITZ AND HARKNESS

250 West 57th Street

New York, N. Y.

CHESS REVIEW

Vol. 10, No. 9 November, 1942

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
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Kenneth Harkness

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Reuben Fine—Game of the Month

P. L. Rothenberg—Problems

Irving Chernev—Oddities

Fred Reinfeld—Readers' Games

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Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., Required by the Acts of Congress of August 24, 1912, and March 3, 1933

of **CHESS REVIEW**, published monthly October to May, bi-monthly June to September,
at New York, N. Y., for Oct. 1, 1942.

STATE OF NEW YORK, ss:
COUNTY of NEW YORK, ss:

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared
Israel A. Horowitz, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that
he is the Editor of **CHESS REVIEW** and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge
and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for
the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by
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ISRAEL A. HOROWITZ, Editor

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of Sept. 1942

JOHN A. ERRICO, Notary Public
My Commission expires March 30, 1943
N. Y. County Clerk's No. 329

NOVEMBER, 1942

LETTERS

Readers are Invited to Use these Columns for Their
Comments on Matters of Interest to Chess Players

ONLY ONE

Sirs:

Needless to say, our club en-
joys the new version of **CHESS
REVIEW** and its interesting
features. We believe that our
Chess Club is the only one in
the U. S. composed entirely of
deaf persons. We talk on our
hands but of course we play the
game with our minds.

EMIL LADNER

Pres., Berkeley Chess Club
of the Deaf
Berkeley, Cal.

Some of us have been known
to reverse the process, with
dire results.—Ed.

SPEED

Sirs:

Several weeks ago I sent you
a subscription for a friend. On
the credit received I ordered
"Chess Fundamentals." The ra-
pidity with which my order was
filled amazes me. I still can't
figure it out. You surely must
have an efficient organization.

RICHARD AIKIN

Joplin, Mo.

Our Book Department tries to
fill orders by return mail.—Ed.

SORRY

Sirs:

In the interest of the accuracy
of your fine publication, may I
be enlightened on the following:

In the Pinkus—Shainswit
game on Page 133 of the June-
July issue, why does White play
18 Q-R4 when 18 . . . BxQ would
win the Queen and when White
has the apparently good move
18 QxR? Also, 23 B-Q4 is im-
possible.

Is the record of the game ac-
curate or am I just a sucker for
great chess brilliancy? All in
all, I compliment you for your
most interesting magazine and
hope that I can receive a per-
tinent reply.

GEORGE C. BINGAMAN
Reading, Pa.

Both moves were typograph-
ical errors for which we apolo-
gize to our readers. For 18
Q-R4, read 18 QxR. For 23 B-
Q4, read 23 B-Q2.—Ed.

RIGHT ARM

Sirs:

CHESS REVIEW is splendid.
My only suggestion for improve-
ment is that most subscribers
would probably appreciate it
greatly if it would arrive at a
certain definite date each month.

Your Readers' Games should
be extended and you will double
your circulation. I'd give my
right arm to have a game pub-
lished. I hope to come through
soon.

Best regards and carry on.

LOUIS TOMORI
Fresno, Cal.

As we publish ten issues a
year, we try to space them
evenly. Eventually, we hope to
enlarge Readers' Games. Mean-
time, Reinfeld does his best with
the limited space available.—Ed.

TRIBE

Sirs:

I am delighted to hear of your
increasing circulation, and I
take this opportunity of wishing
you continued success.

I can only regret that the var-
ious special features designed
to boost circulation have re-
sulted in making the magazine
much less valuable to me. To
me, the backbone of any chess
magazine consists of an ade-
quate supply of master games
of outstanding interest, ade-
quately annotated. If the shrink-
age of this department of the

LETTERS

(continued)

REVIEW continues much longer, it will soon be reduced to little more than Mr. Fine's Game of the Month. That is one department which I certainly enjoy, but I would enjoy it much more if there were six or eight such games, instead of only one.

Photographs are of course an attractive feature, but if they mean cutting down the space devoted to the publication of master games, I prefer the games.

I particularly regret the chessic tripe published in the form of Readers' Games. If this department is too good a circulation booster to give up, why not at least concentrate on specimens of gambit play, say, the Kings or the Evans, which the masters avoid but which the amateurs delight in.

These suggestions are not intended in a spirit of criticism, but are meant to be constructive. I, for one, shall continue

to support CHESS REVIEW as long as it continues to be published.

K. O. MOTT-SMITH
New York, N. Y.

Reader Mott-Smith is a master player. We appreciate his criticism. CHESS REVIEW will always publish material which will appeal to players of his strength. The vast majority of our readers, however, are not masters, particularly like features such as Readers' Games Reviewed. We do not regard these departments as mere "circulation-boosters." They instruct weaker players, promote and encourage interest in chess.—Ed.

AMAZED

Sirs:

I have been out of close contact with chess for several years and was simply amazed at the advances made in chess journalism in this time. On receiving the last two issues of CHESS REVIEW, the improvement over the CHESS REVIEW of several years ago was very apparent.

I personally consider the Game of the Month Department the best section of the magazine. Such material may be only "pages of dull positional analysis" to a few readers, but to the majority, I feel sure, it is rather a sort of glimpse into the mind of the chess master. It is with pleasure that I find Fine, one of the world's best, coming into his own as an analyst. The REVIEW is fortunate to have the services of Fine and Reinfeld at the same time.

L. R. AYERS
Appleton, Wis.

PICTURES

Sirs:

The most obvious improvement in CHESS REVIEW is the revolution to more pictures and more interesting pictures. These photographs of actual play, well-taken and reproduced large enough so that readers can see the expressions on the faces of players and spectators—are, to my way of thinking, one of the most important things you can do. I imagine your circulation is largely outside the major metropolitan centers, and with this new technique you bring your readers right into the inner circle of highest-calibre tournament play.

Congratulations on a splendid job. Your circulation should climb.

ASHLEY HALE
Dallas, Texas

Our thanks to advertising man Hale. Another reader, who does not wish us to publish his letter, cuts us to the quick by referring to our "posed action pictures!" We seldom use posed pictures; avoid them if at all possible.—Ed.

Sirs:

I have been planning to write for some time to comment on the new set-up of CHESS REVIEW, but the bouquets have been pouring in to you so thick and fast that anything I could say would seem banal and superfluous. I'll simply say that I agree with the majority; i. e. that "something new has been added," and that a wonderful improvement has taken place.

As a 35mm devotee of amateur photography I feel that enough emphasis has not been placed on the excellent pictures which you have been using during the past few months. They are swell, and add so much more interest to the textual part of tournament reports. As to the covers—they are simply what one would expect from the lens of such a fine photographer.

FRED M. WREN
Halifax, Nova Scotia

... while it's happening!

CHESS REVIEW now brings you a complete record of the Reshevsky—Kashdan match for the U. S. Chess Championship—while it's being played! The first installment appears in this issue. All the remaining games of the contest—annotated by RESHEVSKY, KASHDAN, FINE and HOROWITZ!—will appear in the next three issues, December to February, inclusive. Last-minute results, exclusive pictures, highlights and background of this exciting match will be published in the December and January issues.

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(Photo by U. S. Army Signal Corps)

RESHEVSKY (left) plays KASHDAN in the first game of the play-off match for the U. S. Chess Title at Fort Jay, N. Y., on October 7th. Standing, left to right are Attorney S. GRADSTEIN and Match Treasurer FRITZ BRIEGER. The clocks were started at 11.45.

RESHEVSKY 2, KASHDAN 1

Highlights and Background of the Championship Match

By KENNETH HARKNESS
Match Referee

At the end of the third game in the play-off match for the U. S. Chess Championship between Samuel J. Reshevsky and Isaac Kashdan, the former is leading by a score of 2—1. Reshevsky won the first and third games, was defeated by Kashdan in Game No. 2.

These opening encounters in the 14-game series were held at Army Camps under the auspices of the U. S. O. Reshevsky jumped into the lead with a skillful win in the opener at Fort Jay, Governor's Island, N. Y., on October 7th. Kashdan came right back to tie the score in Game No. 2 at Camp Upton, on October 10th. Undaunted by this reversal, his first loss in defense of the U. S. Title, Reshevsky

played spectacular chess in the third round at Plattsburg Barracks, Plattsburg, N. Y., on October 17th, forced Kashdan's resignation in 40 moves.

A fourth game, scheduled for Pine Camp, was cancelled. The match will be resumed on or about November 15th and will be played at the rate of three games a week. Schedule is not yet announced but the games will be held at clubs in New York and other places within a radius of 200 miles of New York.

Maurice Wertheim, Chairman of the Match Committee, made the arrangements which resulted in U. S. O. sponsorship of these games, with the worthy object of providing entertainment for soldiers at training camps and stimulating chess interest in the Army. Treasurer of the Match Committee is Fritz Brieger, President of the Queens Chess Club.

Co-Champions Adopt Blitz Tactics

Apparently chess masters are being affected by the tempo of the times, are adopting the blitz tactics of modern warfare. From the very first it became evident that the contestants in this match were intent on delivering quick knock-outs. There was no



(CHESS REVIEW Photo by Ned Goldschmidt with special permission of War Department, Public Relations Bureau)

The number of chess players in the Army is growing rapidly. Here a group of soldiers at Fort Jay watch Private Louis Demers (left) play Sergeant Arthur Duffel in the Library of the "Y" while waiting for the big match to begin. Standing at the extreme right is Captain Herman Dederer, Special Services Officer.

preliminary sparring, no feeling each other out with a few leisurely drawn games to locate possible weaknesses in the enemy's defense. The scores of the first three games tell an eloquent story of the type of chess played so far in this match: 3 games, 3 wins, no draws!

Reshevsky and Kashdan tied for first place in the biennial U. S. Championship Tournament, held in New York last April. At present they are recognized as co-champions but, from the way things are going, there seems little likelihood of an even score and another tie at the end of 14 games. The boys are out for blood and no holds barred!

Reshevsky Wins Opener

The initial game of the match was held at Fort Jay, Governor's Island, on the evening of October 7th. Captain Herman Dederer, Special Services Officer, welcomed the players, officials and visitors, conducted them to the Y. M. C. A. Building in which the game was played. Advance notices by the U. S. O. brought out a large group of chess players among the soldiers stationed at the camp. Many were getting their first glimpse of championship chess. The playing table was set up in the Reading Room and the game started about 8 p. m.

In the main reception hall, CHESS REVIEW'S Editor I. A. Horowitz described the progress of the battle with the aid of a demonstration board. His audience took notes, questioned him on the purpose of the moves, followed the game with manifest interest.

Major Joseph Quittner, Public Relations Officer at Fort Jay, had arranged with the Signal Corps to take pictures of the event, released the photographs in time for inclusion in this issue. CHESS REVIEW'S Photographer Ned Goldschmidt was also present and took pictures by special permission of the War Department.

Reshevsky won the toss and played White. As the agreed time limit was 45 moves in 2 hours, 15 minutes, the players' clocks were started at 11:45 so that any possible forfeit would be registered by the dropping of the flag at 2 o'clock.

Reshevsky opened 1 P—Q4 and the match was on. Kashdan courageously set the style of the contest when he sacrificed a pawn in the opening to launch a strong attack. The line in the Gruenfeld Defense adopted by Kashdan gave him quick development

and positional compensation for the pawn. White's King-side was undeveloped, his King not castled and subject to attack.

It was obvious that Reshevsky did not like his position. He stewed for over an hour before making his 10th move! Kashdan had expended only a few minutes of his allotted time. As the game progressed, however, Reshevsky parried all Black's threats with great skill, finally succeeded in castling on the King-side and Kashdan's attack began to evaporate. Reshevsky then wrested the initiative from his opponent and it was Kashdan's turn to worry and take a long time to decide on his moves.

His counter-attack successfully launched, Reshevsky played with swift and devastating accuracy. As the game neared its conclusion, both players were in fearful time-trouble, were playing move-on-move. Under the impact of White's attack, Kashdan's position crumbled. Trying to find his way out of a hopeless situation, the exchange down, Kashdan overstepped the time limit after White's 35th move. It was a technical K. O. but Reshevsky had a certain win.

Kashdan Evens Score at Camp Upton

Newsworthy indeed were the result and setting of the second game on October 10th. Reshevsky was defeated! In chess, that comes under the heading of "man-bit-dog" news! It has been a long time since Reshevsky lost a game of chess. From 1936 on, he played a total of 75 U. S. Championship games without losing a single encounter. Kashdan's victory in the 76th ended the streak.

The conditions under which the game was played were also unusual, to put it mildly. The scene was the Service Club at Camp Upton. As it was a Saturday night, chess was just one of many attractions. A theatrical show and a lecture were also in progress; but the main event was a dance for one of the colored companies—and the dance was held right next door to the chess match! The boys and girls had a grand time, wore many a groove on the dance floor with the latest in boogie-woogie, or whatever you call it (we won't date ourselves by using the wrong expressions) to the accompaniment of a Harlem dance orchestra, than which there is no whicker, if you know what we mean.

Frankly, we found it difficult to concentrate on such a trifling matter as the pushing of a few

CHESS REVIEW'S Editor I. A. Horowitz was the official lecturer. A large and interested group of officers and men at Fort Jay followed the progress of the game on the demonstration board as Horowitz explained the moves and answered questions.

(Photo by U. S. Army Signal Corps)



wooden pieces around a board. However, in spite of the competition, the game was well attended and a real success. Many pocket-sets were in evidence among the large group of soldiers who crowded into the library and followed the game from beginning to end.

Kashdan decided to keep going in the same spirit as the first game and opened P—K4. Reshevsky selected an old defense to the Ruy Lopez, gave it a new twist with Kt-Kt3 and Q-B3, obtained a good game. With Black in control of the King's wing, Kashdan castled on the Queen-side, almost unheard of in this hitherto conservative opening. A wild melee in the center cost Reshevsky a pawn and an attempt to maintain complications raised the price to a piece.

In real trouble, Reshevsky had spent 2 hours and 10 minutes on his first 25 moves. He had only 5 minutes left to make 20 moves or lose the game by forfeit. As a matter of fact, he had a lost game but he kept playing. Reshevsky does not give up until there is no hope left; he has drawn too many "lost" games for that.

The closing moments of the game gave the audience a real thrill. With lots of time left, Kashdan moved slowly and deliberately. Reshevsky, nervous and tense, watched him attentively, smoked a cigarette with quick, convulsive movements. As Kashdan made each move, Reshevsky replied like a flash, often before his opponent had time to punch the clock. It was a real display of super-lightning chess.

After making his 34th, Reshevsky had just 30 seconds left! It seemed impossible to believe that he would be able to make the last 11 moves in time. Nevertheless, he made it—and with 2 or 3 seconds to spare! Incidentally, the moves were the best possible in the position.

But the effort was all in vain. Kashdan was unimpressed by the wizardry taking place before his eyes. He did not allow himself to be hurried or become flustered. Unlike so many before him, he refused to co-operate by making a blunder. Kashdan was making sure there would be no draw this time. He played with calm confidence in the outcome, fell for no traps, pressed home his advantage.

The game was adjourned after White's 47th move. Reshevsky found it hard to admit that he was defeated, actually took half an hour to make a sealed

move. However, the game was not continued, Reshevsky conceding defeat the following day.

Reshevsky Again Takes Lead

Accompanied by Horowitz, N. Y. Times Correspondent Hermann Helms and your reporter, the co-champions journeyed up to Plattsburg, on the shores of Lake Champlain, for the third contest. The game was held in the quiet, dignified surroundings of the Post Library at Plattsburg Barracks.

Captain McFarlane welcomed the visitors, provided dinner at the Officers' Mess and rooms at the Officers' Club. The Captain, a genial host, told us that a great many of the soldiers had been eagerly looking forward to witnessing the match. Unfortunately, most of the men had just been transferred to another camp; as a result, the attendance was small.

After the excitement of the first two games, we hardly anticipated another show of fireworks. It was pretty obvious that Kashdan was in a drawing mood and would have been willing to take it easy; but Reshevsky, smarting under defeat, gave him no rest. Playing forceful, masterful chess, Reshevsky was again out for blood, played for a win from the very beginning of the game.

Kashdan had Black, attempted to set up the same defense he had used in the first game, but Reshevsky was prepared for this, changed the order of moves on his fourth turn. Obtaining a strong grip on the center, he built up a commanding position and finally let go his attack.

In the last few moments we were again treated to a display of lightning chess. This time, both clocks were approaching the forfeit marks, with 15 moves to go. The last ten moves were made with such incredible speed on both sides that it was almost impossible to tell what was happening. In the general excitement Reshevsky made a few unnecessary checks. He could have announced mate in 2 on his 36th move but the net result was the same and Kashdan resigned on the 40th, when mate could not be avoided. It was a beautifully played game throughout.

Thus ended, in dramatic style, the first series of games in this unexpectedly exciting match. How long can the co-champions keep this up? We will find out this month when they meet for the fourth game on November 15th.

EXCLUSIVE FEATURE

Title Match Games Analyzed by America's Leading Masters



GAME No. 1

FORT JAY, N. Y.

OCTOBER 7th

Annotated by

REUBEN FINE

Accurate defensive play has always been one of Reshevsky's outstanding assets. In the following game he produces a magnificent specimen of this type.

GRUENFELD DEFENSE

Reshevsky

Kashdan

White

Black

1 P-Q4

Kt-KB3

2 P-QB4

P-KKt3

Kashdan rarely resorts to any other defense than the orthodox to the Queen's Gambit. His choice indicates that he had prepared the opening carefully, which in turn reveals the determined attitude with which he has approached this match.

3 Kt-QB3

P-Q4

4 B-B4

....

Considered best.

4

B-Kt2

5 P-K3

O-O

5 ... P-B3 is theoretically preferable because the Pawn sacrifice is somewhat dubious.

6 Q-Kt3

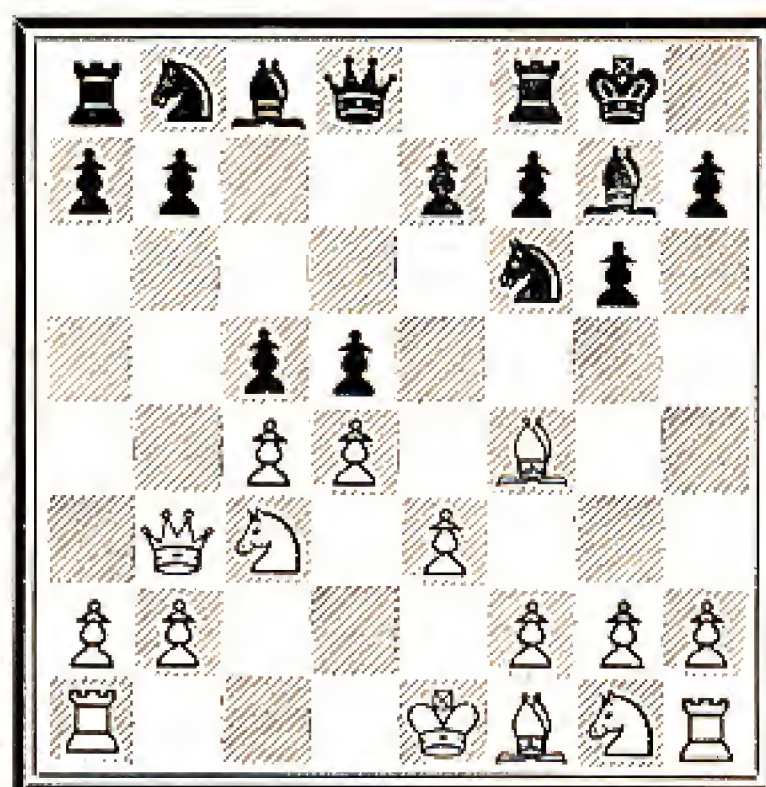
....

Reshevsky apparently does not relish the gift. The main line is 6 PxP, KtxP; 7 KtxKt, QxKt; 8 BxP, Kt-B3!; 9 Kt-K2!, B-Kt5!; 10 P-B3!, BxBP!; 11 PxP, QxBP; 12 R-KKt1, QxP. Black now has two Pawns for the piece plus attacking chances. The few games between masters in which this line has been tried demonstrate practically nothing (in one Russian game

White's defense was terribly weak). Practice or further analysis will have to settle the issue, but I incline to the belief that White should win.

6

P-B4!?



Position after 6 ... P-B4!?

Obviously Kashdan's intention from the first. For the benefit of those who have not penetrated the mysteries of annotating symbolism, let me elucidate that the exclamation point refers to the fact that Kashdan deviates from his usual close positional style, while the question mark means that the

line is, to the best of our knowledge, unsound.

Incidentally, either 6 ... P-B3 or 6 ... PxP should equalize.

7 QPxP

Alekhine would assuredly play 7 BPxP, which proves — nothing. After 7 BPxP, PxP; 8 PxP, QKt-Q2; 9 B-K2, Kt-Kt3; 10 B-B3 White will lose his Pawn shortly, but will get the better of the position (Loevenfisch—Botvinnik, 13th match game, 1937).

Reshevsky's choice has been analyzed a good deal since the pioneer trials in 1937-38 and there have been some notable successes scored against it by Black, chiefly by the Russians.

7

Kt-K5

On 7 ... Q-R4 at once the reply 8 Q-Kt5! causes excessive discomfiture.

8 PxP

Q-R4

9 Kt-K2

....

On 9 R-B1, P-K4 is even stronger. After the text White threatens Q-R4.

9

KtxQBP

9 ... P-K4 was surely considered. However, the reply 10 PxP e. p., BxP; 11 Q-R4 forces the exchange of Queens, thereby breaking the back of Black's attack.

10 Q-Q1

....

In a previous game Capablanca—Flohr, Avro, 1938, White tried 10 Q-B4, QKt-R3 (10 ... P-K4 is even

stronger), but Black had excellent drawing chances all along. The text appears to be somewhat better.

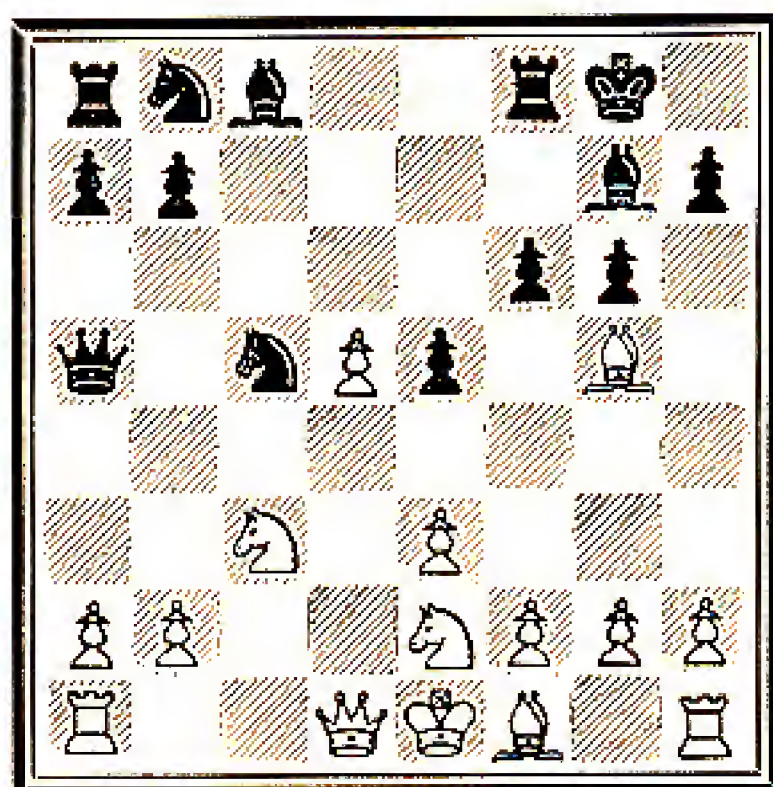
10 P-K4
11 B-Kt5!

Not 11 B-Kt3 because of 11 . . . B-B4. 11 PxP e. p., BxP would of course merely be playing into Black's hands.

11 P-B3

An unnecessary finesse which yields a valuable, perhaps vital, tempo. On 11 . . . Kt-K5 at once, 12 B-K7?, R-K1; 13 B-R3, B-Q2!, or 13 P-Q6, B-K3 are both quite promising, while 12 B-R4, P-KKt4; 13 B-Kt3, P-B4 are the same as the text except that White's QRP is at R2 instead of R3.

11 . . . B-B4 would be adequately countered by 12 Kt-Kt3.



Position after 11 . . . P-B3

12 P-QR3!!

Devilishly ingenious, quite a la Reshevsky. If at once 12 B-R4, P-KKt4; 13 B-Kt3, B-B4 with strong counterplay.

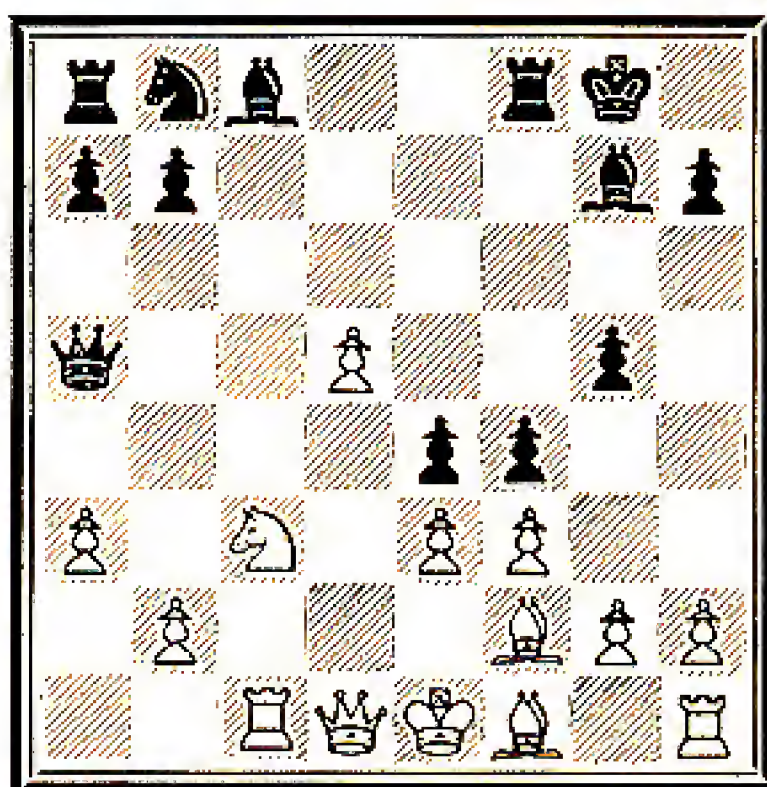
12 Kt-K5

This simplification (for the defender) is virtually forced. 12 . . . PxP; 13 P-QKt4, Q-Kt3; 14 PxKt, QxP; 15 Kt-K4 regains the Pawn for Black but leads into a strategically lost endgame.

13 B-R4 P-KKt4
14 B-Kt3 P-B4
15 P-B3 KtxKt

A crucial decision. One would normally expect (from Kashdan, nota bene!) 15 . . . KtxB and there is indeed good reason to believe that it would have been preferable to the move chosen. On 16 KtxKt, P-K5!; 17 R-B1, PxP; 18 PxP, P-B5 Black's attack is much more effective than in the game, while if 16 PxKt, Kt-Q2 White's development is still far from complete, which may eventually compel him to resort to forced measures to do so.

16 KtxKt P-B5
17 B-B2 P-K5
18 R-B1



Position after 18 R-B1

Black's offensive has reached the critical stage where the only really effective continuation which maintains immediate attacking chances is sacrificial. That is, 18 . . . KPxP; 19 KtPxP, PxP; 20 BxP, R-K1; 21 K-B2, RxB!?, 22 KxR, Q-Kt3ch; 23 K-K2 (as good as forced), B-B4; 24 Kt-R4, Q-Q3! Despite his Pawn and a piece to the good White's game is far from easy. Black threatens . . . Kt-Q2 followed by a devastating check at K1. Whether this would have sufficed to save the game is impossible to say, but it was at any rate, in my opinion, the logical continuation.

18 B-B4
19 B-K2 KPxP
20 KtPxP PxP
21 BxP Kt-Q2
22 O-O QR-K1
23 B-Q4 Kt-K4
24 K-R1

White has completed his development and proceeds to the counter-attack.

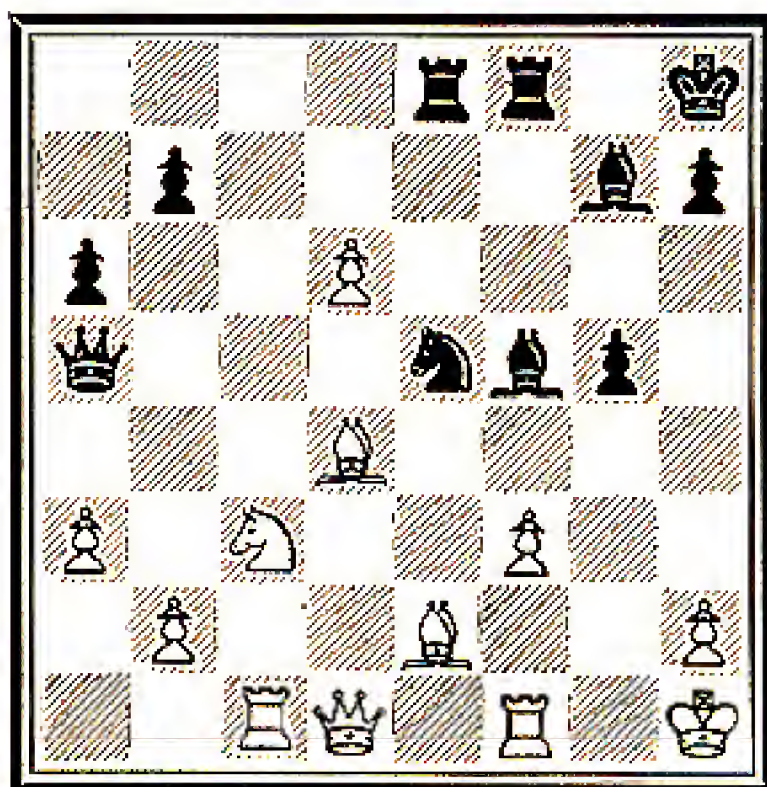
24 P-QR3

A confession of impotence which says in effect: I am exhausted; let's see what you can do.

25 P-Q6 K-R1

He must not allow check on the diagonal. 25 . . . P-Kt5 would be met quite simply by 26 PxP.

The position has again reached a crisis; this time White must make the decision.



Position after 25 . . . K-R1

26 P-Kt4

This is not wholly adequate, though the most powerful alternative is not easy to find and not wholly conclusive. On 26 Q-Kt3, Q-Q1; 27 QxP, QxP; the simplification is all helpful for Black, though White may still win in the long run. Likewise neither 26 Kt-R4, Q-Q4 nor 26 Q-Q2, R-Q1 is convincing. Relatively best appears to be 26 Kt-K4, for if then 26 . . . Q-Q4; 27 R-B5, while if 26 . . . BxKt; 27 PxP, RxRch; 28 BxR the reduction is good for White because he has exchanged pieces rather than Pawns and retains his strong QP.

26 Q-Q1??

The fatal mistake, after which he might just as well give up. 26 . . . QxRP was the only chance and would have left White without a clear winning line. If, e. g., 27 Kt-Q5, Q-R7!; 28 B-B3, R-Q1 and Black's Queen will not be lost. Similarly, 27 B-B5, Kt-Q2 is not to be feared.

27 Kt-Q5 P-Kt5

A last desperate bid which meets with an elegant, exactly calculated refutation. On 27 . . . Kt-B3; 28 B-Kt6, Q-Q2; 29 Kt-K7! is crushing: 29 . . . KtxKt; 30 R-B7, Q-K3; 31 PxKt, R-B3 (31 . . . R-B2; 32 B-B4); 32 Q-Q8, Q-Kt1 (or 32 . . . B-Kt3; 33 B-Q3); 33 R-Q1, RxB; 34 QxR, QxQ; 35 R-Q8, B-Kt3; 36 R(B7)-B8 and wins.

28 Kt-B7! PxP
29 BxBP! KtxB
30 BxBch KxB
31 KtxRch QxKt
32 R-B7ch K-Kt1

There is no defense. If 32 . . . B-Q2; 33 RxKt, RxR; 34 QxR, Q-K8ch; 35 K-Kt2, Q-Q7ch; 36 K-B1! Black has no checks, while if 32 . . . K-Kt3; 33 RxKt, B-K5; 34 Q-Kt1ch, K-R3 (or 34 . . . K-R4; 35 RxPch!); 35 Q-Kt7ch, K-R4; 36 R-B5ch etc.

33 R-K7 Q-Kt3
34 Q-Q5ch K-R1

One last pretty trap: 34 . . . R-B2; 35 RxR, QxR; 36 QxKt, B-K5; 37 R-Kt1ch and wins.

35 RxKt

Here Black overstepped the time limit, but his game was hopelessly lost in any event.

Editor's Note—Reuben Fine's regular Game of the Month Department will be resumed after the conclusion of this series. Next month Mr. Fine will annotate the fourth game of the Reshevsky—Kashdan match, provided the game is played in time for inclusion in the December issue.



GAME No. 2

CAMP UPTON, N. Y., OCT. 10th

Annotated by

I. KASHDAN

RUY LOPEZ

Kashdan White Reshevsky Black

1 P-K4 P-K4
2 Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3
3 B-Kt5 P-QR3
4 B-R4 P-Q3

The Steinitz Defense Deferred. This is infrequently seen, but quite sound.

5 P-B3 B-Q2
6 P-Q4 Kt-K2

More normal is 6 . . . P-KKt3 and later . . . Kt-B3. The text makes no effort to challenge White's center.

7 B-Kt3

Forcing Black's reply, to prevent 8 Kt-Kt5. However, it is questionable whether White gains anything.

7 P-R3
8 B-K3 Kt-Kt3
9 Q-Kt-Q2 Q-B3

A strong move which gives Black control of the K-side. White decides to let him have it and hustles over to the other wing.

10 Q-K2 B-K2
11 O-O-O Kt-B5
12 BxKt QxB
13 K-Kt1 Kt-R4

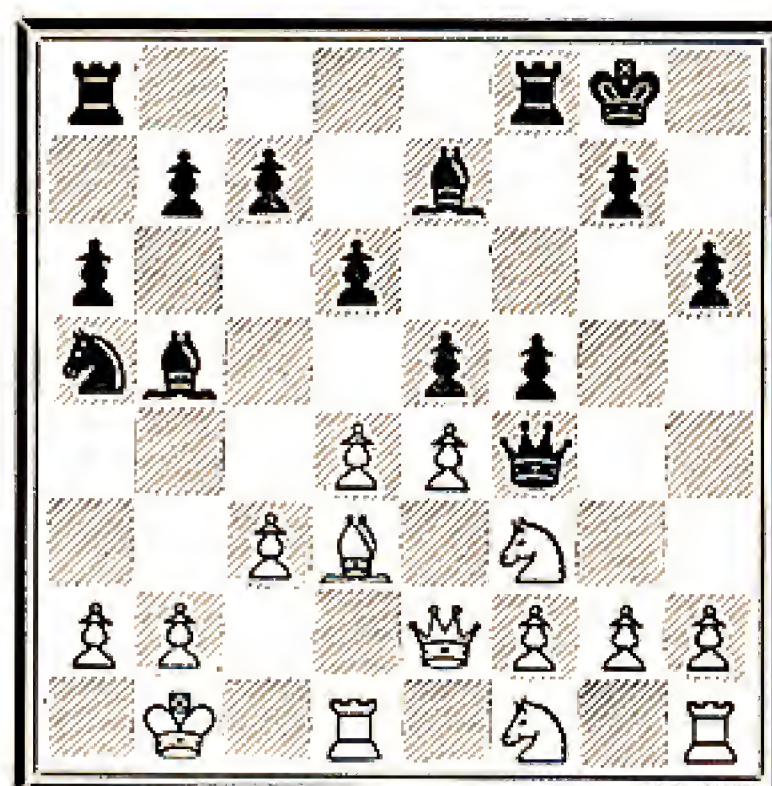
Weak, as the Kt runs into trouble on this square. A direct pawn advance, by 13 . . . P-QR4, or 13 . . . P-QKt4, was more logical.

14 B-B2 O-O
15 Kt-B1

Threatening Kt-K3 and either Kt-Q5 or Kt-B5, when the Black Queen would be seriously embarrassed. White's hold on the center is beginning to be felt.

15 B-QKt4
16 B-Q3 P-KB4

Based on a fallacious idea, though the move is sufficient to equalize. An alternative was 16 . . . BxBch; 17 QxB, PxP; 18 PxP, Kt-B3. If then 19 Kt-K3?, Kt-Kt5 wins the KP. Or 19 P-QR3, QR-K1; 20 Kt-K3?, B-Q1 with advantage. However, White could continue (after 18 . . . Kt-B3) 19 P-KKt3, Q-B3; 20 P-KR4, to be followed by P-KKt4, with excellent prospects.



Position after Black's 16th move

17 QPxP

There are enough ways to go wrong: (A) 17 KPxP, BxBch; 18 QxB, P-K5 wins a piece. (B) 17 BxB, PxP; 18 KPxP, QxPch; 19 Q-B2, QxQch; 20 KxQ, P-K5, followed by . . . RxPch. (C) 17 Kt-Kt3, BxBch; 18 QxB, BPxP; 19 QxKP (if 19 Kt(Kt3)xP, P-Q4 and . . . P-K5 wins). QxQch; 20 KtxQ, P-Q4, followed by . . . P-K5 and . . . RxP.

17 BxBch
18 QxB BPxP?

But this loses. 18 . . . QxP(K5) was essential, leading to an even ending.

19 Q-Q5ch K-R1
20 R-Q4

Black must have overlooked the pin, which wins at least a pawn. If 20 QxKt, PxKt; 21 P-KKt3, Q-B4ch; 22 K-R1, P-QKt3, followed by . . . QxP.

20 PxP?

This only makes matters worse. After 20 . . . Kt-B3; 21 RxP, Q-B2, Black has no compensation for the pawn, but there would still be drawing chances.

21 KtxP

Threatening a "family" check at Kt6. Inferior would be 21 RxP, KR-Q1!, 22 RxQ (not 22 QxKP??, R-QSch; 23 K-B2, Q-B8 mate), RxQ, and Black is out of the woods.

21 R-B3
22 RxP

22 QxKt could be played, but Black would have some chances after 22 . . . P-B4; 23 R-Q5, QxBP.

Best would then be 24 Kt-Kt3, QxP; 25 R-Q7. The text leads to clearer play.

22 QxBP

22 . . . R-Q1 would not do, because of 23 QxRch, BxQ; 24 RxQ, RxR; 25 Kt-Kt6ch. Or 22 . . . R-Q3; 23 Kt-Kt6ch! wins. The best chance was 22 . . . P-B3; 23 Q-Q3, QxBP (but not 23 . . . Q-B4; 24 Kt-Kt3, Q-R2; 25 P-Kt4, winning the Kt); when White can settle for the exchange ahead by 24 R-K2, Q-Kt3; 25 Kt-Kt6ch.

23 QxKt R-QKt3
24 Kt-Q3 QxP
25 Kt-Kt3

Now everything is safeguarded, and the extra piece must win without much difficulty. Black has only about five minutes left in which to make his remaining 20 moves!

25 B-Q3
26 R-K2 Q-B3
27 Kt-K5 Q-K1
28 Q-Q5

Threatening Kt-B7ch which practically forces the following exchange. But not 28 KR-K1??, R-Kt4!; 29 Q-R4, RxPch! winning the Queen.

28 BxKt
29 QxB Q-Kt3ch
30 Q-B5 Q-Q3
31 KR-K1 R-KKt1
32 R-K8 Q-Kt3
33 RxRch KxR
34 QxQ RxQ
35 R-K7 R-QB3
36 K-B2

The King is all-important in any ending and it is never too early to get him out. Now Black has less than 30 seconds to go!

36 P-KKt3
37 K-Q3 P-KR4
38 Kt-K4 P-R4
39 K-Q4 P-QR5
40 K-K5 R-Kt3

Seizing the opportunity for counter play, Black is putting up the best fight possible, though in a hopeless cause.

41 RxP RxP
42 K-B6 R-Kt3ch

Mate was threatened by 43 R-B8ch, K-R2; 44 Kt-Kt5ch.

43 K-Kt5 K-B1
44 P-QR3 R-Kt6
45 KxP K-K1

Reshevsky just succeeded in making his 45 moves under the time limit. If 45 . . . RxRP; 46 Kt-B6 and R-B7 mate cannot be avoided. A typical formation with Rook and Knight.

46 RxP RxRP
47 P-B4 Resigns

The passed pawn, combined with the mating threats, must decide in a few moves. If 47 . . . R-R8; 48 P-B5, R-QB8; 49 K-B6, P-R6; 50 Kt-Q6ch, K-Q1; 51 P-B6! (the quickest way), RxP; 52 K-K6 and Black must give up the Rook.



GAME No. 3

PLATTSBURG, N. Y.

OCTOBER 17th

Annotated by

SAMUEL J. RESHEVSKY

GRUNFELD DEFENSE

Reshevsky Kashdan

White Black

1 P-Q4 Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4 P-KKt3
3 Kt-QB3 P-Q4
4 Q-Kt3 PxP
5 QxBP B-K3
6 Q-Q3

On 6 Q-Kt5ch, follows . . . Kt-B3!;
7 Kt-B3, Kt-Q4 and if 8 QxP?,
Kt(4)-Kt5. If 8 KtxKt, BxKt; 9
QxP?, KtxP, and again, if 8 P-K4,
Kt(4)-Kt5 with good prospects,
e. g., 9 P-Q5, Kt-B7ch, etc.

6 B-Kt2
7 P-K4

Obtaining a strong grip on the
center.

7 P-B3
8 Kt-B3 O-O
9 B-K2 Kt-K1
10 O-O Kt-Q3
11 Q-B2

If 11 P-QKt3, in order to prevent
. . . B-B5, then Black frees his
game by . . . P-QB4; 12 P-Q5, B-
Kt5. Or if 12 P-K5, PxP.

11 B-B5
12 B-B4 BxB
13 QxB Q-Kt3
14 QR-Q1 Q-R3

Black's idea is to drive White's
Queen off the King file, where it
serves to back up the advance of
the center Pawns.

15 R-Q3!

To maintain the Q in its present
position, and at the same time re-
tain prospects for the Rook on
either wing.

15 Kt-Q2

Finally, Black completes his de-
velopment. However, White's posi-
tion is superior.

16 P-K5 Kt-Kt4
17 Kt-Kt5!

Compelling the reply, and hence
weakening Black's King side Pawn
formation. White now threatens
18 P-K6, whereas P-K6 immediately
(instead of the text) produces no
appreciable results. Thus, if 17
P-K6, KtxKt; 18 PxKt(3), PxP; 19
QxPch, K-R1; 20 R-K3, RxB; 21

QxKt, B-B3 with approximate
equality.

17 KtxKt
18 PxKt P-R3
19 Kt-K4 P-QB4

Enabling the Black Queen to ex-
ercise control over the third rank,
where it may be needed for protec-
tion of the King side. It also tends
to reduce the force of White's
center.

20 KR-Q1

So that the Queen is free for
action.

20 PxP
21 PxP QR-B1
22 Q-Q2!

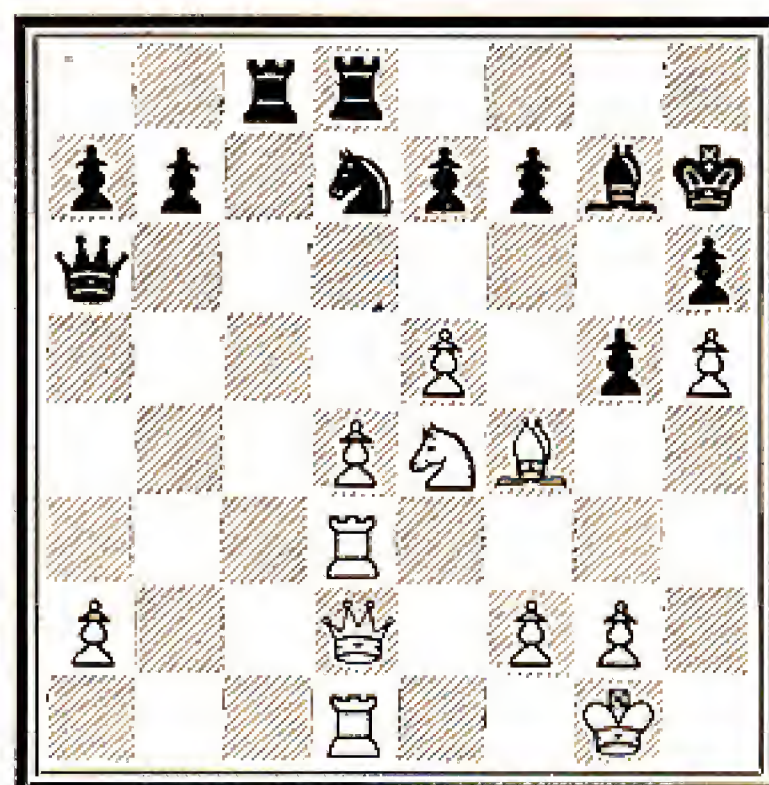
The action starts.

22 KR-Q1
23 P-KR4

23 BxP, though enticing accom-
plishes little. Black continues with
23 . . . KtxP; 24 PxKt (not 24 BxB,
QxR; 25 BxKt, QxKt; 26 Q-R6, P-
B3), RxR; 25 QxR, QxQ; 26 RxQ,
BxB; 27 P-Kt3, R-B7 with even
chances.

23 K-R2
24 P-R5! P-KKt4

If 24 . . . PxP; 25 Q-K2, Q-KKt3;
26 R-KKt3, Q-B4; 27 Kt-Kt5ch!
with excellent attacking chances,
thus: 27 . . . PxKt, 28 RxP, QxB;
29 QxPch, K-Kt1 (29 . . . B-R3; 30
R-Kt4!); 30 Q-R6 and wins.



25 B-Kt3

Interesting and tempting here is
the sacrifice of the Bishop for two

Pawns. But Black appears to have
adequate defenses against all of the
possible threats: 25 BxP, PxP; 26
KtxPch, K-Kt1; 27 P-K6 (27 Q-B4
fails because of . . . KtxP!; 28 Px
Kt, RxR; 29 QxPch, K-R1; 30 Q-B5,
RxRch; 31 K-R2, BxPch; 32 QxBch,
Q-B3 and Black is out of danger),
Kt-B1! (not 27 . . . PxP?; 28 P-R6!,
BxRP; 29 R-KKt3 with a decisive
attack); 28 PxPch, K-R1, and
though White has three Pawns for
the piece, Black's game is to be
preferred.

25 R-B5
26 P-B4 P-B4
27 Kt-B3 PxP
28 BxP

If 28 QxP, either . . . P-K3 or
. . . Q-K3 suffices.

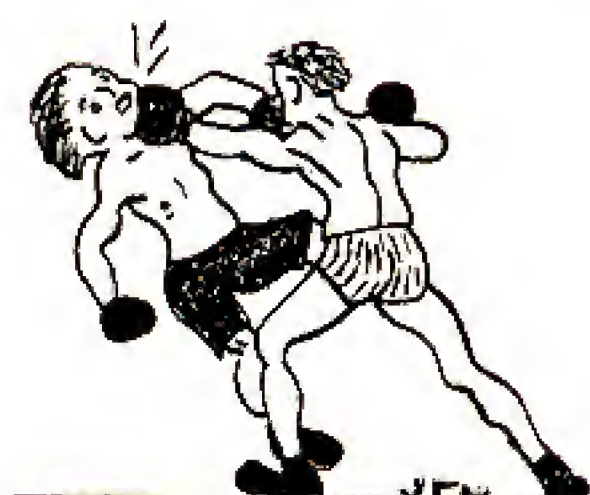
28 P-K3?

Definitely bad as it cuts off
Black's Queen from the King's
wing. Yet, it is difficult to find an
adequate continuation: 28 . . . Kt-
B4 fails because of 29 PxKt, RxR;
30 QxR, RxB; 31 QxQ, PxQ; 32
R-Q7! R-B5; 33 Kt-Q5, RxP; 34
Kt-B6ch! PxKt; 35 PxP with good
winning chances.

29 R-Kt3 Kt-B1

Losing at once, but Black's posi-
tion was untenable.

30 RxBch! KxR
31 BxPch K-R2
32 Q-Kt5 R-Q2
33 BxKt RxKt
34 Q-Kt6ch K-R1
35 Q-K8 R(6)-B2
36 B-K7ch K-Kt2
37 Q-Kt6ch K-R1
38 Q-R6ch K-Kt1
39 Q-B8ch K-R2
40 Q-B7ch Resigns



—and Black Resigned

CHESS NEWS OF THE MONTH

Mrs. Martha Lasker, widow of Dr. Emanuel Lasker, world's chess champion from 1894 to 1921, died last month at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Gerhard Danelius, in Chicago. Dr. Lasker died in New York in January, 1941.

• NEW YORK

At the Manhattan Chess Club (100 Central Park South) the preliminaries of the Amateur Chess Championship Tournament are in progress, with 35 entries playing in 5 sections. Finals, Oct. 29 to Nov. 3, will be held at the club. Seeded from outside New York are L. R. Chauvenet, Virginia; Irving Heitner, Philadelphia; A. C. Martin, Providence, R. I. . . . CHESS REVIEW'S Postal Chess Player Charles Spielberger recently won the club's Lightning Chess Handicap Tourney, scoring 12—0.

At the Marshall Chess Club (23 West 10th St.) Frank J. Marshall and Matthew Green are conducting classes for beginners and experts every Thursday evening . . . 21 entries have been received for the annual championship tourney and the preliminaries have begun . . . A group of ten new members started in a Novices' Tournament, played under the same conditions as the regular Class A and Class B events . . . 38 members took part in the Intra-club match on Oct. 27 . . . Irving Rivise won the Class A finals of the Summer Tournament; Ted Dunst was runner-up . . . The annual tournament for the individual championship of the Interscholastic League is now in progress at the club.

At the Queens Chess Club (40-05 59th St., Woodside, L. I.) 14 entries have been received for the annual championship tourney; Julius Partos, defending titleholder, and B. Altman, ex-champion, will compete.

At the Winitzki Chess Club (112 W. 48th St.) a Lightning Tourney is being staged every Sunday at 3 p. m. M. Finkelstein won the first.

At the Hawthorne Chess Club (91 Lenox Road, Brooklyn) a tournament is in progress with Jack W. Collins in the lead.

The Commercial Chess League began its 1942-43 schedule on October 23rd with eight teams competing. First round results: Central Hanover 3½, Consolidated Edison ½; N. Y. Telephone 3, Rockefeller Center 1; Chase National 2½, N. Y. Times 1½; American Tel. & Tel. 2, Lummus Co. 2. Rockefeller Center is a newcomer in the league; the team includes Sven Almgren.

• WASHINGTON, D. C.

The strongest group ever to play in a tournament in Washington is now competing for the titular honors of the Chess Divan (Parkside Hotel) in the club's annual championship tournament. Every competitor has won at least one championship somewhere! The entries include Grandmaster Reuben Fine; International masters William E. Napier and Albert E. Fox; District Champion Vincent L. Eaton; Massachusetts State Champion Oscar Shapiro; former District champions Donald H. Mugridge, Ariel Mengarini, L. N. Ponce and Martin C. Stark; former Capital City C. C. champion Henry A. Rousseau. News, pictures and games of this event will be featured in a forthcoming issue.

In addition to the title event, the Divan is staging two Class B tourneys and one Class C tourney with 12 players in each contest.

At the Federal Chess Club (306 9th St. N. W.) the annual tournaments are under way. They consist of two Class A groups, two Class B groups, one Class C. Club champion C. Karson will defend his title in the championship tourney, in which top-flight players M. R. Paul, E. Skraly and E. Nash will also compete. Ladder match games, with 39 players actively participating, are also in progress.

• BOSTON

The Metropolitan Chess League has begun its weekly inter-club matches . . . The Lynn Chess Club is now affiliated with the Lynn Checker Club at 75 Silsbee St. . . . The City of Boston annual championship tournament is under way at the City Club . . . The Boylston Chess Club, at the YMC Union, is arranging its usual New Year's Day celebration which may include a simultaneous by Koltanowski . . . C. W. Hewlett, Jr., former Harvard University team captain, is now located at Lynn.

• DALLAS

The Dallas YMCA Chess & Checker Club has introduced a really swell idea for team matches. Other clubs should take it up. Members are divided into two teams. One team plays White, the other Black — and a specified opening is played on all boards! Before the match begins, the opening is explained to the players. The Dallas club has already tested, in this way, the Keres Gambit, the Ulvestad Variation of the Two Knights Defense, the Marshall Variation of the Ruy Lopez. The score in favor of the Marshall Attack was 7½ wins to 2½ losses! Looks as though Ed. Lasker was right.

Don Kilgore, 15-year-old chess prodigy, gave a simultaneous at the Dallas club on Oct. 22.

• CLEVELAND

Elliott E. Stearns and John O. Hoy finished in a tie for the City Championship, each scoring 22½—3½. They have agreed to a five-game play-off match. . . . Koltanowski gave a blindfold exhibition against members of both the Cuyahoga and Queen's Women's Chess Clubs. Six boards were played and Koltanowski won all his games. Those participating were Misses Pauline Papp and Schwartz, Messrs. Hoy, Stearns, Schwartz and Clements.

• FROM HERE AND THERE . . .

The Masters' Tourney for the championship of Chicago began on Oct. 24 . . . The tournament for the Open Championship of Hollywood, Calif., started on Oct. 15 at the headquarters of the Hollywood Chess Group, 108 N. Formosa Ave. . . . J. Edwin Woody won the city championship of Atlanta, Georgia . . . Hector Rossetto won the championship of Argentina in a match with Carlos Guimard . . . Dr. Walter Cruz retained the championship of Brazil in a match with Pablo Duarte.

To win at chess or to win a war, material advantage is the biggest factor. In war, material costs money—so BUY WAR BONDS to provide the material for the big break-through.

Horowitz to Make Exhibition Tour



Above photo was taken last February when Horowitz gave his simultaneous exhibition at Portland, Ore. Left to right are: Major Carlton, Horowitz, Internationalist Arthur W. Dake, an unidentified player and — so help us — Reuben Fine in disguise! Fine had been transferred to Portland just before the exhibition, dressed up as a gag to startle Horowitz.

International Chess Master I. A. HOROWITZ, Editor of CHESS REVIEW, will start on his annual trans-continental exhibition tour about January 1st, 1943. He will give lectures and exhibitions of simultaneous and blindfold play at all the leading chess clubs of the United States and Canada in his 13,000 mile tour.

This year Horowitz will lecture on the highlights of the Reshevsky-Kashdan match for the U. S. Championship Title. Horowitz is attending all the games of the match in an official capacity and will be able to give his audiences a first-hand report of the event. In addition, he will explain one of the games in detail, from the point of view of the average player.

Horowitz is a popular and entertaining exhibitor. A fast simultaneous player, he never hurries those who wish to take time over their moves. He usually plays wide open games, with lots of fireworks! A sample is given at the bottom of the adjoining column.

Itinerary Now Being Arranged

The secretaries of clubs wishing to take advantage of this opportunity to receive a visit from the Editor of CHESS REVIEW and enjoy one of his exhibitions, should communicate at once with I. A. Horowitz, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y. The itinerary is now being arranged. Leaving New York about January 1st, Horowitz will appear at clubs in New Jersey and Pennsylvania during the first ten days of the new year. He will then head in the general direction of Texas, by way of Washington, D. C., Pittsburgh, Pa., Lebanon, Ohio, Charleston, W. Va., Indianapolis, Ind., St. Louis, Mo., Spring-

field, Mo., Tulsa, Okla., and any other places en route at which exhibitions may be scheduled.

Horowitz will spend a week or more in Texas (about January 20th to 27th) and then travel to the west coast. He will arrive at San Diego at the end of the month, at Los Angeles about February 1st. About ten days will be spent in California, Washington and Oregon. The homeward journey will begin about February 11th and the route will include stop-offs in Montana, Utah, Colorado, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio and northern Pennsylvania, arriving at Erie, Pa. about February 28th. New York and New England States will be covered in the early part of March.

The following game was played in a simultaneous exhibition at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., in January, 1942.

KING'S BISHOP OPENING.

Horowitz White		Mayer Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	12 RxB	Q-K2
2 B-B4	B-B4	13 Q-Kt3	O-O
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	14 QR-KB1	Kt-Q2
4 P-Q3	P-Q3	15 Kt-Q5	Q-Q1
5 B-K3	BxB	16 R-B5	P-QB3
6 PxB	P-QR3	17 R-Kt5	PxKt
7 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	18 RxPch	K-R1
8 O-O	Kt-QR4	19 RxPch	KxR
9 B-Kt3	KtXB	20 R-B5	K-R3
10 RPxKt	B-Kt5	21 Q-R3ch	Resigns
11 Q-K1	BxKt		



World Champion A. Alekhine

ALEKHINE vs. KERES

★

World Champion Twice Defeats
Youthful Contender To Title

★

GAMES FROM SALZBURG 1942 TOURNEY

Annotated by

I. A. HOROWITZ

MANAGING EDITOR'S NOTE: The games on these pages are from a double-round tournament held in the summer of this year at Salzburg, Austria. For the scores of the games we are indebted to our contemporary, the magazine *Chess*, published in England.

As briefly reported in our Aug.-Sept. issue, the tourney was won by Alekhine, who defeated runner-up Paul Keres in the fifth round, and again in the final round.

Strange and disturbing news of World Champion Alexander Alekhine has reached us since the outbreak of World War II. Vituperous articles and utterances, attacking other chess masters, living and dead, have been attributed to him. Some of these have appeared in the public press. As they emanate from Nazi-controlled sources, we are not in a position to judge whether they are genuine, spurious, or written under duress.

News dispatches do not explain the presence of Esthonian Grandmaster Paul Keres in Austria. This is the first definite news we have received of his activities since he took part in the Sextangular Match-Tournament for the Championship of Russia in the Spring of 1941. We presume that he returned to Esthonia and was living there when his native land was occupied by the Nazis.—K.H.

RUY LOPEZ

A. Alekhine White	P. Keres Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3
4 B-R4	Kt-B3
5 O-O	B-K2
6 Q-K2	P-QKt4
7 B-Kt3	P-Q3
8 P-B3	O-O
9 R-Q1	Kt-QR4

Sticking to the "tried and true" with an "I'm from Missouri" attitude.

A fighting continuation more characteristic of Keres is 9 B-Kt5; 10 P-KR3, B-R4; 11 P-Q4, Q-B1!; 12 B-K3, R-K1; 13 QKt-Q2, B-B1, and the threat of . . . P-Q4 looms menacing.

10 B-B2	P-B4
11 P-Q4	Q-B2
12 B-Kt5	....

The stereotyped, precautionary 12 P-KR3 is good. But it has been played millions of times; while it sets Black problems of defense, forty odd years of analysis makes the task lighter.

Yet, save for the element of surprise, the text move has little intrinsic value. Primarily, it aims to anchor a Knight at Q5 via a long routed maneuver—QKt-Q2-B1-K3, then BxKt followed by Kt-Q5. But Black has no trouble in parrying this plan.

12	B-Kt5
13 PxKP	....

Otherwise, White must contend with the possibility of 14 . . . BxKt, which would result in the demolition of his K side Pawn structure: 15 QxB, BPxP, gaining a Pawn.

13	PxP
14 QKt-Q2	KR-Q1

If 14 . . . P-R3; 15 BxKt (not 15 B-KR4, Kt-R4+), BxB; 16 Kt-B1, to be followed by 17 Kt-K3 and then to Q5 or B5.

15 Kt-B1	Kt-R4
16 P-KR3!	....

Otherwise if 16 BxB, QxB, and White's KB4 is vulnerable, or if 16 B-K3, Kt-QB5 is strong.

16	B-K3
17 Kt-K3	....

For if 17 BxB, Kt-KB5; 18 Q-K3, QxB; 19 KtxP, Q-Kt4 wins.

17	P-B3
18 Kt-R2	....

White's play is of necessity sharp. 18 B-KR4 would be met by . . . P-Kt4; 19 B-KKt3, KtxB.

18	P-Kt3
------------	-------

Thus presenting White with the square KR6. However, 18 . . . B-B2 would be no better on account of 19 Kt-Q5.

19 B-R6 B-KB1

In order to occupy the square KB5 after liquidating the Bishops.

20 BxB KxB
21 P-KKt3 RxRch

Not 21 . . . BxKRP; 22 Kt-Q5, followed by 23 P-KKt4 and Q-B3 wins a piece.

22 BxR

Not 22 RxR?, BxQRP.

22 R-Q1
23 P-QR4

Attempting to create and exploit weaknesses in Black's Q-side camp. But the second player steadfastly maintains the balance.

23 Kt-QB5
24 PxP PxP
25 Kt-Q5 Q-QKt2

It is not evident why Black does not play to win the Pawn, though he might be holding out for greater gain. Thus 25 . . . BxKt; 26 PxB, RxP would insure the draw. For if 27 B-Kt3, Q-B2 (or even 27 . . . R-Q7; 28 Q-K4, P-B4; 29 Q-R8ch; R-Q1; 30 R-R7, RxQ; 31 RxQ, R-R8ch; 32 K-Kt2, Kt-Q7; 33 B-Q5, P-KB5 with excellent prospects); 28 BxKt, PxP; 29 R-R4 (not 29 QxP?, R-Q8ch!), R-Q6 with nothing to fear.

26 P-Kt3 Kt-Q3
27 P-QB4 PxP
28 PxP BxKt
29 KPxB Kt-Kt2

A trial balance at this juncture discloses a comparative equality of material; an unbalanced Pawn formation having the advantage of permanency for White and mobility for Black; a relatively more secure King position for the first player. Black must be on guard against a possible penetration of the White Rook and Queen on the open files and diagonals.

30 Kt-Kt4 Q-K2

In order to reinforce the contemplated advance of his Pawns, and transfer the Queen to the commanding K4 square.

31 B-B2 Kt(Kt2)-K1
32 P-R4 P-K5
33 Kt-K3 Q-K4

Following through according to schedule. The hitch is that Black underestimates the potent danger of granting free range to the opposing Rook. First 33 . . . P-B4, followed by . . . Kt-B3 and . . . R-Kt1, aggressively regrouping the forces, would lend weight to the final entrance of the Queen to K1.

34 R-R7 K-Kt1

Totally unaware of what is coming. But already White's entry must be reckoned with: 34 . . . P-R4 would not do because of 35 Kt-Kt2 and 36 Kt-B4.

34 . . . Kt-KKt2 was preferable to the text.

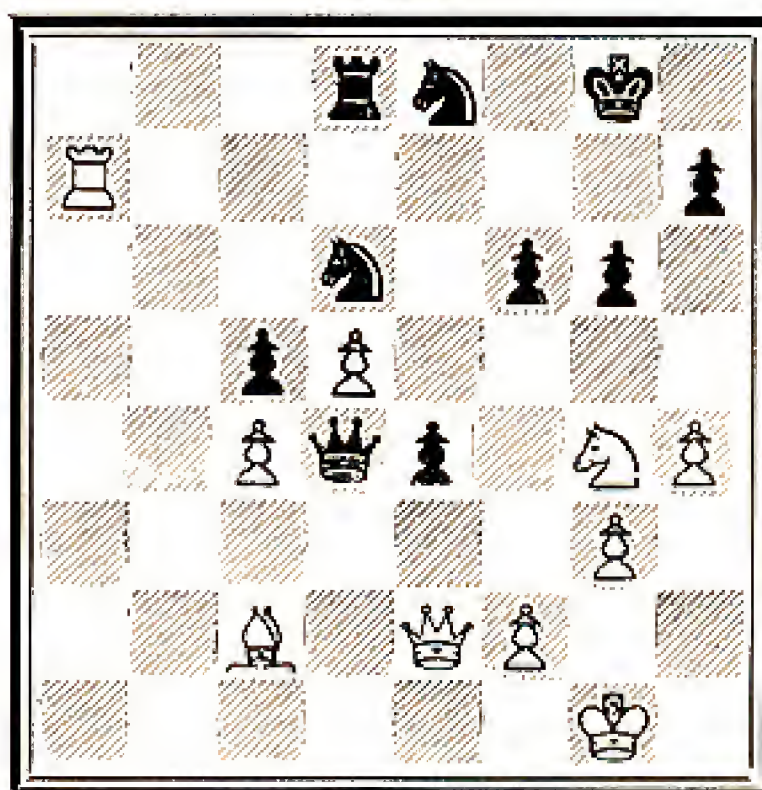
35 Kt-Kt4 Q-Q5

If 35 . . . Q-R4; 36 BxP, P-B4; 37 B-B2, QxKt; 38 Q-K7 wins.



Grandmaster PAUL KERES, 26 years old, was runner-up at Salzburg. This photo was taken during the 1941 Sextangular Match-Tournament for the Absolute Championship of Russia. Note audience in the background.

Keres



Alekhine

36 BxP! P-B4

36 . . . QxB is met by 37 QxQ, KtxQ; 38 Kt-R6ch, K-R1 (38 . . . K-B1; 39 R-B7 mate); 39 Kt-B7ch, gaining the Rook. If 36 . . . KtxB, 37 Kt-R6ch, etc.

37 Kt-R6ch K-R1
38 B-B2

The Black Knight at Q3 dare not leave its post on account of Kt-B7ch. Thus White's QBP is not in danger.

38 Q-B3
39 Q-K6

Compelling the exchange of Queens by the threat of 40 Q-Kt8 mate, and thus converting the blockaded QP into an active power.

39 QxQ
40 PxQ R-B1
41 Kt-B7ch KtxKt

41 . . . K-Kt1 might have held out longer. However, finis had already

been underscored with White's 36th play.

42 PxKt Kt-Q3
43 B-Q3 K-Kt2

If 43 . . . R-KB1; 44 R-B7 and the extra QBP tells.

44 P-B8(Q)ch KxQ
45 RxP K-Kt1
46 R-Q7 Kt-K1
47 P-R5!

Shattering the last vestige of resistance. Black's Pawns crumble.

47 PxP

For if 47 . . . Kt-B3; 48 R-Q6, K-Kt2; 49 PxP, KxP; 50 P-Kt4!

48 BxP R-R1
49 B-K6ch K-R1
50 R-Q5 Kt-B3
51 RxBP K-Kt2
52 K-Kt2 R-R7
53 B-B5 R-R6
54 R-B7ch K-R3
55 R-B7 R-R3
56 P-B4 P-R5
57 P-Kt4 Resigns

Played in the last round, with Keres trailing Alekhine by one-half point.

KING'S GAMBIT

Keres White Alekhine Black

1 P-K4 P-K4
2 P-KB4

Not out of conviction, but of desperation.

2 PxP
3 Kt-KB3 Kt-KB3
4 P-K5 Kt-R4
5 Q-K2

Portending an early Q side castling and a slam-bang attack against

the opposing King. However, the violation of principle—early development of the Queen—should prove unprofitable.

5 B-K2
6 P-Q4 O-O
7 P-KKt4!?

The "blitz" technique, good when it works, but when it fails . . .

7 PxP e. p.
8 Kt-B3 P-Q4
9 B-Q2

Subsequently, White discovers K3 as the better square for the Bishop. This involves a loss of time which he can ill afford.

Hence the textmove detracts from any theoretical significance this novel slant on the King's Gambit may have.

9 Kt-QB3
10 O-O-O B-KKt5
11 B-K3 P-B3

Aiming to demolish White's grip in the center, when he must remain without compensation for his material minus.

12 P-KR3 B-K3

(See diagram)

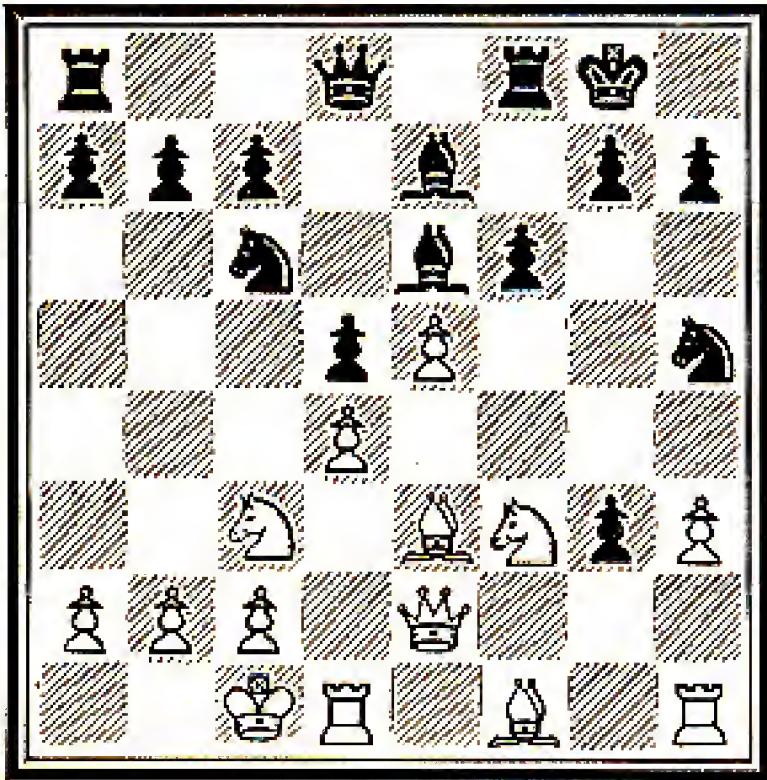
13 Kt-KKt5

Thus retaining the shadow of a fighting chance, as the center holds intact.

13 PxKt
14 QxKt P-KKt3
15 Q-K2 P-Kt5

White was threatening R-Kt1 followed by RxP. This counter-demonstration parts with the Pawn,

Alekhine



Keres

Position after Black's 12th move

but enables Black to swap Bishops and free his Queen.

16 PxP B-Kt4
17 K-Kt1 BxB
18 QxB BxP
19 Q-R6 R-B2
20 B-Kt2

Pointed! 21 BxP is dangerous.

20 Kt-K2
21 QR-KB1 R-Kt2
22 Q-B4 B-K3
23 Kt-K2 Kt-B4
24 B-R3 Q-Q2
25 QR-Kt1 R-KB1
26 Q-Q2

Apparently unaware of the threat of . . . KtxP. But already White's counter has run out of steam, and his resources are fewer.

26 KtxP
27 QxKt BxB

28 RxP B-B4
29 QxP

Relegated to Pawn grabbing. Yet the prospect of a normal ending is bleak.

29 P-Kt3
30 Q-R3 P-B4
31 Q-Kt3 B-K5
32 R-Q1 Q-B4
33 Kt-B3 P-B5
34 Q-R4

Forced.

34 QxP
35 R-K3

A final blunder, but there was nought to be done. Black's KR and KKtP have yet to make their presence felt.

35 BxPch
36 QxB QxR
37 KtxP Q-B4
38 Q-B3 P-R4

Adequate, but not essential. R (2)-KB2 is strong.

39 P-R3 R-B4

Intent upon the following sacrifice, which is good enough.

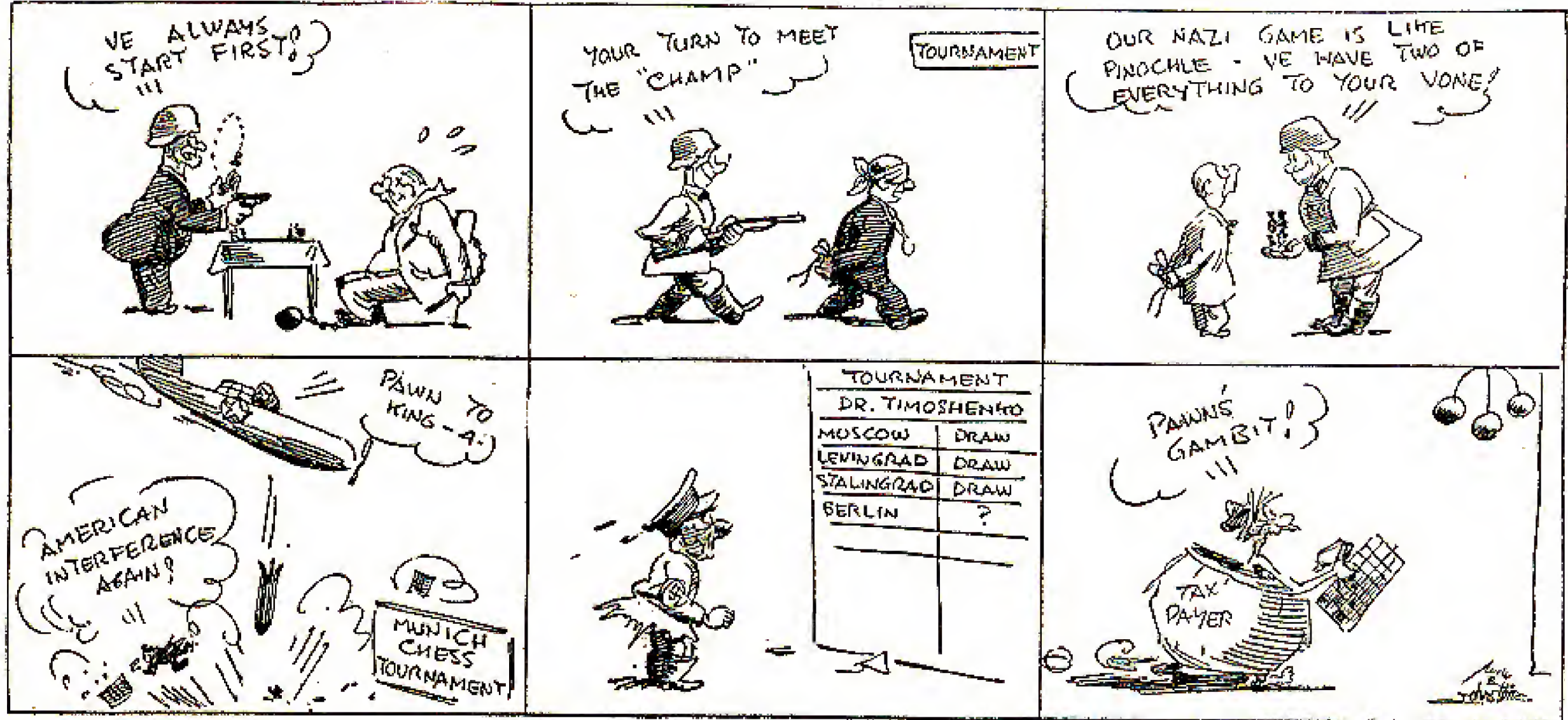
40 Kt-B6ch RxKt
41 QxR Q-B4ch
42 QxQ PxQ
43 K-B2 K-R2
44 K-B3 R-Kt5
45 R-Q7ch K-Kt3
46 R-Q6ch K-Kt4
47 RxP P-R5
48 R-Kt8 P-R6
49 R-Kt8ch K-B5
50 R-KR8 K-Kt6
51 R-R5 P-R7
Resigns

EN PASSANT

by Will B. Johnstone

Reproduced by courtesy of the New York World-Telegram

NEWS ITEM:—"Dr. Alekhine, White Russian, world's chess champion, says in German 'Pariser Zeitung' that he has set up 'new era' in chess for Nazis in international tournament at Munich, free of American interference."



Chess Thrillers by Irving Chernev

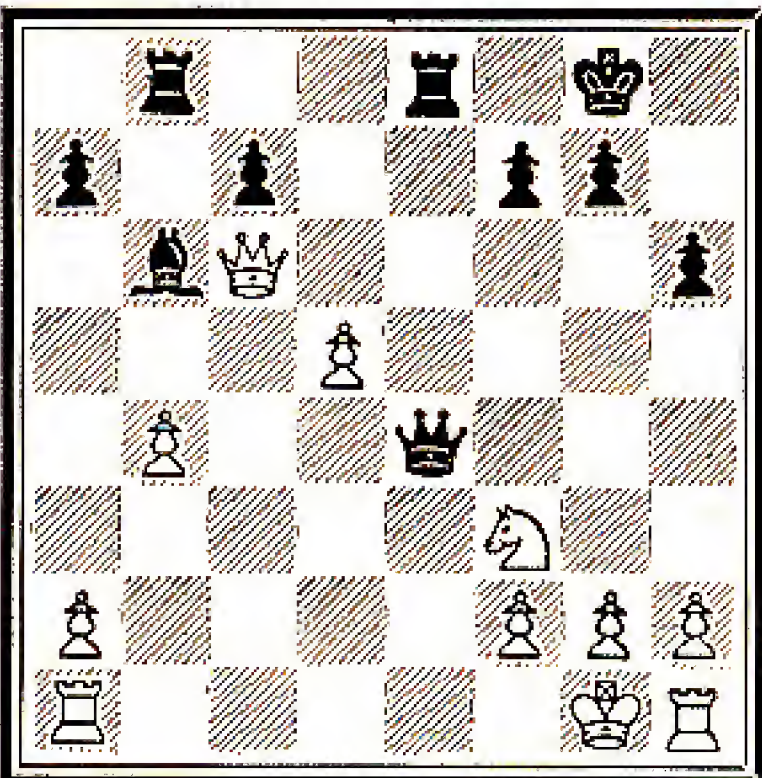
In this series we present, for your entertainment, a selection of the artistic, the thrilling, the brilliant games of master play. Here you will find the unexpected sacrifice, the sharp attack, the startling mate—in games ranging from the miniature brilliancy to the “four-star” masterpiece.

Teplitz, 1928
CARO-KANN

Spielman's fierce attacks often made his opponents seem like rook odds players!

Spielman	Walter
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB3
2 Kt-QB3	P-Q4
3 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
4 P-K5	Kt-K5
5 Q-K2	KtxKt
6 QPxKt	P-QKt3
7 Kt-Q4	P-QB4
8 P-K6!!	PxP
9 Q-R5ch	K-Q2
10 Kt-B3!	K-B2
11 Kt-K5	B-Q2
12 Kt-B7	Q-K1
13 Q-K5ch	K-Kt2
14 B-KB4!	P-B5
15 Q-B7ch	K-R3

10 BxKt	QxB
11 P-B3	R-QKt1
12 P-QKt4	B-Kt3
13 Q-R4	P-Q4!
14 PxP	P-K5!!
15 PxKP	QxPch
16 K-K2	Q-B5ch
17 K-K1	QxKPch
18 K-B1	O-O
19 QxBP	R(B1)-K1
20 K-Kt1	....



20	R-K3!
21 Q-Q7	R-Q3
22 Q-R4	Q-K7
23 R-KB1	QxKt!!
24 PxQ	R-Kt3 mate

New York, 1916
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED
Dazzling fireworks by Janowsky!

Janowsky	Chajes
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q4
3 P-B4	P-K3
4 B-Kt5	B-K2
5 P-K3	QKt-Q2
6 Kt-B3	P-B3
7 B-Q3	PxP
8 BxBP	P-Kt4
9 B-Q3	P-QR3
10 O-O	P-B4
11 R-B1	B-Kt2
12 Q-K2	O-O
13 KR-Q1	Q-Kt3
14 Kt-K5	KR-K1
15 PxP	KtxP
16 BxKt	BxB
17 BxPch	KxB
18 Q-R5ch	K-Kt1
19 QxPch	K-R2

Mikenas and Kashdan arrived at exactly the same position in their team tournament game at Prague 1931, but Mikenas couldn't find the brilliant win that Janowsky scored, and took the draw by perpetual check!

20 Kt-Q7! KtxKt
White threatened 21 KtxQ as well as 21 KtxBch, K-R1, 22 Q-R5 mate.

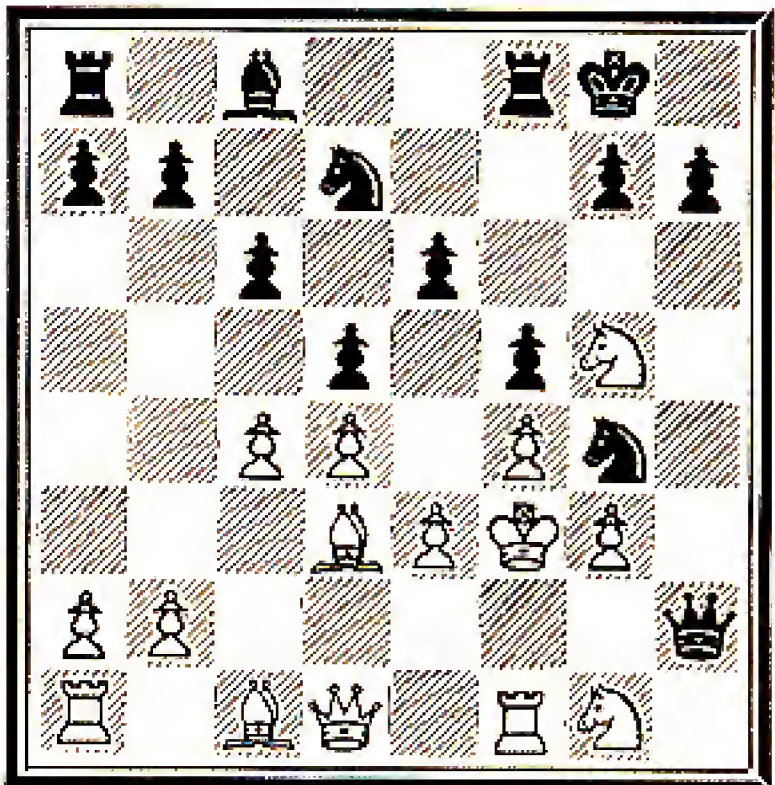
21 RxKt B-B3
Again, to provide against 22 QxB, or 22 RxB.

22 Kt-K4! BxP
23 Kt-Kt5ch K-R3
24 P-Kt4! P-Kt3
Of course, if 24 . . . KxKt, 25 Q-R5ch, K-B3; 26 R-B7 mate.
25 P-KR4 R-R1
26 Q-R7ch RxQ
27 RxR mate

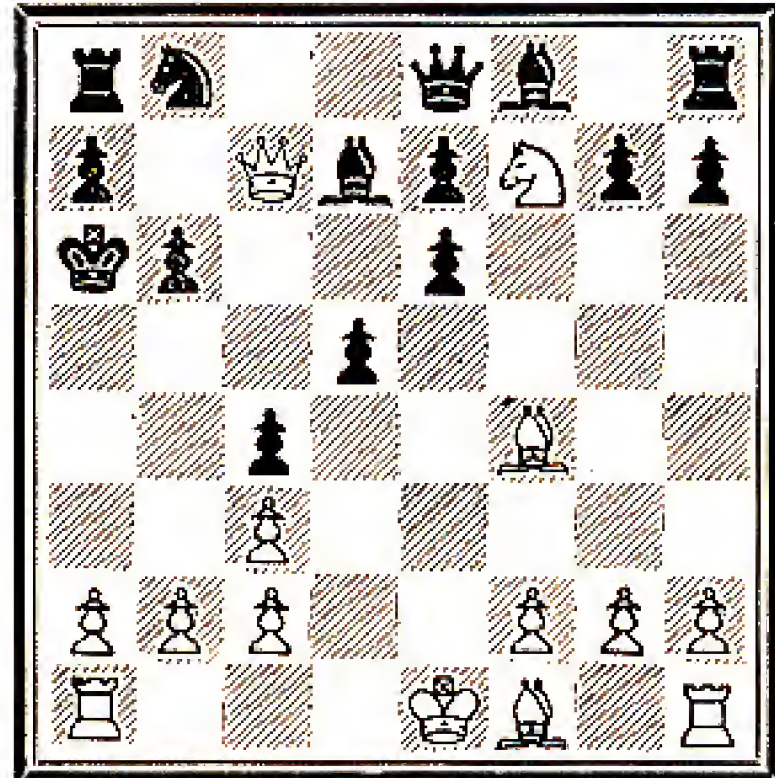
Warsaw, 1935
DUTCH DEFENSE

Tartakower christened this brilliant gem “The Polish Immortal.” For statisticians—there are seven sacrifices!

Glucksber	Najdorf
White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-KB4
2 P-QB4	Kt-KB3
3 Kt-QB3	P-K3
4 Kt-B3	P-Q4
5 P-K3	P-B3
6 B-Q3	B-Q3
7 O-O	O-O
8 Kt-K2	QKt-Q2
9 Kt-Kt5	BxPch
10 K-R1	Kt-Kt5
11 P-B4	Q-K1
12 P-KKt3	Q-R4
13 K-Kt2	B-Kt8!!
14 KtxB	Q-R7ch
15 K-B3	....



15 P-K4!
16 QPxP Kt(Q2)xPch
17 PxKt KtxPch
18 K-B4 Kt-Kt3ch
19 K-B3 P-B5!
Threatening not only 20 . . . PxKtPch, but also 20 . . . B-Kt5ch, 21 KxB, Kt-K4 mate.
20 KPxP B-Kt5ch!
21 KxB Kt-K4ch!
22 PxKt P-R4 mate



16 Kt-Q8!
Spielman remarks “it would have been petty to capture the rook.”
16 Kt-B3
17 Q-Kt7ch K-Kt4
18 P-QR4ch K-B4
19 QxKtch!! BxQ
20 KtxP mate

Vienna, 1904
GIUOCO PIANO

A beautiful illustration of the “epaulet” mate!

Albin	Bernstein
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 B-B4	B-B4
4 Kt-B3	P-Q3
5 P-Q3	Kt-B3
6 B-KKt5	B-K3
7 Kt-Q5	BxKt
8 BxB	P-KR3
9 BxQKtch	PxB

The Immortal Games of CAPABLANCA

by *Fred Reinfeld*

The articles in this series, and the accompanying games, are excerpts from Reinfeld's new book of the same title, published this month by Horowitz and Harkness, New York.

PART III

Challenger and Champion (1914-1921)

In July of 1914 Capablanca left Europe to fulfill a series of engagements in South America. Before the ship arrived at Buenos Aires, the World War had broken out. The result was (if one may mention so trifling a matter in the midst of so great a catastrophe) that Capablanca's hopes of getting a match for the title were dashed, if not permanently, at least for years to come. In addition, international chess was to come to a standstill. Yet this period had its value for Capablanca. He played in a number of tournaments in the United States, easily taking first prize each time.

The chief tournaments in which he competed were the Rice Memorial Tournament of 1915, where his victory was certain long before the end; the Manhattan Chess Club Tournament of 1918, which had a very respectable entry, including Kostich, Marshall and Janowski; and the Hastings Victory Tournament of 1919. This last was anything but formidable, but it was notable for being the first international tourney held under Allied auspices, and for being the first of the illustrious series of Hastings Tournaments. Describing this event in his entertaining book "Chess and Its Stars" (Out of print—Ed.) Brian Harley writes:

"It is probable that no chess player, past or present, has ever been the object of so much hero-worship. All through the fortnight of the Tourney it was impossible to get near Capablanca's board, unless one belonged to the camp-stool brigade. Otherwise one obtained merely a back-view of a throng of worshippers sitting at the shrine of 'Capa.' These devotees did not so much watch his play as himself. When, as often happened, the champion took a constitutional down the roped-in track, their eyes followed him adoringly. I noticed one small boy, who had been honored with the sacred autograph, standing stock-still for a full five minutes, with a look of ineffable bliss upon his face."

In 1919 Capablanca also played his second important match, with the Serbian master Kostich. However, five straight wins by Capablanca soon led to the inevitable conclusion that Kostich's reputation had outrun his ability.

Once more, the match with Lasker was a burning problem. "I hope the match will come," wrote Capablanca in *My Chess Career* in 1920, "the sooner the better, as I don't want to play an old man, but a master in the plenitude of his powers."

In 1920, Lasker offered to resign the title, but this did not satisfy Capablanca. Asked what he would do if Lasker refused to play, the Cuban replied that he would then be justified in claiming the title and that he would be willing to accept a challenge from the Russian master, Rubinstein.

However, in 1921 the chess world at last had its wish come true, and the long-awaited Championship Match took place. But alas! like many another consummation devoutly to be wished, the actual performance was a disappointing one. The fault was not Capablanca's but Lasker's. None of that grand resourcefulness and superb fighting spirit which had marked his play for thirty years were to be seen; truly this veteran of a hundred heroic fights played like a "tired old man" and not like "a master in the plenitude of his powers."

Many explanations have been advanced for Lasker's poor showing, but it still remains a vexing problem—all the more so when we remember that for years to come, he was to resist the ravages of old age, always figuring up in the prize list of every tournament in which he participated, always lending an added touch of glamor to every contest in which he took part. Some commentators have suggested that the Havana climate affected him adversely, while others have asserted equally strongly that the climate played no significant role. The more profound reason is undoubtedly of a personal character: Lasker had lost all his savings in the war, and agreed to the match primarily to recoup his losses. In addition, the war and its aftermath had undoubtedly had a depressing effect on him; add to this the premonitions of an elderly man pursued by a young and ambitious rival, and then the strangely listless moves of a man who plays without conviction from the very first move are no longer puzzling. A tragic business this, the dethronement of a Titan!

One of the best games of the match appears on the following pages.

(Part 4 Next Month)

The notes to the following game are from *The Immortal Games of Capablanca* by Fred Reinfeld.

World Championship

Match, 1921

(Tenth Game)

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

This is generally considered the finest game of the match, and the one most characteristic of Capablanca's style. It was Lasker who said, with commendable objectivity, that the logic of the Cuban's play from the 24th move on, was enchanting.

DR. E. LASKER J. R. CAPABLANCA

White

Black

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| 1 P—Q4 | P—Q4 |
| 2 P—QB4 | P—K3 |
| 3 Kt—QB3 | Kt—KB3 |
| 4 B—Kt5 | B—K2 |
| 5 P—K3 | O—O |
| 6 Kt—B3 | QKt—Q2 |
| 7 Q—B2 | P—B4 |

While this move appears to free Black's game, it leads to new difficulties. It is therefore likely that the more conservative . . . P—B3 is preferable.

- | | |
|--------|-------|
| 8 R—Q1 | Q—R4 |
| 9 B—Q3 | P—KR3 |

White threatened B x Pch. However, this Pawn advance may turn out to be weakening later on.

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 10 B—R4 | BP x P |
| 11 KP x P | P x P |
| 12 B x P | Kt—Kt3 |
| 13 B—Kt3 | B—Q2 |

Black seems to have developed most effectively, as he has no organic weaknesses (with the possible exception of the advanced KRP) and may soon be able to exert pressure on the isolated QP. However, White's position is so much freer and more aggressive that the latter must be conceded the better prospects.

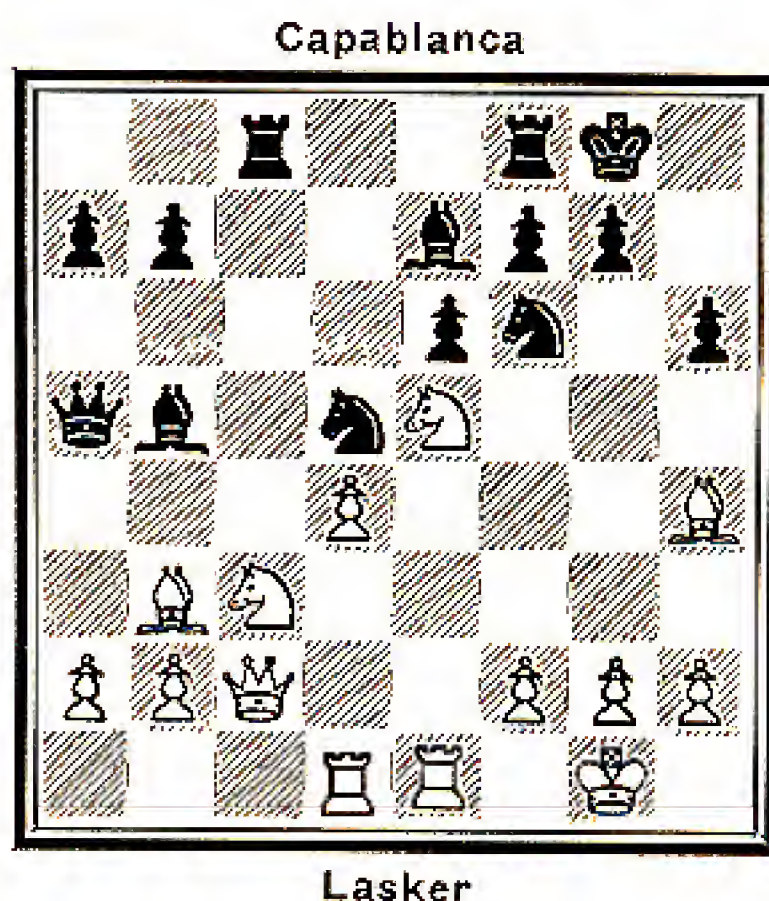
- | | |
|--------|-------|
| 14 O—O | QR—B1 |
|--------|-------|

In a later game with Stahlberg at Moscow, 1935, Capablanca attempted an improvement with 14 . . . B—B3; but after 15 Kt—K5, B—Q4? (better . . . QR—B1); 16 Kt x B, QKt x B; 17 Q—K2, QR—Q1; 18 P—B4! Kt—K1; 19 B x B, Kt x B; 20 P—B5! Kt x P; 21 Kt x P! White had a winning attack.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 15 Kt—K5 | B—Kt4 |
|----------|-------|

This much-admired move is actually an inexactitude, as it loses a precious tempo in a critical situation, driving the KR to a good square. . . . B—B3 at once was better.

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 16 KR—K1 | QKt—Q4! |
|----------|---------|



Here is the famous position which has appeared all over the world because of Breyer's sensational analysis giving White the better game. Bogolyubov has subjected this analysis to searching scrutiny, however, and shown that Black can still escape with an even game.

(Here Reinfeld quotes analysis by Bogolyubov. We omit this due to lack of space.—Ed.)

- | | |
|------------|--------|
| 17 KB x Kt | Kt x B |
| 18 B x B | Kt x B |
| 19 Q—Kt3 | B—B3 |

. . . B—R3 might have been tried here. However, Capablanca realizes that despite appearances to the contrary, White's QP will be weaker than Black's QBP.

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 20 Kt x B | P x Kt |
| 21 R—K5 | |

If 21 Kt—R4 (the natural move), KR—Q1 (threatens . . . R x P); 22 R—K5, R—Q4 and Black has the better game.

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| 21 | Q—Kt3 |
| 22 Q—B2 | |

Exchanging Queens would eliminate Black's Pawn weakness, while White's would remain.

- | | |
|------------|-------|
| 22 | KR—Q1 |
|------------|-------|

If now 23 Kt—R4 Bogolyubov suggests 23 . . . Q—Kt1; 24 R—QB5, Kt—B4! 25 Q—B3, Q—B5; 26 R—B4, P—K4! with advantage.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 23 Kt—K2 | R—Q4! |
|----------|-------|

R—K3 has been suggested in reply as best, but then 24 . . .

Kt—B4; 25 R—QKt3, Q—Q1; 26 R—Kt4, Q—Q2 (Bogolyubov) threatens either . . . P—K4 or . . . QR—Q1. Lasker therefore exchanges Rooks, blocking a frontal attack on the weak Pawn but ironing out Black's pawn structure and giving him the QB file.

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 24 R x R | BP x R |
| 25 Q—Q2 | Kt—B4 |
| 26 P—QKt3 | P—KR4 |

A bit hasty, as it gives White the opportunity for a simplifying exchange by Kt—Kt3, with the resulting likelihood that the Queen and Rook ending can be drawn.

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 27 P—KR3? | P—R5! |
|-----------|-------|

Black is constantly striving to improve the position of his pieces, and trying to limit White's mobility at the same time.

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 28 Q—Q3 | R—B3 |
| 29 K—B1 | P—Kt3 |
| 30 Q—Kt1? | |

Allowing the following infiltration, and thus losing more ground, Q—Q2 was better.

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| 30 | Q—Kt5! |
| 31 K—Kt1? | |

Another weak move, which should have been replaced by 31 Q—Kt2 and if 31 . . . P—R4; 32 Q—Q2. But Black would have maintained the advantage in any event.

- | | |
|------------|-------|
| 31 | P—R4! |
|------------|-------|

This will result in Black's being in a position to menace the QP and the QKtP simultaneously.

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| 32 Q—Kt2 | P—R5 |
| 33 Q—Q2 | Q x Q |
| 34 R x Q | P x P |
| 35 P x P | R—Kt3! |

Forcing the penetration of the Rook to the seventh rank, for if 36 R—Kt2, R—Kt5 wins a Pawn.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 36 R—Q3 | R—R3 |
| 37 P—KKt4 | P x P e.p. |
| 38 P x P | |

Or 38 Kt x P, R—R8ch; 39 K—Kt2, Kt—Q3 followed by . . . R—Kt8. White will soon have to part with a Pawn.

- | | |
|------------|-------|
| 38 | R—R7 |
| 39 Kt—B3 | R—QB7 |

Threatening . . . Kt x P.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 40 Kt—Q1 | Kt—K2 |
|----------|-------|

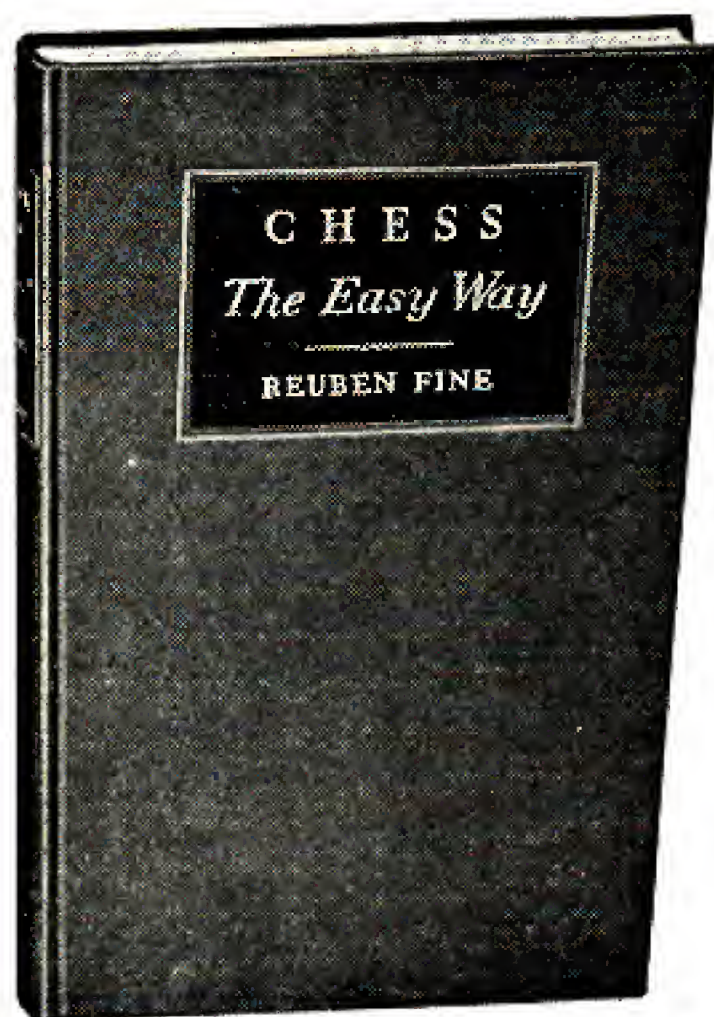
If now 41 P—QKt4, R—B8 followed by . . . R—Kt8 and the QKtP falls.

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(Continued from Page 225)

41 Kt—K3	R—B8ch
42 K—B2	Kt—B3
43 Kt—Q1	R—Kt8!

He carefully avoids 43 . . . Kt—Kt5; 44 R—Q2, R—Kt8; 45 Kt—Kt2, R x Kt? 46 R x R, Kt—Q6ch; 47 K—K2, Kt x R; 48 K—Q2 and the position is a draw.

After Black's last move, however, the QKtP is lost. The longest mode of resistance would have been with 44 K—K1, Kt—R4; 45 K—Q2, R x P; 46 R x R, Kt x Rch; 47 K—B3 etc.

44 K—K2?	R x P
45 K—K3	R—Kt5
46 Kt—B3	Kt—K2
47 Kt—K2	Kt—B4ch
48 K—B2	P—Kt4
49 P—Kt4	Kt—Q3

Black's eventual objective is to play . . . P—B3 and . . . P—K4, obtaining a decisive passed Pawn; but before doing this, he must reduce White to helplessness by again controlling the seventh rank.

50 Kt—Kt1	Kt—K5ch
51 K—B1	R—Kt8ch
52 K—Kt2	R—Kt7ch

See the previous note. White must now allow his King to be confined to the first rank, for if 53 K—B3? R—B7ch; 54 K—K3, R—KKt7; 55 Kt—K2, R—R7; 56 Kt—Kt1, R—R8 etc.

53 K—B1	R—B7ch
54 K—K1	R—QR7
55 K—B1	K—Kt2

. . . P—B3 etc. would have been a bit quicker; but White is helpless in any event.

56 R—K3	K—Kt3
57 R—Q3	P—B3!
58 R—K3	K—B2
59 R—Q3	K—K2
60 R—K3	K—Q3
61 R—Q3	R—B7ch
62 K—K1	R—KKt7
63 K—B1	R—QR7
64 R—K3	P—K4!
65 R—Q3	P x P
66 R x P	.....

If 66 Kt—K2, R—Q7 (or . . . K—B4) wins easily.

66	K—B4
67 R—Q1	P—Q5
68 R—B1ch	K—Q4

White resigns, for if 69 R—Q1, Kt—Kt6ch; 70 K—K1, R—KKt7 winning a piece, as the Knight dare not move because of . . . R—K7 mate. A masterly game!



P. L. ROTHENBERG
Problem Editor

PROBLEMS

Address all correspondence to Problem Editor P. L. ROTHENBERG, CHESS REVIEW, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y. For personal replies, please enclose self-addressed, stamped envelope.

A SKETCHBOOK OF AMERICAN CHESS PROBLEMISTS (2 volumes), the third in the elegant (problem) series currently published by Frank Altschul's Overbrook Press, will be reviewed in the next issue of CHESS REVIEW.

Decalet Tourney

I hasten to express my thanks for the fine response to our DECALET tourney. The closing date was November 1st—for American composers; an extension of time is being allowed to overseas composers. We may anticipate some memorable prize winners.

Solvers' Contest

This month's fare consists of 20 problems, double the usual number, for in lieu of regular contest problems we shall have a bit of holiday fun in the next (Christmas) issue of CHESS REVIEW. The solutions are due on December 27th. Go to it, friends!

The selections are by 20 different composers, of whom Messrs. Almgren (whose fine endgame studies are known to REVIEW readers), Heinemann, Holladay, Lundberg and Rose are making their debut in these pages.

I am indebted to Dr. P. G. Keeney for the posthumous No. 2003 by the late Dr. Gilbert Dobbs. It was originally submitted to Dr. Keeney when the latter was problem editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer. There are several more to which we shall be treated in the near future.

No. 2011 is by the genial Bostonian, C. S. Jacobs, who writes: "55 years ago I won several prizes . . ." Let us babes in the wood sit back and take notice. Mr. Jacobs' problem "seems to puzzle the chess crowd" in the Boston City Club. It is dedicated to Norman E. Ward, President of the Massachusetts Chess Association.

In No. 2018 the stipulation is (a) White to play and mate in 4 moves and (b) again mate in 4, after placing B(R6) on Q6. The twins are dedicated, respectively, to the well-known problemist, Miss Pauline Papp, and to her sister Irene.

No. 2019 is by a newcomer to these shores, who has done some fine work in the self-mate field. The stipulation is that White, moving first, compels Black to mate White in 4 moves.

The brilliant F. Gamage (No. 2007) will celebrate his 60th birthday on November 21st. Heartiest wishes!

July-August Solutions

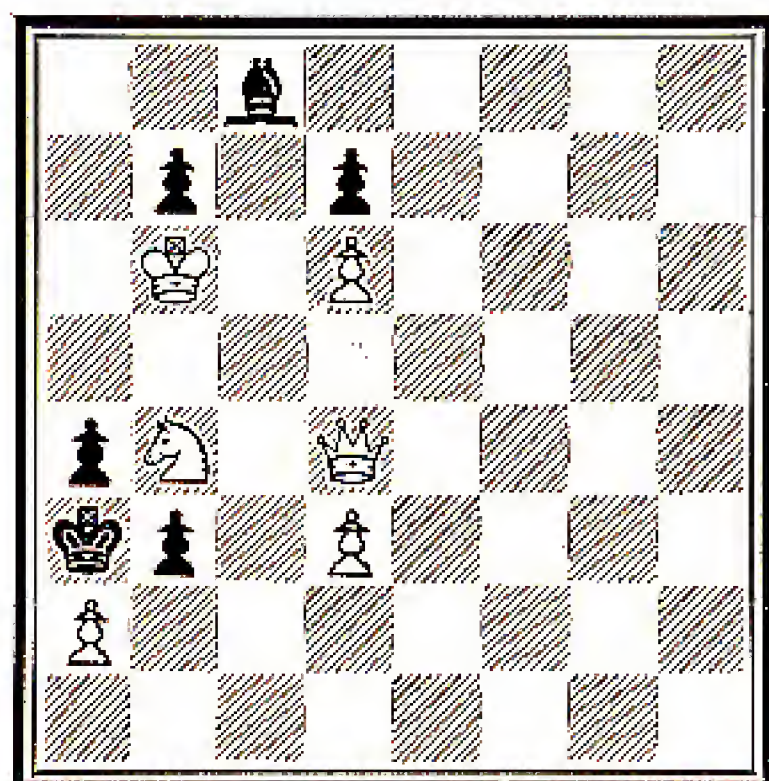
(Maximum Credit—39 Points)

1979, 1 B-R6, K-Q4 or KtxP; 2 B-Kt7ch etc. 1 . . . K-B4; 2 B-Q3ch (or P-Kt4ch) etc. Black P on KKt5 prevents unwelcome dual. 1980, 1 K-B6, P-Q5; 2 R-K7 etc. 1 . . . B-Q2ch; 2 RxB etc. 1981, intended key is 1 B-Q4 followed by parry play of B(K6) against Black R. For example, 1 . . . R-R4; 2 B-KB5 etc. 1 . . . R-R5; 2 B-Kt4 etc., but there are 4 cooks: 1 B-Q5, 1 B-QB4, 1 B-QKt3 and 1 BxP. The problem is disqualified for Honorable Mention awarded it in the Loyd 3-move section. 1982, R-R4. 1983, Q-R3. 1984, Q-R5! Many solvers fell for 1 Q-Q4 which is met by 1 . . . R-K3!! Nor will 1 Q-R4 do, on account of 1 . . . BxQ. 1985, Q-Q6. 1986, Kt-K4. 1987, 1 B-R8, PxR; 2 Kt-Q4 etc. 1 . . . P-B4; 2 R-KB6 etc. 1 . . . P-B3; 2 Q-KKt7. Most tries are adequately met by 1 . . . P-B4. 1988, set position: 1 B-R8, P-R6; 2 K-Q5, Kt-any; 3 K-B5ch! Kt-Kt7; 4 P-Kt7, Kt-any; 5 P-Kt8(R)ch, Kt-Kt7; 6 R-Kt7, Kt-any; 7 R-Kt4ch, Kt-Kt7; 8 R-K4, Kt-any; 9 RxKt Mate. With K on QB3 and additional White P on QB4; 1 B-R8, P-R6; 2 P-Kt7, Kt-any; 3 P-Kt8(Kt)ch, Kt-Kt7; 4 Kt-B6, Kt-any; 5 Kt-Q4ch, Kt-Kt7; 6 Kt-B3, Kt-any; 7 KtxBch, Kt-Kt7; 8 Kt-any Mate. Sven Almgren suggests that in the latter version the Black P at B7 is superfluous.

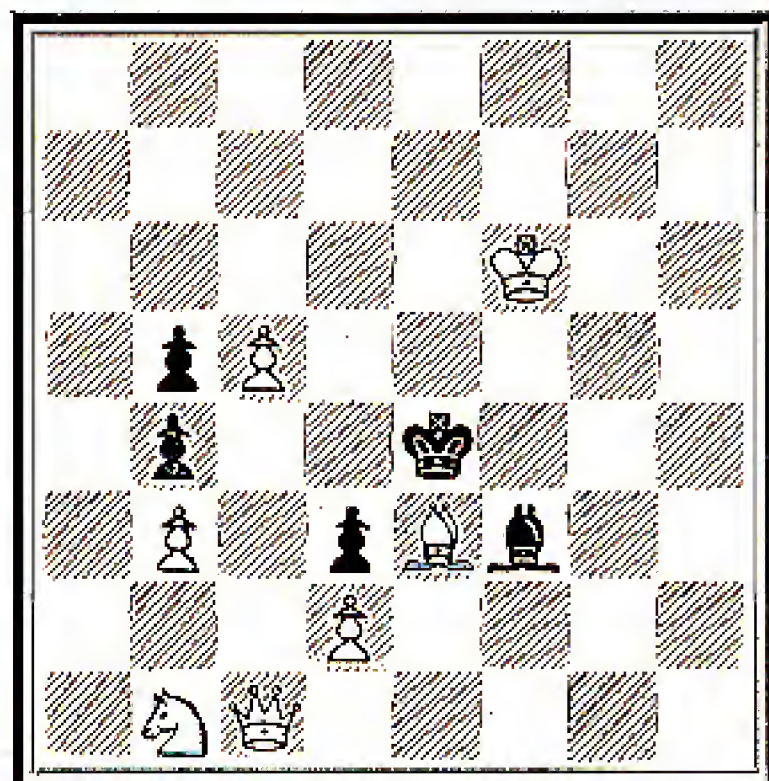
Solvers' Standings

Congratulations to this month's winner, Edward J. Korpanty of Maspeth, New York, who tops the list with 169 points. The standings: 169: E. J. Korpanty. 168: W. F. Viveiras. 161: S. Heinemann. 158: A. M. Jenkins. 156: Prof. G. W. Hargreaves. 143: J. Neumark. 141: W. Patz. 140: G. M. Plowman. 139: F. J. C. De Blasio, A. R. Sheftel, I. Rivise. 134: T. Lundberg. 131: E. Popper, S. Ryder. 122: Sven Almgren. 120: A. J. Souweine. 115: W. I. Lourie. 114: J. A. McFadden. 112: S. Spiegel. 103: W. G. Jurgensen. 101: H. Seidman. 96: J. Elsmann. T. L. Rossi. 94: D. G. Weiner. 92: P. A. Swart. 83: D. L. Schroeder. 80: C. E. Winnberg. 79: H. B. Daly, A. Rokoff. 76: Hays and Stolper. 67: C. S. Kipping. 65: E. D. Holladay. 64: Lt. L. R. Klar, S. Langer. 63: T. Talmadge. 60: O. H. Ludlow. 58: L. Halliwell. 55: B. Goldberg. 54: I. Burstein. 53: R. Steinmeyer. 52: J. Hurt. 50: M. Hanft. 46: R. R. Goodenough. 42: M. Edelstein, A. Saxer. 40: F. H. Glueck. 39: W. O. Peters. 38: D. Karpel. 32: M. Rudholm. 31: W. Burk. 29: K. Mahler. 28: S. Gallucio, G. B. Spencer. 27: W. R. Millard. 26: D. Mower. 25: L. G. Greene. 24: T. Shedlovsky. 22: W. Jacobs. 21: E. A. Erickson, A. H. Weiss. 17: Pvt. E. T. McCormick, J. Parker. 18: Anonymous, I. Hawkins. 17: G. Krogoll, G. Kibbey. 14: Lt. Com. C. Halverson. 13: G. S. Thomas. 10: E. R. Shaw. 7: C. DuBeau. 6: M. D. Meyer, J. B. Starkey. 5: Mrs. E. Robin. 2: H. Rothberg, Jr.

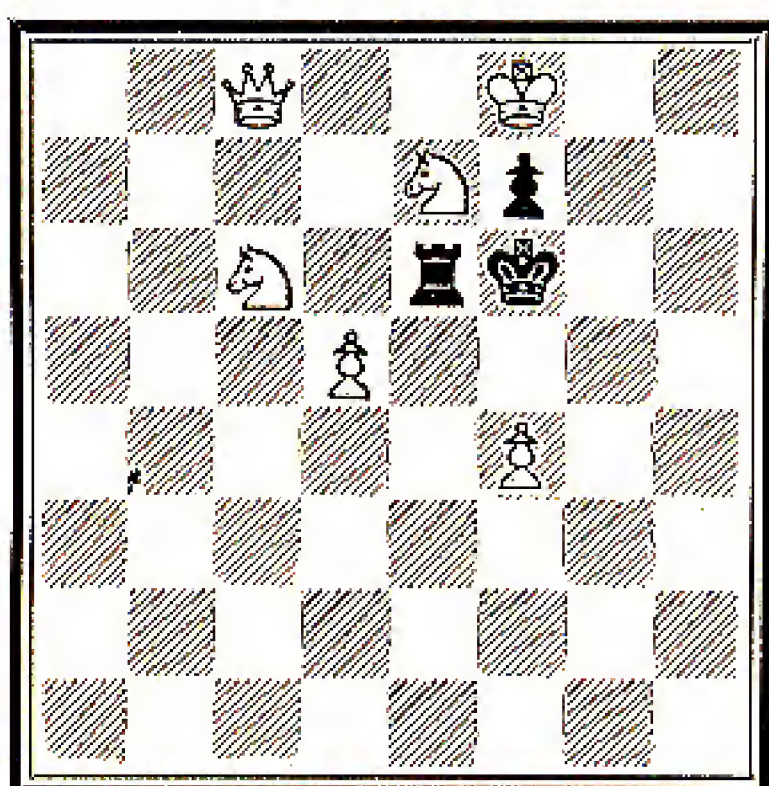
Twenty Original Problems



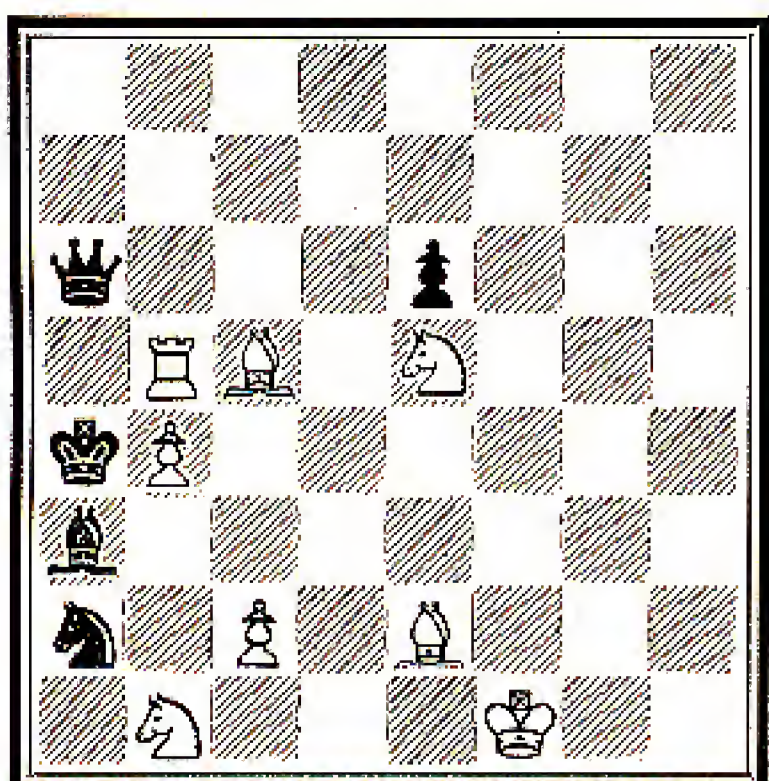
2000 Mate in 2



2001 Mate in 2



2002 Mate in 2

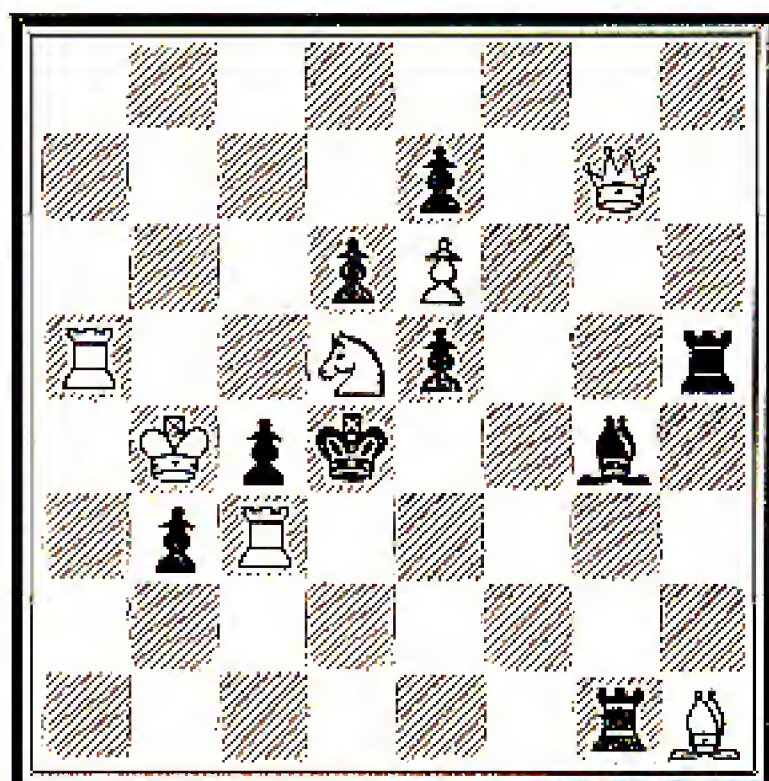


2003 Mate in 2

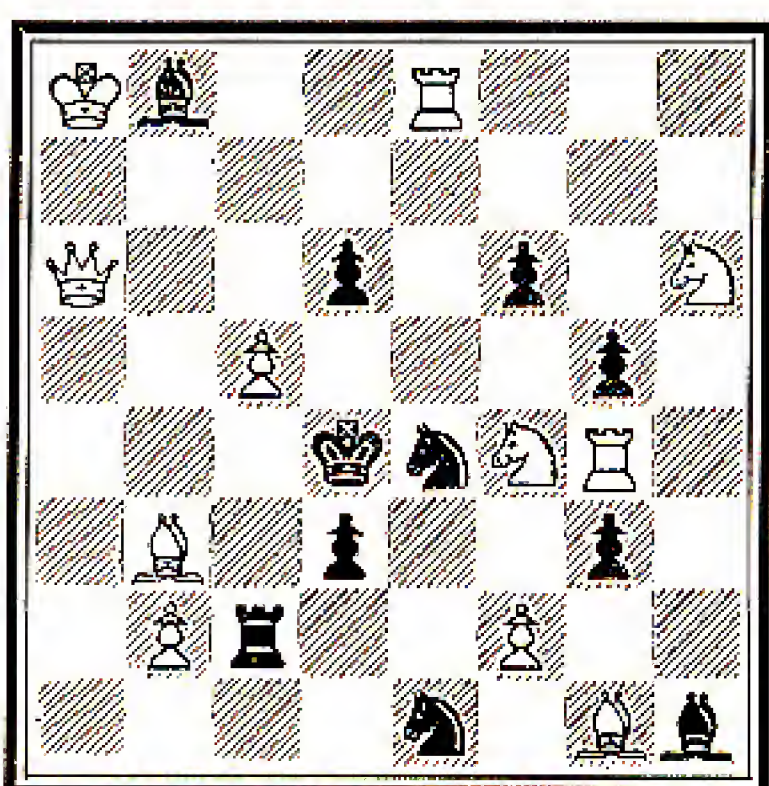
All problems on these pages are published for the first time. There are twenty problems—by twenty composers! Names of the composers are as follows:

2000—Sheldon S. Myers
 2001—T. Lundberg
 2002—G. F. Rose
 2003—The late Dr. G. Dobbs
 2004—C. B. Cook
 2005—Simon Costikyan
 2006—Edgar Holladay
 2007—F. Gamage
 2008—Geoffrey Mott-Smith
 2009—C. W. Sheppard

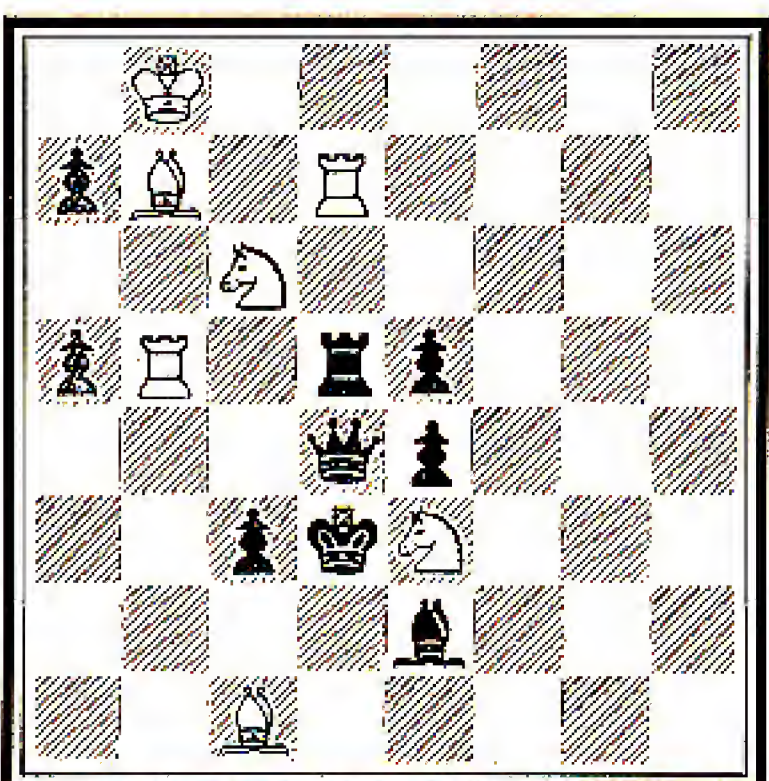
2010—Mannis Charosh
 2011—Charles S. Jacobs
 2012—C. S. Kipping
 2013—Nicholas Gabor
 2014—A. J. Fink
 2015—Sven Almgren
 2016—Walter Jacobs
 2017—J. F. W. Hannay
 2018—Dr. P. G. Keeney
 2019—S. Heinemann



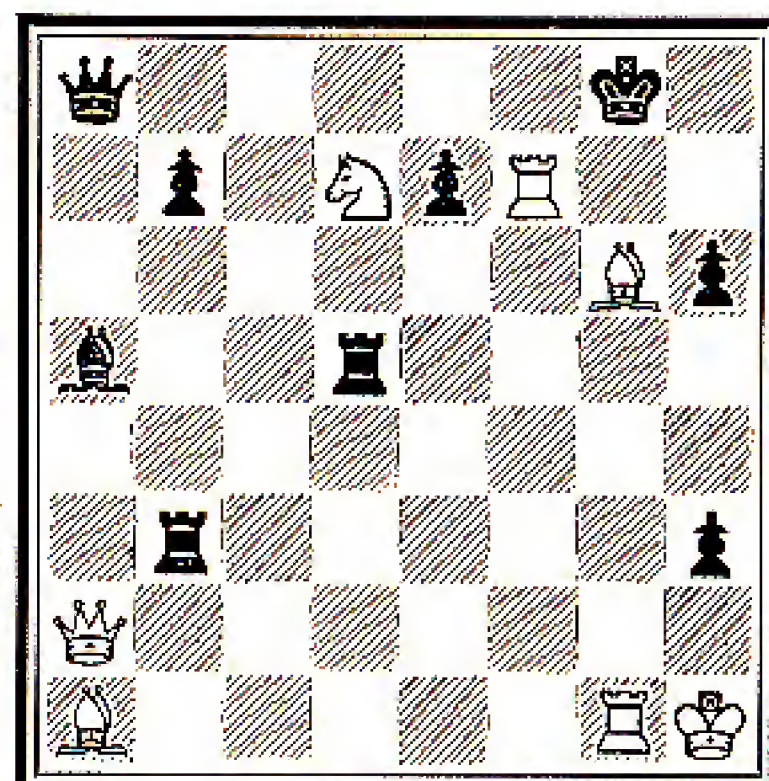
2004 Mate in 2



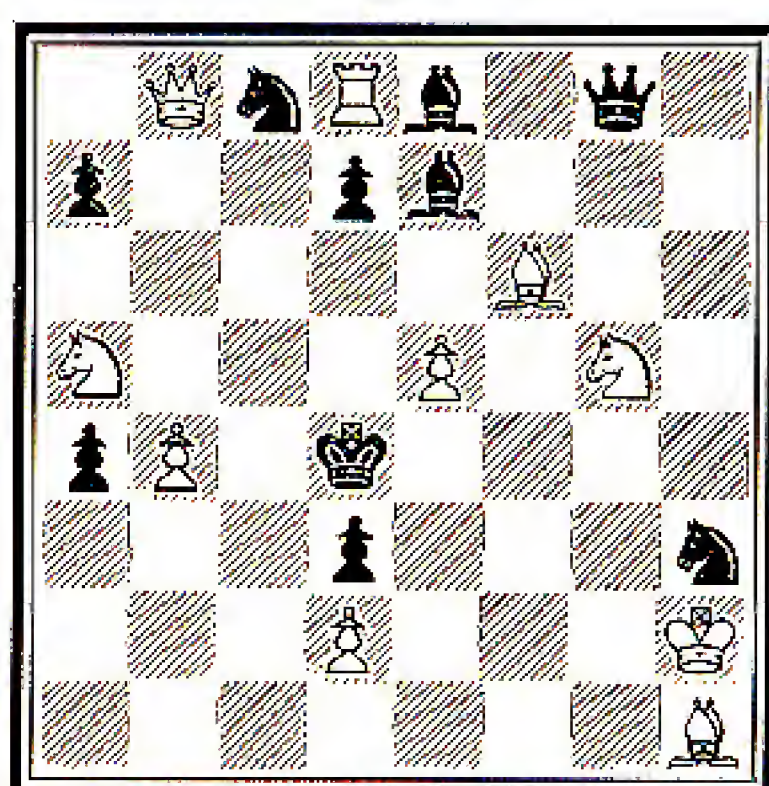
2005 Mate in 2



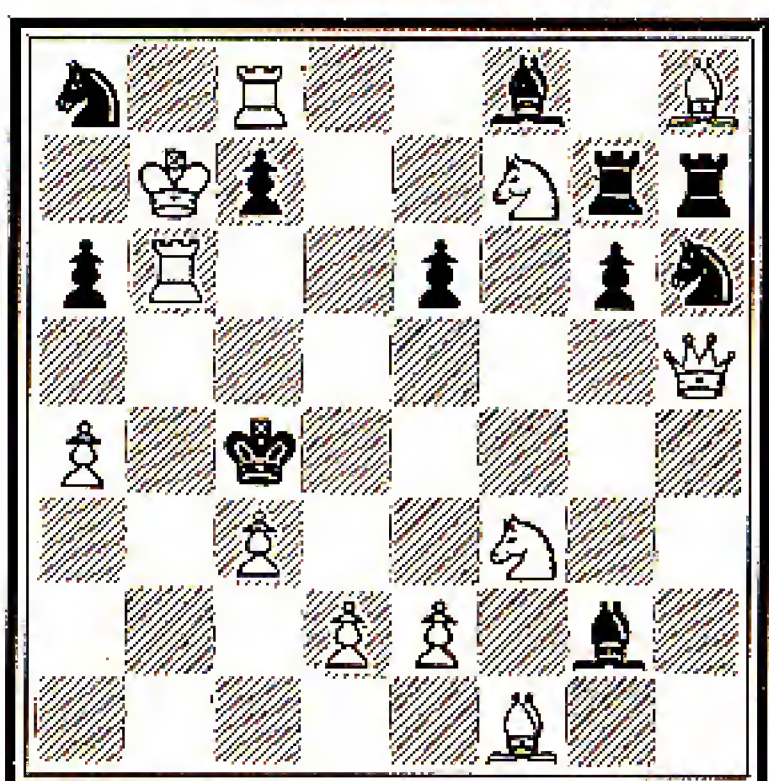
2006 Mate in 2



2007 Mate in 2



2008 Mate in 2



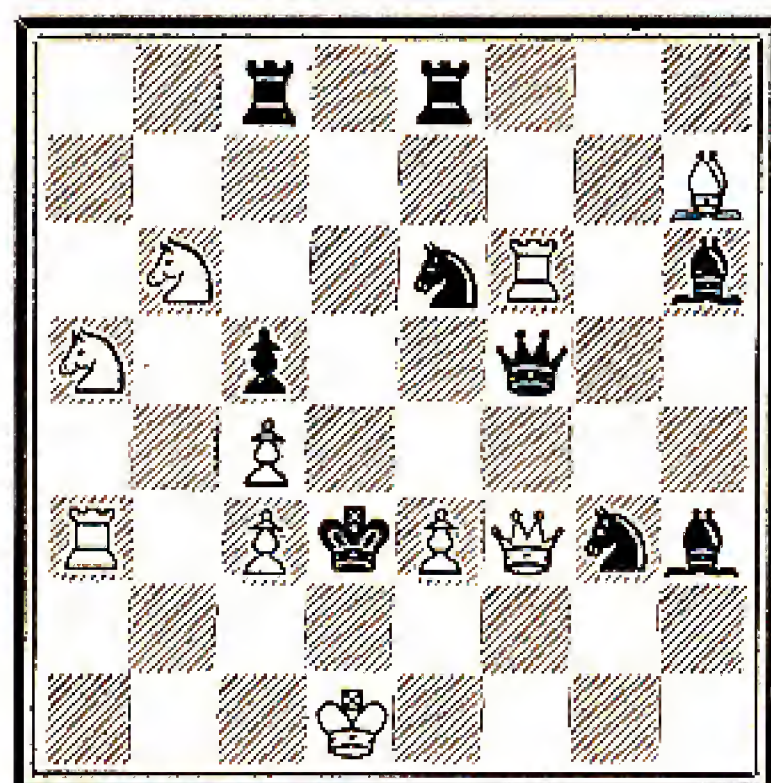
2009 Mate in 2

in Prize Solving Contest

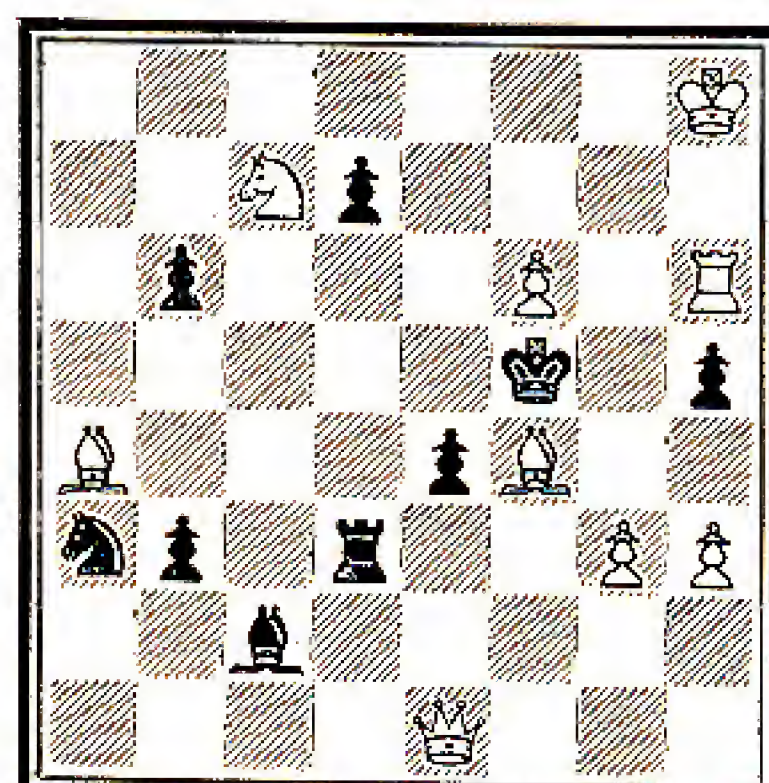
SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS 2000-2019 DUE DECEMBER 27th

RULES OF CONTEST: You may enter this contest at any time. Each month, a half-year subscription to CHESS REVIEW (or extension of present subscription) is awarded to the contestant who heads the solvers' list. The winner's score is then cancelled and he starts anew. Duplicate prizes for tied scores. Submit solutions to Problem Editor before date specified. Key moves only required for direct-mate two-movers and three-movers; key moves and variations for all others. Point credits usually correspond to number of moves. Full credits for correct claims of "no solution" and for "cooks" (solutions other than composer's intention). Deductions for wrong solutions.

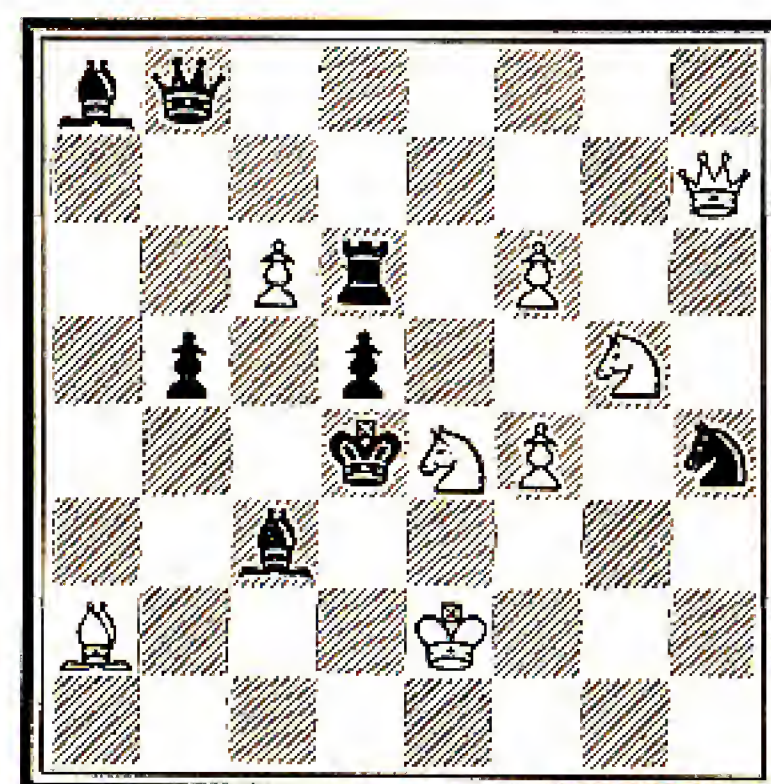
No entry fee. This contest is **FREE**.



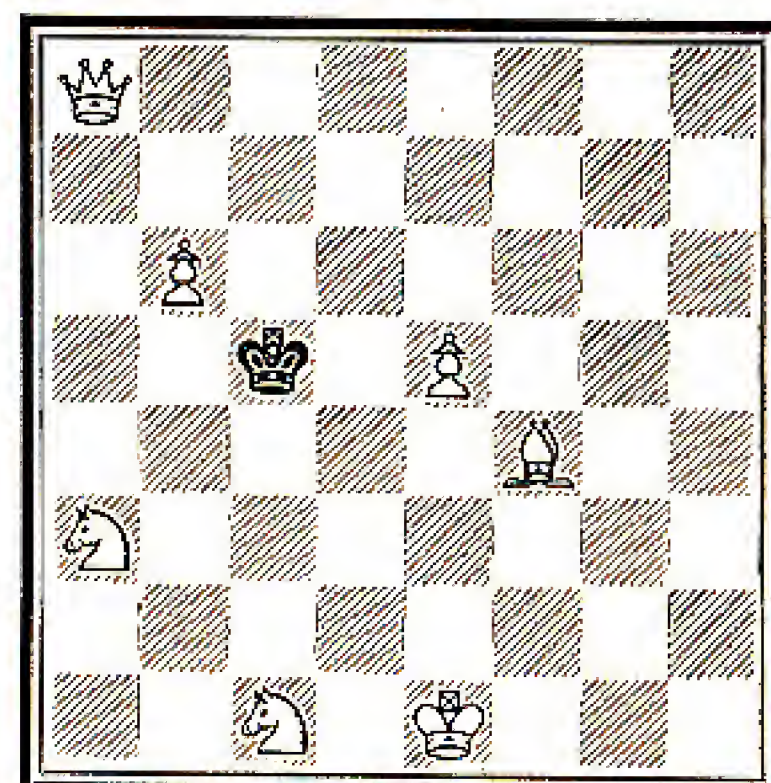
2010 Mate in 2



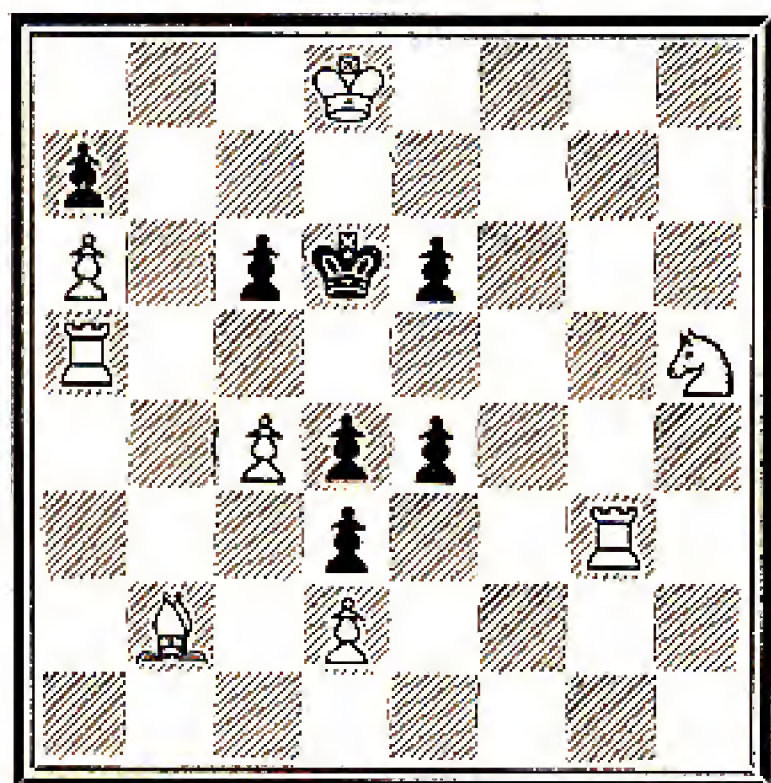
2013 Mate in 3



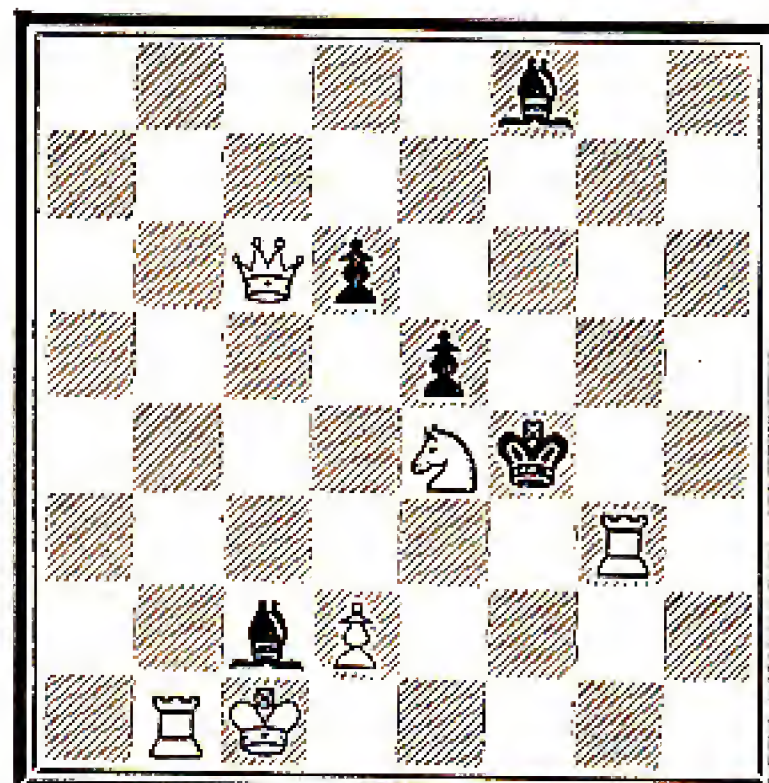
2016 Mate in 3



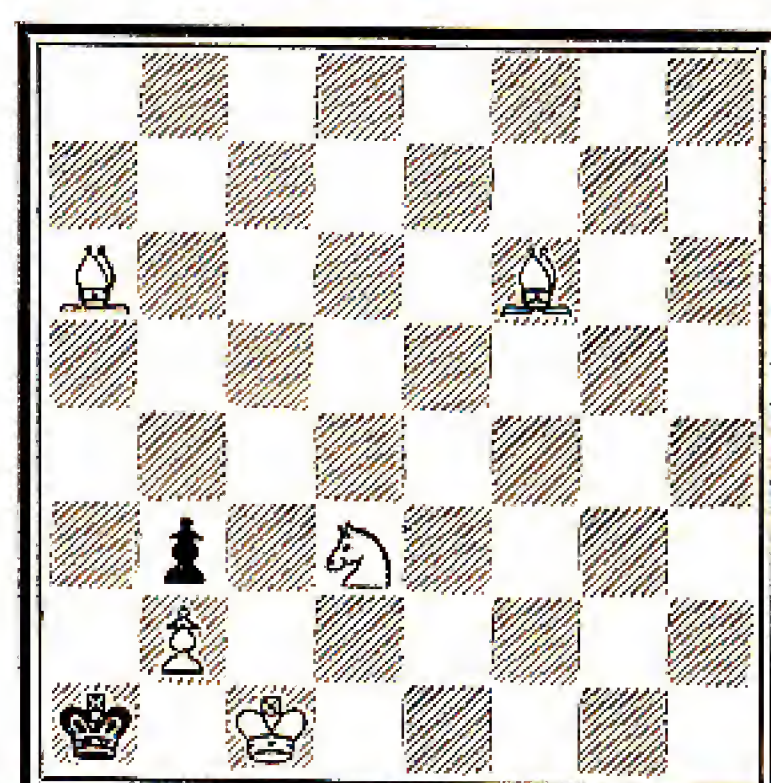
2017 Mate in 3



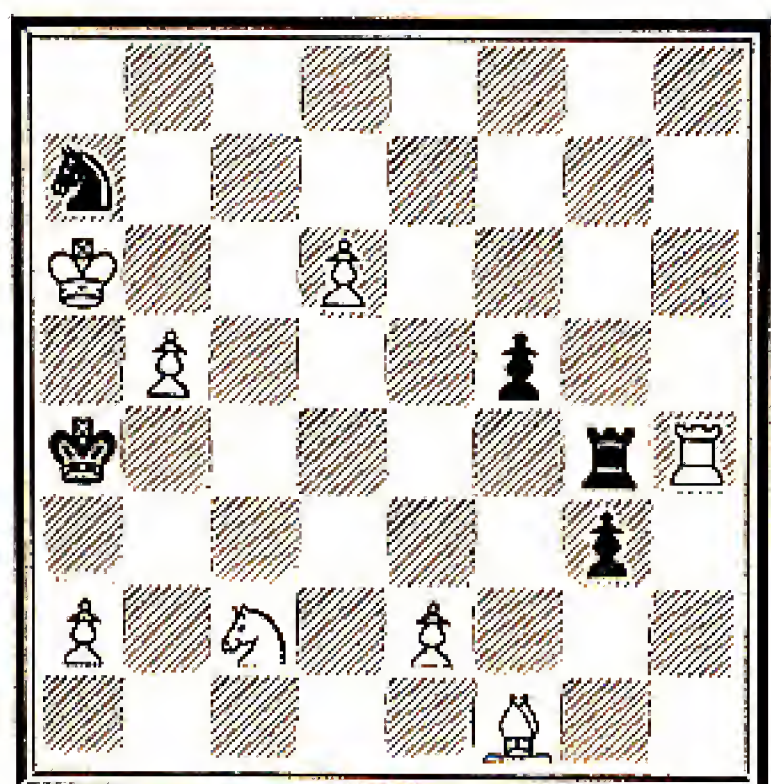
2011 Mate in 3



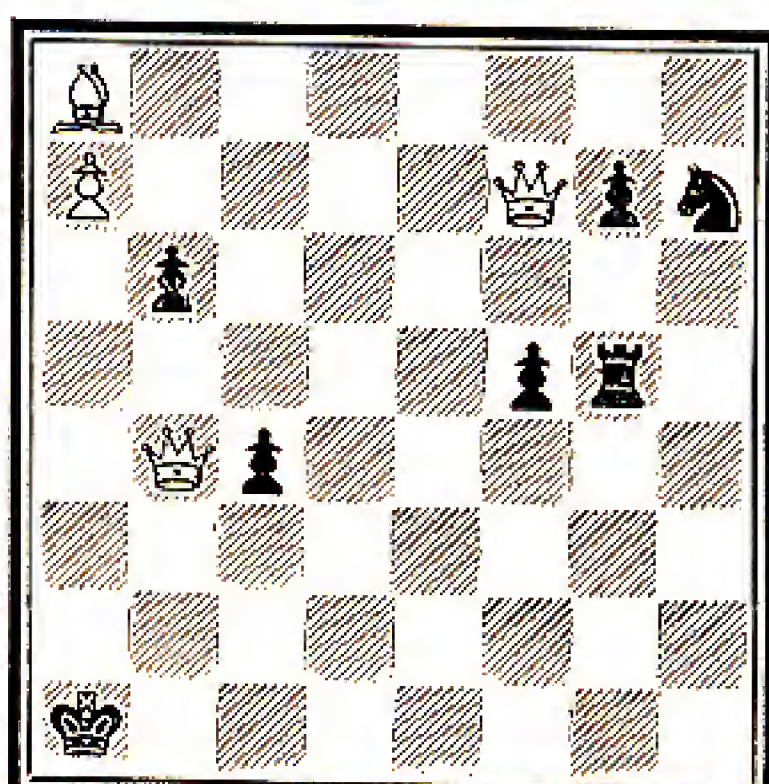
2014 Mate in 3



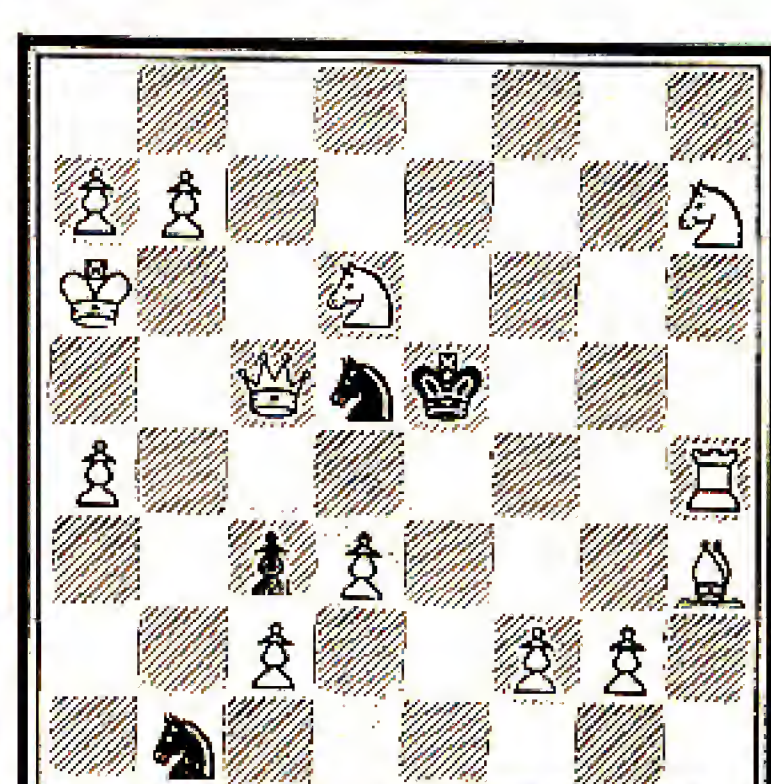
2018 See Text



2012 Mate in 3



2015 Mate in 3



2019 Selfmate in 4

CHESS BY MAIL



JAMES E. PALANGE of Lewiston, Maine, holds the distinction of having played in two sections of our Postal Chess Tourney and winning both with a clean score in each case! He is now engaged in an individual match with Morton Jacobs, under our sponsorship. We would like to see Palange join one of our "A" sections in the Class Tournament to see how he would fare against our other top notch players.

Palange is 29, unmarried "at present", was born in Maine and has lived there all his life. He is employed at a shipyard engaged in the construction of "Liberty type" ships for the U. S. Maritime Commission. He "discovered" chess in 1930, has been playing ever since.

Prize-Winners This Month

Section	Player	Rank	Score
41-12	Walter Meiden	2	4 —3
41-19	Dr. H. Reichenbach	2	5½—2½
42-C10	Milton Fetell	1	5 —0
42-C14	P. H. Richter	2	5 —1
	J. E. Bischoff	3	2½—3½

Sectional Tourney Nearing Completion

Sixteen groups have been started in the Sectional Tournament and several entries are on hand, waiting for sections to be made up. As this event is limited to 20 groups, we expect to close the entry list in the near future. If you want to play, send in your entry.

Twenty-eight sections have been started in the 1942 Class Tourney with new entries coming in thick and fast.

Time Forfeits

The kind of chess played in our Postal Chess Tourneys is largely the "for fun" variety. It has been our observation that most of you play for the amusement you get out of it. Playing for prizes and attempting to increase your rating just add to the fun. We are continually impressed by the many courtesies you extend to each other. You are, in fact, true sportsmen.

Nevertheless, we must have rules, with penalties for breaking them. The most common offense is failure to observe the time limit and the penalty is forfeiture of the game involved. It is not our intention or practice to invoke this penalty for the asking. In fact, most players do not want to win on a technicality, if it can be avoided; they are more than anxious to continue the game. However, if an offender has no reasonable explanation for delay, has similarly broken the rules in the past, or in any other way makes it clear that he cannot or will not observe the time limit, his games will be forfeited.

Postal chess player Van Patten makes a suggestion which intrigues us. He writes: "Your classifications

of players are very reasonable. May I suggest another: put in one bunch those who observe the time limit, the rest in another!"

If you belong to the first group in Van Patten's classification, please save us a lot of clerical work by trying to establish contact with offenders. Don't claim forfeit unless you really feel that the case warrants forfeiture; but do not hesitate to report the details if you feel that you are dealing with a continual offender.

If you belong to the second group, please try a little harder to graduate out of that class! Above all, notify your opponents if you are forced to postpone games, advising them when you will resume play.

Hoit Defeats Mrs. Muir

Our Lady Champion, Mrs. Dorothy S. Muir of Schenectady, N. Y., met her first defeat at the hands of CHESS REVIEW'S No. 1 Postal Chess Player, Howard S. Hoit. The latter increased his rating this month to 1334, a new high!

SICILIAN DEFENSE

H. S. Hoit White		Mrs. D. S. Muir Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB4	19 P-Kt3	P-KR4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	20 O-O	P-R5
3 P-Q4	PxP	21 P-Kt4	O-O
4 KtxP	Kt-B3	22 QR-Q1	KR-Q1
5 Kt-B3	P-Q3	23 P-KKt5	B-K2
6 B-KKt5	P-K3	24 B-Kt6	R-Q2
7 Kt-Kt3	B-K2	25 Kt-Q4	B-Q1
8 Q-Q2	P-KR3	26 BxB	QRxB
9 B-K3	P-R3	27 KR-K1	P-Q4
10 B-K2	P-QKt4	28 P-Kt6	Kt-B3
11 P-QR3	B-Kt2	29 PxPch	RxP
12 P-B4	Kt-QR4	30 KtxP	R-Q3
13 KtxKt	QxKt	31 Kt-B5	B-B1
14 B-B3	P-Kt5	32 R-K5	B-Kt5
15 Kt-K2	KtxP	33 K-B2	BxB
16 QxKtP	QxQch	34 KxB	K-R2
17 PxQ	B-R5ch	35 R-K6	Resigns
18 P-Kt3	B-KB3		

Game Reports — Results to Oct. 14th

Sec. 1941 OPEN TOURNAMENT

- 41-9. Correction: Hoit drew with Parker, not Brown.
 41-25. Kelsey defeated Kramer (1½—½).
 41-26. Rivise 1, Hays 0.
 41-28. Van Patten 1, Hodgson 0.
 41-30. Alexewicz 2, Buschke 0 (forfeit); Alexewicz 1, Wilcox 0; Zoudlik 1½, Alexewicz ½.
 41-35. Paul 1, Boyd 0.
 41-37. Mundt 2, Liggett 0; Mundt 1, Callis 0. Holiff 1, Mundt 0.

1942 CLASS TOURNAMENT

- 42-C1. Ceruzzi 1, Jurgensen 0.
 42-C2. Aronsen lost to Parker, Neumark, Bowman, Parker drew with Bowman.
 42-C3. Albrecht defeated A. Cook.
 42-C4. Kemble and Paul defeated Chauvenet, Paul 1, Holiff 0; Chauvenet 1, Jacobs 0; Holiff 1, Vichules 0.
 42-C5. Hoit defeated Mrs. Muir.
 42-C6. Bauder withdrawn; all his games annulled.
 42-C7. Kibbey defeated Yaffee and Peters, drew with Casey.
 42-C9. Treiber defeated Spielberger, drew with Little, Spielberger 1, A. Weiss 0.
 42-C10. Fetell 1, Campbell 0 (forfeit); W. M. P. Mitchell ½, Campbell ½; Fetell 1, Mitchell 0; R. W. Bennett 1, Kimball 0. All games with Sprintzen annulled.
 42-C11. Yerhoff defeated Richter; Yerhoff ½, Himmelstein ½ (adj); Yerhoff 1, Dulin 0 (forfeit).
 42-C12. Spielberger defeated W. M. P. Mitchell.
 42-C13. Siller defeated Wainess and Chase; W. J. L. Wallace defeated Ozgo and Chase.
 42-C14. Hampton defeated Hewitt, drew with Lourie; Richter defeated Howell.
 42-C15. Reichenbach 1, Klimas 0. All games with Littell and Lowry annulled.
 42-C16. By adjudication, Petsche won from Torrance and P. M. Thomas, lost to Read, L. L. Henry and A. Cook. Read 1, Torrance 0; Kingsland-Smith ½, Henry ½; P. M. Thomas defeated Kingsland-Smith and Torrance; A. Cook 1, Kingsland-Smith 0.
 42-C18. Paul drew with Shephard. By adjudication, Hicks lost to Rockel, Herzberger, Michels, drew with Nicholson.
 42-C20. G. S. Thomas 1, Robinson 0.

1942 SECTIONAL TOURNAMENT

- 42-S1. Fenley defeated A. H. Weiss, drew with Borker.
 42-S3. Boggis drew with Casey, MacDonough, Krak. Arons defeated Boggis.
 42-S5. G. S. Thomas defeated Frediskov.
 42-S6. Lacey 1, Wildeman 0; Jacobs ½, Wright ½.
 42-S7. By adjudication, Hicks lost to Fetell, drew with Mager. Fetell 1, Young 0.
 42-S8. Steinmeyer defeated Mower.
 42-S9. Ceruzzi 1, Dr. Moore 0; Treiber 1, Moore 0.
 42-S10. All games with Hicks annulled, including Hicks—Borker, previously reported as draw.

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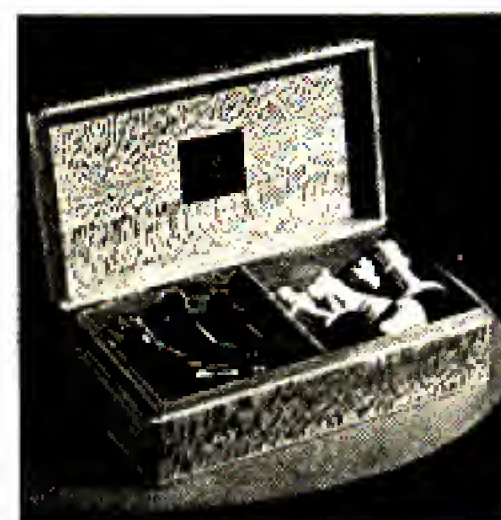
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NEW IDEAS IN THE OPENINGS

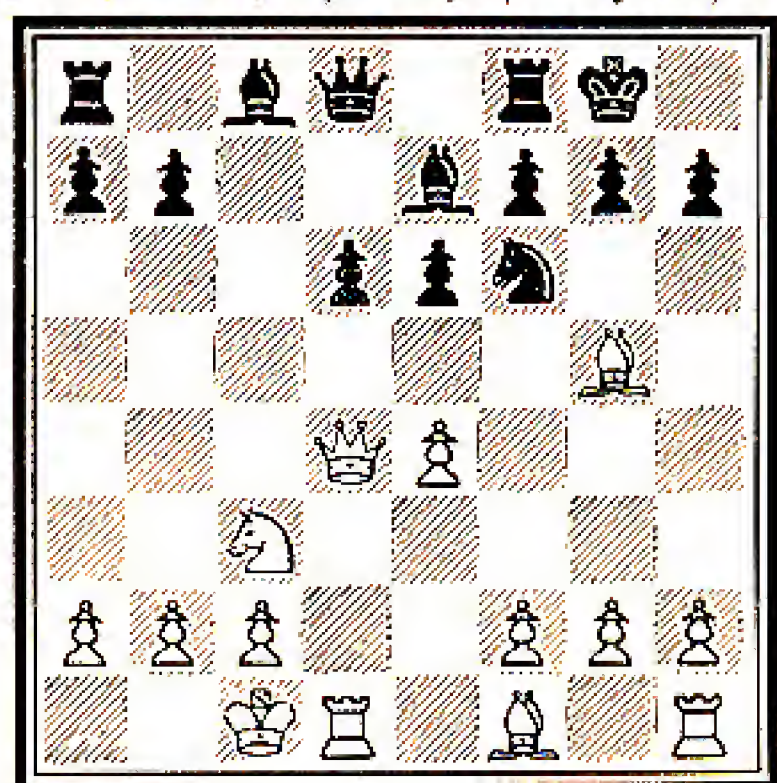
THE RICHTER ATTACK

by CHARLES SPIELBERGER

edited by I. A. HOROWITZ

The Richter Attack of the Sicilian Defense (1 P-K4, P-QB4; 2 Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3 P-Q4, PxP; 4 KtxP, Kt-B3; 5 Kt-QB3, P-Q3; 6 B-KKt5) has given such evidences of strength and has enjoyed so much popularity that perforce there has been a defection in the ranks of the defenders. Some still attempt 2 . . . P-Q3, hoping to fianchetto the KB before the potency of B-Kt5 is unleashed. However, even this idea has its drawbacks, since White may effectively continue with the Wing Gambit Deferred.

Yet, before relegating the defense to the limbo, the question arises, is it not possible to improve Black's opening technique? In this connection, we submit the following continuation: 6 . . . P-K3; 7 Q-Q2, B-K2; 8 O-O-O, KtxKt; 9 QxKt, O-O.



The resultant position would seem to favor Black. The open QB file, coupled with the possibility of a Queen side Pawn assault may tend to confirm this.

It is interesting to note the evolution of the attack leading up to the suggestion 8 . . . KtxKt,—the only move to retain fighting chances. The main line recommended in Modern Chess Openings gives White a plus: 1 P-K4, P-QB4; 2 Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3 P-Q4, PxP; 4 KtxP, Kt-B3; 5 Kt-QB3, P-Q3; 6 B-KKt5, P-K3; 7 Q-Q2, B-K2; 8 O-O-O, P-QR3; 9 BxKt, PxB; 10 P-B4, B-Q2; 11 P-B5, and there is no contention on this score.

The game Keres-Heinicke, Bad Nauheim, 1937, offers a clue to an improvement in the conduct of the Black forces, thus: 1 P-K4, P-QB4; 2 Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3 P-Q4, PxP; 4 KtxP, Kt-B3; 5 Kt-QB3, P-Q3; 6 B-KKt5, P-K3; 7 Q-Q2, B-K2; 8 O-O-O, O-O (instead of . . . P-QR3); 9 BxKt?, BxB; 10 KtxKt, PxKt; 11 QxP, Q-R4; 12 B-B4, B-R3; 13 BxB, BxKt±. But "Modern Chess Openings" criticizes White's 9th move, and suggests in its place 9 KKt-Kt5 with the following continuation: . . . P-KR3; 10 B-KB4, P-K4; 11 B-K3±.

There is no issue to be raised with the conclusion in M. C. O. But there is room for improvement in Black's 9th move.

We suggest in its place 9 . . . Q-R4, and we offer the following brief in its behalf: 10 BxKt, BxB; 11 KtxQP, Kt-Kt5±. Or 10 KtxQP, R-Q1±. Yet even this is not the last word. For it would appear that White need not capture the QP. The positional continuation 10 P-B4 is to be reckoned with. 10 . . . R-Q1 is then Black's best chance.

It seems that Black's difficulties in all the above variations stem from White's 9 KKt-Kt5.

Accordingly, the thought registers, why not remove White's KKt at the right moment? Remove the menace at its very source. Hence the suggestion as above 8 . . . KtxKt.

Only in the mill of gruelling experience will the affirmation be ground out.

BIRD'S DEFENSE

By CARLETON M. FENLEY

Bird's Defense to the Ruy Lopez (1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3 B-Kt5, Kt-Q5) was championed by the late British master, H. E. Bird. It has rarely been seen during the 20th century but Bird and Blackburne, both of the old school, played this defense with considerable success.

The defense leads to a complicated game which is very interesting in character. In many variations it is White who must play well or Black will speedily gain the advantage.

Here are a few lines of play which I offer to support my belief that this defense can be played and obtain a satisfactory game for Black:

After the opening moves, given above, White can continue in various ways. If 4 Kt-QB3, Kt-KB3! transposes into the Rubinstein variation of the Four Knights' Game which is very satisfactory for Black. If 4 B-B4, B-B4!; 5 O-O, P-Q3 with a playable game. In this variation it is obvious that White cannot play 5 KtxP?? because of 5 . . . Q-Kt4! If White plays 4 P-QR4, KtxB; 5 PxKt allows Black to obtain a satisfactory game. The move 4 KtxP can easily be refuted by 4 . . . Q-Kt4.

The most logical continuation is 4 KtxKt, PxKt, after which the following lines are good examples of the defense:

5 P-Q3, B-B4; 6 Q-R5, Q-K2; 7 B-Kt5, Kt-B3! 8 Q-R4, P-B3; 9 B-R4, P-Q3 with equality for Black and prospects of counter-attack.

5 B-B4, P-KR4!; 6 O-O, B-B4; 7 P-Q3, P-QB3; 8 P-B4, P-Q4; 9 PxP, PxP; 10 B-Kt5ch, K-B1; 11 R-K1, Kt-K2; 12 Kt-Q2, B-KKt5; 13 Kt-B3, R-R3 with complete equality.

5 O-O, B-B4; 6 P-QB3, Kt-K2; 7 P-Q3, P-QB3; 8 B-QB4, O-O; 9 B-KKt5, K-R1; 10 Q-R5, P-B3; 11 BxP, P-Q4; 12 BxKt, QxB; 13 KPxP, RxP and White resigned (Boden vs. Bird, 1875.)

5 O-O, P-KR4!; 6 P-Q3, B-B4; 7 Kt-Q2, P-QB3; 8 B-B4, P-Q4; 9 PxP, PxP; 10 R-K1ch, K-B1; 11 B-Kt3, B-KKt5; 12 Kt-B3, P-R5; 13 P-KR3, B-R4, with complete equality.

There are innumerable examples of play arising from this defense which show that Black gets a good game. Moreover, it offers a relief from the boring "book" variations which inevitably follow after the usual 3 . . . P-QR3 and an opportunity to show true ability by originality. It avoids prepared variations and introduces the element of surprise which often prevents White from finding the best continuation.

Why not try this variation on your friends? You might win!

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Study the position and select Black's reply. Write down your selection. Then expose the next line and see the move Black actually made (at the left). Score par if you picked this move. If not, score zero, and make the correct Black move on your board.

Make White's next move, shown on the same line. Continue as before, one line at a time, to the end of the game.

Notes on the Game

This game was played at Ostend, 1907. The opening is the Stonewall. In "My System", A. Nimzovich describes the game as follows:

"An excellent example of play in the open file. Black by this alone builds up a superior position and without the establishment of any outpost forces his way to the enemy's base."

Notes refer to Black moves.

7th: Taking advantage of White's mistake, 7 Q-B3 or 7 Kt-R3 should have been played so that if 7 . . . PxP; 8 KPxP.

8th: The prelude to subsequent forceful play.

11th: Accurate strategy. If now 12 PxKt, BxR; 13 QxB, QxB, winning the exchange.

12th: Forcing the following exchanges, after which White is faced with the problem of developing his QB.

15th: 15 . . . B-K2 is an excellent alternative here.

18th: 18 . . . PxKt is also good.

22nd: In order to tie White's pieces to the defense of the KP and QRP.

23rd: The beginning of a King excursion to lend its force in the final phase.

28th: The fatal thrust. White must now lose at least a pawn.

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Make These Opening Moves

1 P-Q4, P-Q4; 2 P-K3, P-QB4; 3 P-QB3, P-K3; 4 B-Q3, Kt-QB3; 5 P-KB4, Kt-B3. Now continue with the moves in the box below.

Black Played	Par Score	White Played	Your Selection for Black's move	Your Score
6 Q—B2	2	6 Kt—Q2	-----	-----
7 P x P!	5	7 KKt—B3?	-----	-----
8 Kt—QKt5!	5	8 BP x P	-----	-----
9 B—Q2	2	9 B—Kt1	-----	-----
10 R—B1	5	10 P—QR3	-----	-----
11 B—Kt4!	6	11 O—O	-----	-----
12 Kt—B7	4	12 R—K1	-----	-----
13 Q x B	1	13 B x Kt	-----	-----
14 R x Q	1	14 Q x Q	-----	-----
15 B—Q3	2	15 P—R3	-----	-----
16 Kt—K5	3	16 Kt—Kt1	-----	-----
17 B—Q6	4	17 KKt—Q2	-----	-----
18 B x Kt	3	18 Kt x Kt	-----	-----
19 K—Q2	5	19 Kt—Q2	-----	-----
20 P x Kt	1	20 Kt x B	-----	-----
21 KR—QB1	2	21 R—Kt1	-----	-----
22 R(1)—B6	2	22 P—QKt4	-----	-----
23 K—B3!	5	23 K—B1	-----	-----
24 R—Kt6	3	24 B—Kt2	-----	-----
25 R x R	2	25 R—K2	-----	-----
26 K—Kt4	5	26 K x R	-----	-----
27 K—R5	3	27 K—Q2	-----	-----
28 P—QR4	5	28 K—K2	-----	-----
29 P x P	2	29 K—B2	-----	-----
30 K x P	3	30 P x P	-----	-----
31 K—Kt4	5	31 K—K2	-----	-----
32 B—R6	4	32 K—Q2	-----	-----
33 R x Bch	2	33 K—B2	-----	-----
34 B x R	1	34 R x R	-----	-----
35 K—B5	4	35 K x B	-----	-----
36 K—Q6	3	36 P—Kt4	-----	-----
		37 Resigns	-----	-----
Total Score -----		Your Percentage -----		
100				

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Reviewed by Fred Reinfeld

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Played by Correspondence FRENCH DEFENSE

J. J. Rehr	Yatron
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5

As in the case of the more frequent 3 . . . Kt-KB3, this compels White to make a decision regarding his KP. He chooses the most energetic and most difficult line.

4 P-K5	P-QB4
--------	-------

Black attacks the base of the Pawn chain—the logical procedure in this type of position.

5 P-QR3	BxKtch
---------	--------

An exchange whose consequences are difficult to appraise. On the one hand, White obtains two Bishops, a strengthening of his Pawn center, the open QKt file, a good spot for his QB at QR3 and leaves Black with his less effective Bishop. Yet the weak doubled QBP goes far to nullify these good points.

6 PxB	Q-B2
7 Kt-B3	Kt-QB3
8 P-KR4	....

Waste of time; the immediate P-QR4 followed by B-R3 was in order.

8	B-Q2
9 P-R4	P-B3

A move of questionable value, as White could now obtain a very strong position with 10 B-QKt5! for if 10 . . . KBPxP; 11 BxKt, BxB; 12 KtxP with a magnificent game.

10 B-KB4	Q-R4
----------	------

To this the best reply was doubtless Q-Q2. The Pawn sacrifices which follow are unsound: White hopes to benefit by the somewhat insecure position of Black's King, but this hope should come to nothing with best play.

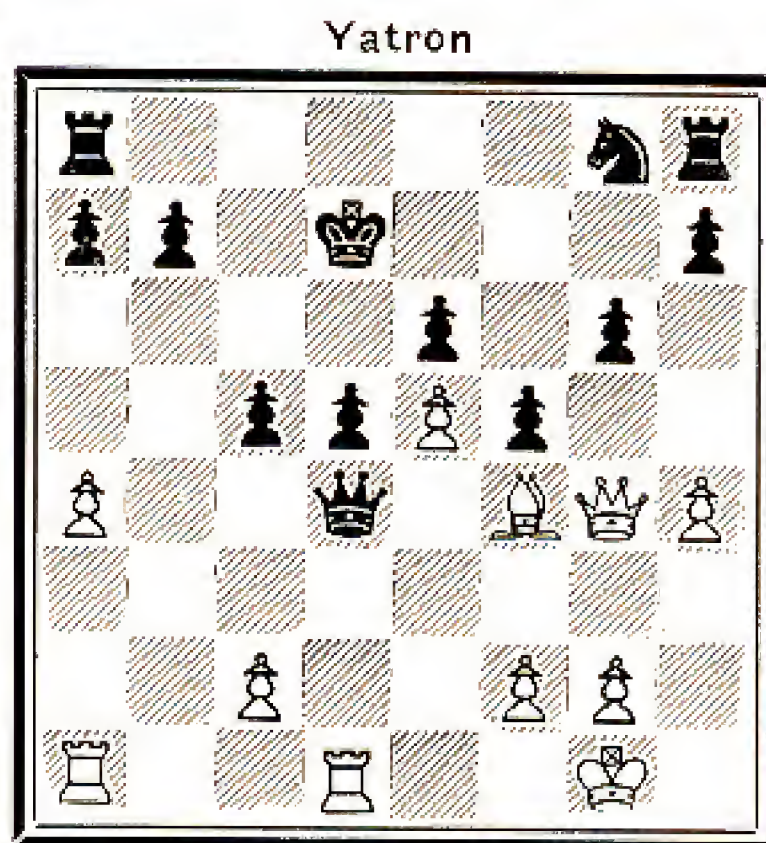
11 B-QKt5?	KtxQP
12 BxBch	KxB

13 O-O	QxP(6)
14 KtxKt	QxKt
15 Q-Kt4	P-KKt3?

Serious loss of time. . . . Kt-K2, establishing communication between his Rooks, was much better.

16 KR-Q1!	P-B4?
-----------	-------

This time an even worse mistake. After . . . Q-B5 there would still be no attack, and Black could gradually consolidate his position.



17 Q-K2!!	QxB
-----------	-----

White's attack must now triumph, because of Black's lack of development. No better is 17 . . . Q-Kt5; 18 QR-Kt1 followed by RxBch with a winning position.

18 Q-Kt5ch	K-Q1
------------	------

Or 18 . . . K-B2; 19 QxBPch, K-Q2; 20 Q-Q6ch, K-K1; 21 QR-Kt1! with a quick win, as 21 . . . P-Kt3 is impossible.

19 QxKtP	R-B1
20 Q-Kt7	Q-R3!
21 Q-B7!	....

Very interesting: if 22 QxR, K-Q2 followed by . . . R-B1 and . . . Kt-K2 and White's Queen is trapped.

21	Kt-K2
22 QxKP	QxP

. . . R-B3 would have been answered in the same way, while if 22 . . . P-Q5; 23 QR-Kt1 in conjunction with P-QB3 is very strong. The position is one which resists Black's best efforts to patch it up.

23 RxBch!	KtxR
24 QxKtch	K-K2

Or 24 . . . K-B2; 25 Q-Q6ch, K-Kt2; 26 R-Ktch and Black must likewise part with the Queen.

25 R-Kt1	Q-QKt5
----------	--------

There was no other way to prevent R-Kt7ch, for if 25 . . . R-B2; 26 Q-Q6ch or 25 . . . R-QKt1; 27 QxBch, K-B2; 28 RxB, RxB; 29 QxBch etc.

26 RxQ	PxR
--------	-----

Ordinarily two Rooks are more than a match for the Queen; but here the precarious state of Black's King leads to the loss of the QKtP and then the passed Pawns are too much for Black.

27 Q-Q6ch	K-K1
28 QxP	R-B1
29 P-QB4	R-KB2
30 Q-Kt5ch	K-B1
31 Q-R6	R(1)-B2
32 P-B5	K-Kt2
33 P-K6	R(KB2)-K2
34 Q-Q6	K-B3
35 P-B4	K-Kt2

White was threatening mate on the move! Black is curiously helpless.

36 P-B6	P-KR3
37 P-R5	P-KKt4

Losing quickly, but the end was already in sight. If Black contents himself with purely passive play (. . . K-R2-Kt2-R2 etc.) White carries out the following steps: (1) Brings his King to K5. (2) Plays Q-Q8. (3) Plays K-Q6. (4) Exchanges the Queen for both Rooks.

Note that during the whole procedure, the Rooks are helpless.

38 P-Kt4!	Resigns
-----------	---------

No matter how Black replies, White obtains two connected

passed Pawns which must be decisive in short order. A very pleasing game which is still another proof of the excellent chess of which our amateurs are capable. Reader Rehr hails from Carlisle, Pa.

Yale Freshman Tournament, 1942 FRENCH DEFENSE

F. S. Blackall, III	Christian
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4
3 Kt-QB3	PxP

An unusual defense, which is not very popular because it leaves White with a much freer and more aggressive game. As a result of this state of affairs, Black must play the opening with great exactitude, else White's rapid development may cause trouble for his opponent.

4 KtxP	Kt-Q2
5 Kt-KB3	B-K2
6 B-Q3	P-QKt3

Cf. the first note. Black should first complete the development of his King-side with . . . KKt-B3 followed by . . . O-O.

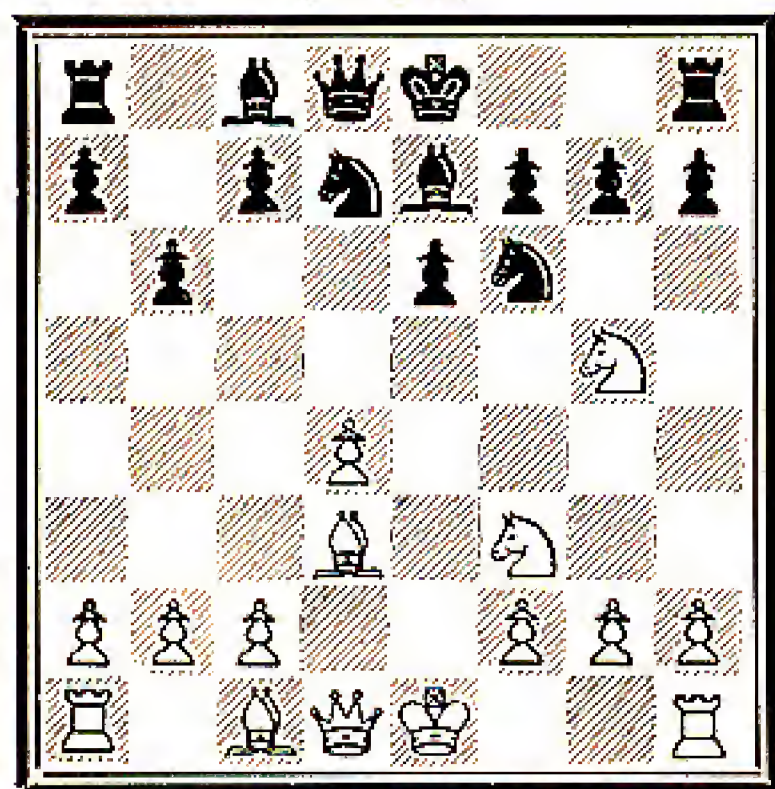
7 QKt-Kt5

White should simply continue his development with Q-K2. The text is based exclusively on the possibility of a trap, which comes off at once.

7 KKt-B3?

Previously this would have been an excellent developing move; here it is a serious blunder, as White at once demonstrates. . . . P-KR3 should have been played.

Christian



Blackall

8 KtxBP!	KxKt
9 Kt-Kt5ch	K-Kt1

Forced, else the Queen is lost at once.

10 KtxKP Resigns

For if 10 . . . Q-K1; 11 B-QB4! Q-B2; 12 Q-K2! wins. A most instructive little game, illustrating the dangers of going against "general principles" in the opening.

With commendable sportsmanship, Mr. Hampton has placed this game at our disposal, despite the fact that he lost it.

Played by Correspondence PETROFF DEFENSE

H. Hampton	M. Charosh
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3

As is well-known, the theme of this defense is immediate counter-attack. Either Black neutralizes White's initiative, or else he actually seizes the initiative from White—such is the theory of this defense.

However, this aim is not likely to be realized. The likelihood that Black can snatch the initiative so easily early in the game is highly improbable; and the policy of playing for symmetrical positions has special dangers of its own.

3 KtxP	P-Q3
4 Kt-KB3	KtxP
5 P-Q4	P-Q4
6 B-Q3	B-Q3
7 O-O	O-O

Black wisely renounces the policy of all-out counter-attack. An old favorite hereabouts, for example, used to be 7 . . . B-KKt5; 8 P-B4, O-O; 9 PxP, P-KB4; 10 Kt-B3, Kt-Q2; 11 P-KR3, B-R4; 12 KtxKt, PxKt; 13 BxP, Kt-B3.

This variation, once a great favorite with Marshall, is now definitely refuted. At first sight, White seems to be in great trouble, for after the natural move 14 B-Q3, KtxP Black has a fine attacking position, while if 14 Q-Q3, KtxB; 15 QxKt, BxKt; 16 PxP White's Pawns are hopelessly broken up.

For many years this line of play constituted one of the most tantalizing paradoxes in the whole realm of opening theory, and gave the Petroff Defense a reputation it didn't really deserve. Finally, the noted English player Alexander found the refutation: 14 B-B5, K-R1; 15 P-KKt4! KtxP; 16 B-K6! B-B2; 17 Kt-Kt5! BxB; 18 KtxB, Q-R5; 19 Q-Kt3! winning the exchange because of the threatened B-Kt5.

8 P-B4

The right procedure: undermining the advanced outpost.

8	B-K3
9 R-K1	P-KB4
10 Kt-B3!	PxP
11 BxKt	PxB
12 KtxP	. . . .

White has come out of the preceding skirmish with somewhat the better game: Black's advanced QBP looks very weak.

12	B-QKt5
13 Kt(4)-Kt5	B-KB4
14 Kt-K6	BxKt
15 RxB	Q-Q4
16 R-K5	Q-B2

17 Q-B2

Not the best. The logical course was 17 P-Q5! depriving Black's Knight of its best square and also leaving the QBP in a very precarious state.

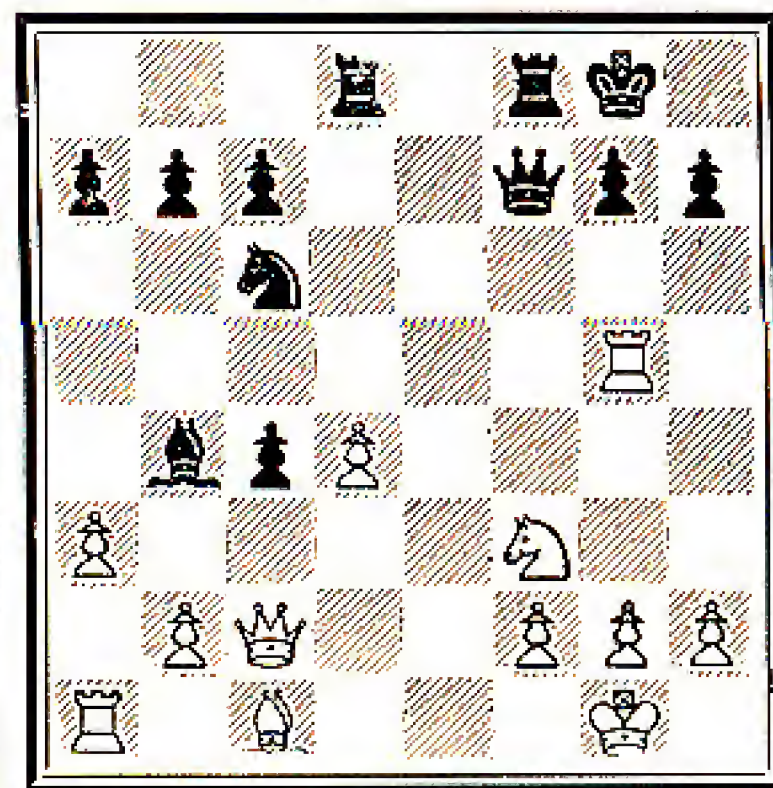
17 Kt-B3
18 R-KKt5?

Also not good because it decentralizes the Rook, leaving it out of play for the remainder of the game. After 18 R-K2, QR-Q1; 19 B-K3 it is still a game.

18 QR-Q1
19 P-QR3?

Overlooking his opponent's clever reply. B-K3 was still in order.

Charosh



Hampton

19	KtxP
20 KtxKt	RxKt
21 P-B3	. . . .

If 21 B-K3 (not 21 PxP? QxPch! 22 QxQ, R-Q8ch and mate follows), B-K2 and Black remains a Pawn ahead. But the text loses even more quickly, due to the unexpected strength of Black's next move.

21	Q-K2!
22 P-Kt4	Q-K8ch
23 K-Kt2	B-Q7

White resigns, as he must either succumb to a mating attack or ruinous loss of material.

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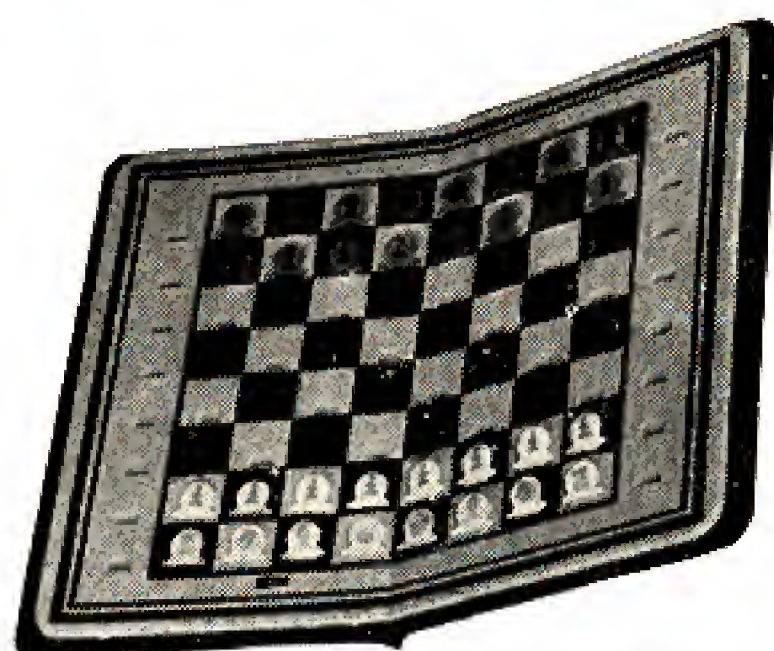
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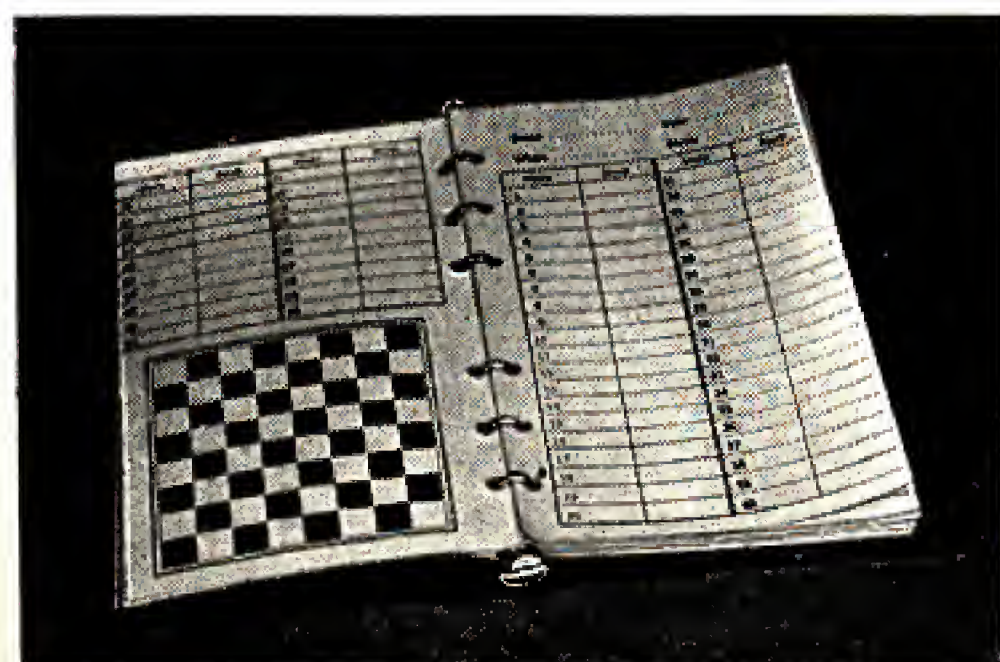
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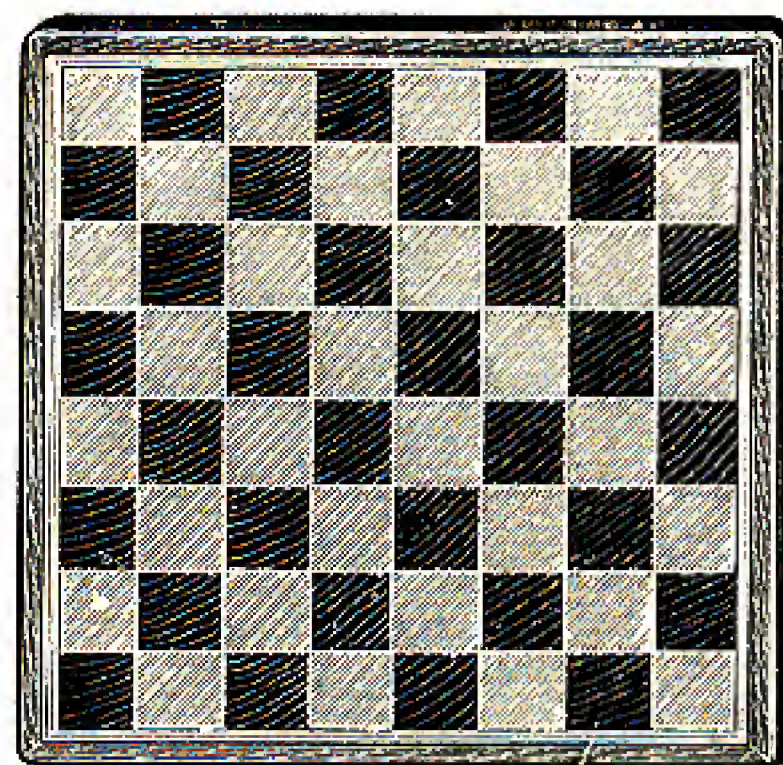
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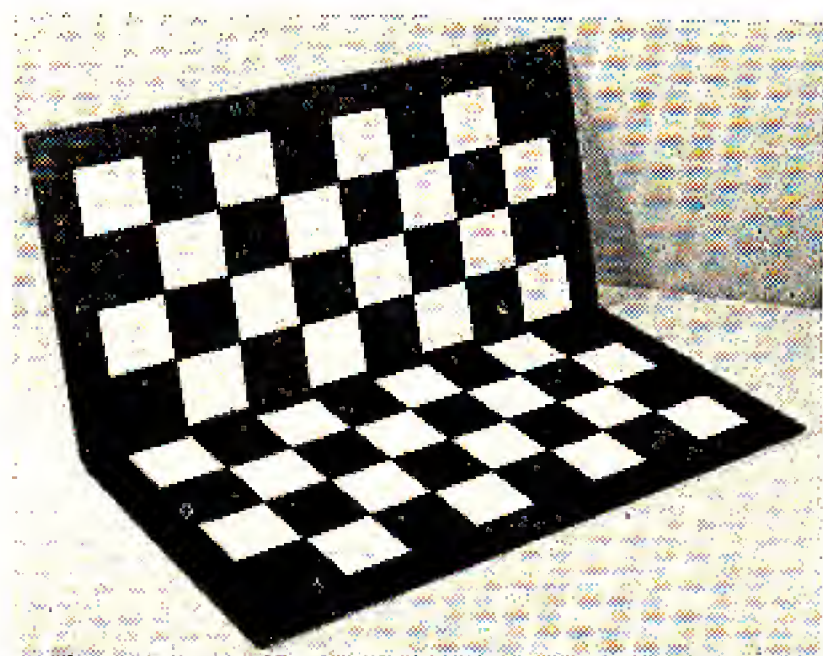
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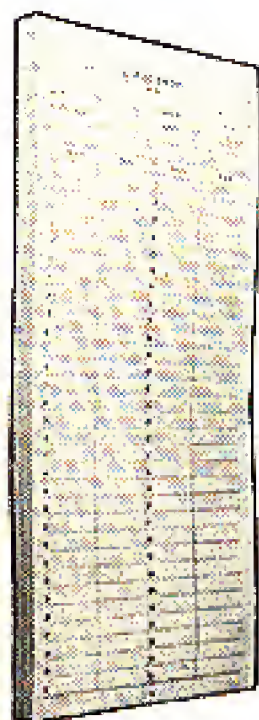
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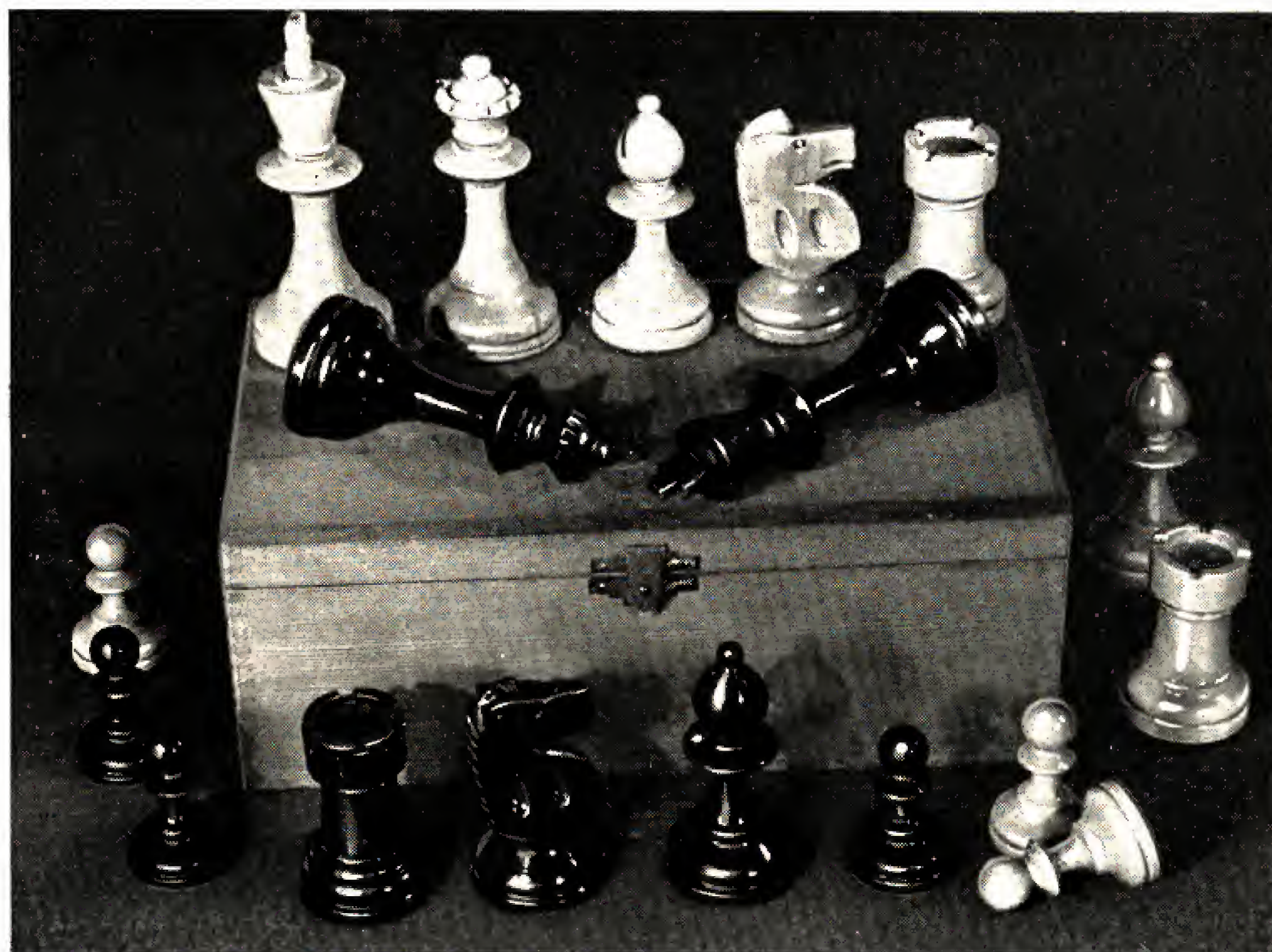
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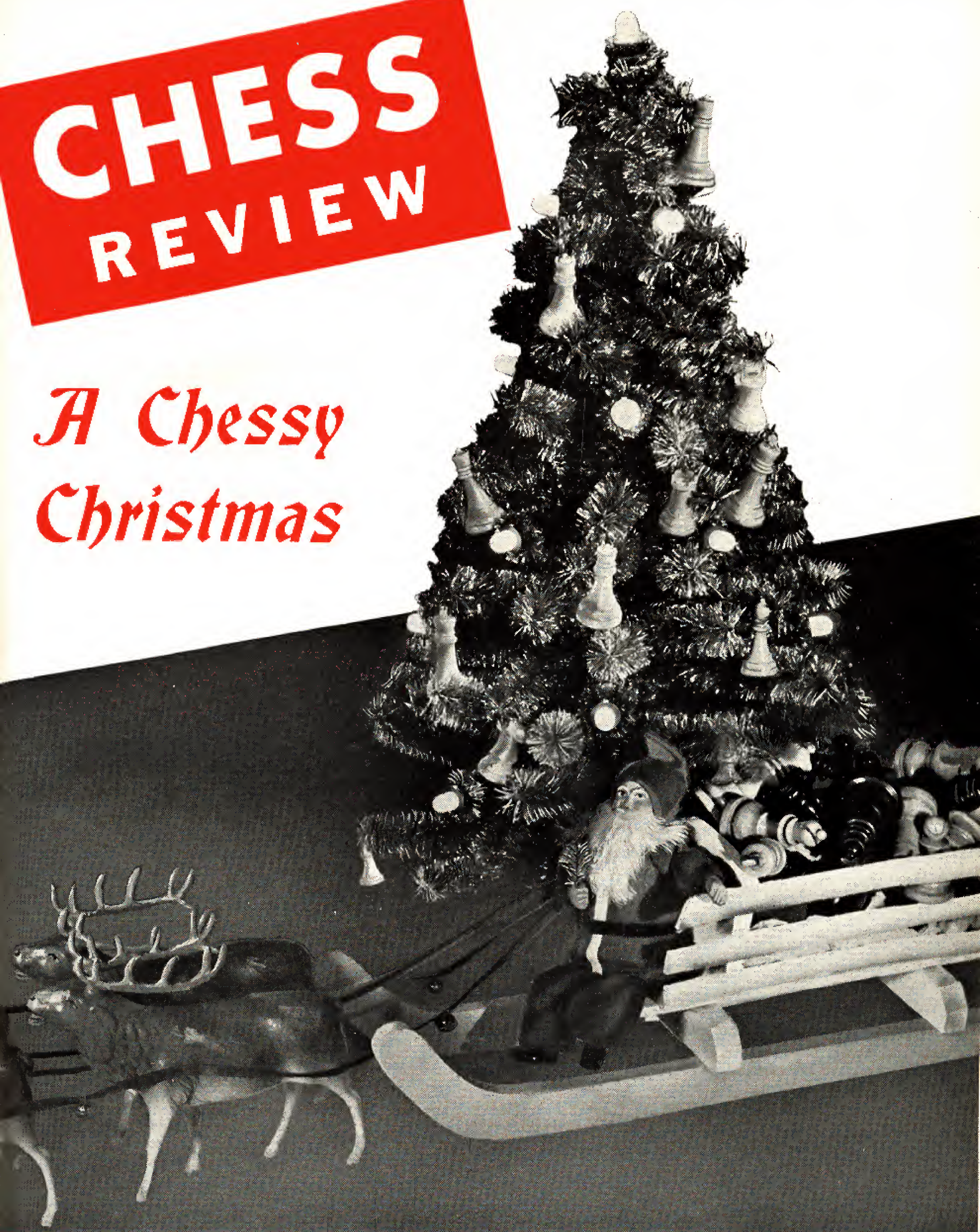
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DECEMBER, 1942

LETTERS

Readers are Invited to Use these Columns for Their
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WE RESENT

Sirs:

I think your magazine is im-
proving with each issue. I have
talked to others and they are
all of the same opinion. In your
last issue (November), Mr. Mott-
Smith made some unkind re-
marks and I wish to state the
case of many of us here who
are not masters such as Mott-
Smith is. It is easy to under-
stand his position but, after all,
is CHESS REVIEW published
just for the very few? I don't
think so. Accordingly, we who
are not in his class resent his
inference that we are being fed
"tripe." We have confidence
enough in the people who are
annotating games for us to feel
that we are being given worth-
while instructions, even if they
are not as good players as Mr.
Fine. We can learn from both.
We, too, would like to see more
annotations of master games
by Fine, Kashdan, Horowitz or
Reshevsky. But we don't want
the beginners' lessons to stop.
In fact, we want more.

M. W. GILBERT
Pres., Chess League of St. Louis
Clayton, Mo.

We agree.—Ed.

SWAP

Dere Sirs:

After the city slickers go
home on Labor Day, and until
the collidges let out in June,
there ain't much money that
ain't nailed down, up here
amongst the moose and pine.

The old samolians be in'
dearthy, and me wantin' much to
have a prescription to your es-
timated CHESS REVIEW, and a
set of correspondence aids, it
come upon me maybe you would
swap one prescription, and one
set, for a verse that I have
swynked at for some time, and
just completed.

Remember, if you ain't willin'
to swap, no fair copyin' or learn-
in' this verse by heart.

You will find said verse on
the ensuin' page.

STEPHEN A LAVENDER
Thomaston, Maine

We couldn't resist this. The
swap was made and the verse
appears in this issue.—Ed.

TAKEN TO TASK

Sirs:

I am enjoying CHESS RE-
VIEW with all its features tre-
mendously. I sit patiently at
my calendar marking off the
days before its arrival by mail.
I like the Game of the Month,
the Problem Dept., Play the
Masters (although my best score
to date has only been 44). I
even like the cozy chit-chat
about club activities in the hin-
terlands. But since the last
issue (November), I am sore
and up in arms about the fol-
lowing:

Alekhine, whose character and
personal traits I have heard dis-
cussed, has never emerged as
an exemplar of "gentlemanli-
ness," but I have nevertheless
been willing to overlook his
foibles because of his real gen-
ius at the game. But since his
recent conversion to the "new
order" and his active support
of same, I have not been able
to abide the very sound of his
name.

I think CHESS REVIEW is
to be taken to task for dignify-
ing this Nazi by publishing his
games, and in general for adopt-
ing this "above politics" atti-
tude where he is concerned.
Don't tell me that chess is above
all such consideration, because
you and I know otherwise. The
game is only as great as its
greatest exponents and to think
that this man enjoys the title
of champion, which was made
possible for him by the very
people he has turned against,
is galling to say the least. Chess
like art and culture of any kind,
cannot flourish under fascism
and any standard bearer for this
abhorrent manifestation is the
enemy of the game, no matter
how great his prowess.

I say, let's keep him and his
games out of CHESS REVIEW
—and I'll go further than that.
I say, declare the world cham-
pionship vacant and let's give
a decent, progressive represent-
ative of the democratic, anti-
fascist United Nations a chance
at it. I think you could do this
by a round-robin letter to the
world's chess centers, with the
exception of those in the Axis
countries. Whatever the meth-
od, it should be done.

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LETTERS

(continued)

Movie Star Bromberg's criticism is not unexpected. Ordinarily, the political views of a chess master are his own concern. However, when the world's chess champion attempts to sow dissension among other masters, using typical Nazi technique, his views and utterances cannot be ignored. The weight of evidence is against Alekhine. Apparently he has been converted to the Nazi doctrines; but we must reiterate that all articles and news dispatches on this subject have emanated from Nazi-controlled sources and may be spurious. Even if genuine, we are not convinced that suppression of Alekhine's games is the proper treatment of the problem. Although his views are abhorrent to us, we believe the games of the world's champion should be recorded. Nor can we agree with the suggestion that the world title be declared vacant. The only way to beat Hitler is on the battlefield and the only way to defeat Alekhine is across the chess board.

In this, as in all other matters, we will be guided by the majority opinion of our readers. Their comments are invited.

—Ed.

QUESTIONS

Sirs:

I've been reading your magazine for a year and it seems time to tell you how good it is. Most of the features are concise and instructive, but I think many readers would welcome a questions and answer column through which they might ask questions on general play, problem themes and what-not.

I miss the quoted problem section of winners in various composing tourneys.

Credit should be given to whoever writes the witty captions which accompany your many pictures.

Fred Reinfeld's generous annotations are fine for us weaker players to whom Tarrasch refers when he says: "The greatest bunglers are constantly deriving the greatest pleasure from chess."

THOMAS TALMADGE
Garden City, N. Y.

Readers are invited to submit questions. If the response to this invitation indicates widespread interest we will start a "Questions and Answers" column. Otherwise, questions will be answered in the "Letters" Dept. Credit or blame for the captions goes to the managing editor.—Ed.



KASHDAN and RESHEVSKY (the latter facing camera) play the fourth game of their Championship Match in the Bridge Room of the Marshall Chess Club, New York. KASHDAN won.

RESHEVSKY 3, KASHDAN 2

LATE FLASH: Reshevsky won the fifth game of the Title Match at the Queens Chess Club on Sunday, November 29th and now leads with a score of 3—2. Reshevsky played White and the opening was the Nimzovich Defense. Kashdan resigned on the 38th move. This makes the fifth straight win with the White pieces. Complete annotated score will be published next month.

Highlights and Background of the Championship Match

By **KENNETH HARKNESS**
Match Referee

As we go to press with this issue, Reshevsky has just won the fifth game of the U. S. Title Play-Off Match, as noted in the news item above. The fourth game was won by Kashdan at the Marshall Chess Club, New York, on November 15th. Thus, Reshevsky still leads by one game. The score stands: 3 wins for Reshevsky and 2 wins for Kashdan!

By winning two of the first five games, Kashdan is showing a fighting spirit and skill hitherto unequalled in contests for the U. S. Title. He is rapidly demolishing the superstition that Reshevsky is Lady Luck's favorite son and an unbeatable champion. On the other hand, Reshevsky is demonstrating, if proof were needed, that he can take punishment and come back fighting.

So far, the wins in this extraordinary match have all been with the White pieces. The theory advanced by New England Champion Weaver Adams (author of "White to Play and Win") that the first player has a theoretical win is being substantiated in a big way. However, one of the co-champions will eventually "break through service" with a draw or win while playing Black. The first one to accomplish this will have a tremendous edge.

200 Chess Fans Attend Fourth Game

The Marshall Chess Club prepared a big day of entertainment for the fourth game of the match on November 15th. Reshevsky and Kashdan played in the Bridge Room of the club and about 50 people had ringside seats at the game itself. Upstairs, in the main club room, 150 members and visitors heard



I. A. HOROWITZ (in the background) gives a move-by-move description of the fourth game of the U. S. Title Match to a crowd of 200 chess fans at the Marshall Chess Club on November 15th. KASHDAN and RESHEVSKY played in the Bridge Room downstairs.

a move-by-move description of the game by I. A. Horowitz.

It was the biggest and most successful chess event ever held in the Marshall Club. Seats were hired for the occasion and the club room cleared of tables to make room for the large turn-out. By providing a lecturer, the audience was able to follow the game with understanding and great interest. The fans shot questions at Horowitz and he answered them in detail. Our Editor is becoming quite a lecturer, if we do say so as shouldn't! He made the whole game come to life, explained the strategy and tactics in simple, understandable language. When Reshevsky went into a huddle for half an hour on his 17th move, Horowitz called on Irving Chernev to entertain the audience with some of his priceless stories of chess incidents.

One way and another, the audience at the Marshall Club had a swell time. After an adjournment for dinner, they all came back to take part in a unique team match. Fifty members and visitors, drawn by lot, were divided into a White team versus a Black team on 25 boards. On each board the first four opening moves were the same as played by Reshevsky and Kashdan in the afternoon. Just to be contrary, the Black team won by $13\frac{1}{2}$ to $11\frac{1}{2}$, although White won in the match game itself. Copies of Marshall's "My Fifty Years of Chess," autographed by the author and by Kashdan, were presented to **EDWARD LASKER** and **A. ENGELMANN** for the best-played games on the White and Black teams respectively.

Reshevsky in Time Trouble Again

Kashdan played the fourth game with courage and skill, crushed his opponent with sledgehammer blows in the final stages. From the very beginning, Reshevsky was in a tight, cramped position. The opening was the Ruy Lopez and Reshevsky again chose the Steinitz Defense Deferred, as in the second game. Kashdan varied the routine on his fifth move when he branched into the Duras Variation. It is by maneuvers like this that Kashdan is showing great virtuosity in avoiding prepared defenses.

Reshevsky pondered for half an hour over his 16th move, eventually played $16 \dots K-R1$, a passive continuation which Fine regards as a mistake. On his 29th turn, Reshevsky's clock registered 1.58. Two minutes and 15 moves to go! Again Reshevsky

displayed his amazing ability to play the final moves at lightning speed. He made all 15 moves within the time limit—but lost the game.

Losing is still a new experience for Reshevsky and he has not yet learned how to resign gracefully. At the adjournment he was in an obviously lost position but did not resign directly to Kashdan. The resignation was tendered to his opponent during the adjournment through your reporter.

Five Games Under CHESS REVIEW Auspices

The outcome of this match is anybody's guess. The co-champions are still playing aggressive, wide open chess. It is becoming obvious that this is no ordinary match with one dull draw after another. As we commented last month, the co-champions are definitely out for blood. A total of 14 games will be played and chess fans may confidently look forward to some thrilling encounters in the remaining nine games.

The sixth game will be played at the Manhattan Chess Club, 100 Central Park South, New York, on Sunday, December 6th at 3 p. m. Beginning on December 13th, five more games will be held at the Henry Hudson Hotel, 353 West 57th Street, New York, under the auspices of CHESS REVIEW. These five games are scheduled on the following dates: December 13th, 2:30 p. m.; 15th, 7:00 p. m.; 20th, 2:30 p. m.; 24th, 7:00 p. m.; and 27th, 7:30 p. m. Editor I. A. Horowitz will lecture at each game, explaining the moves on a demonstration board and answering questions. Other chess notables will give short talks.

The scores of the 5th and 6th games (and possibly the 7th), annotated by Fine and one or both of the principals in the match, will be published next month.

Patrons of chess are invited to help in providing chess entertainment for members of the armed forces and contribute towards the expenses of staging five games of the Reshevsky—Kashdan match by sponsoring the distribution of free tickets to men in uniform. The tickets will be given (by CHESS REVIEW) to the N. Y. C. Defense Recreation Committee for distribution to service men. Contributions towards the cost of these tickets and other expenses should be addressed to CHESS REVIEW, 250 West 57th Street, New York.

EXCLUSIVE FEATURE



U. S. Championship Match GAME No. 4

Marshall Chess Club, New York

November 15

Annotated by

REUBEN FINE

Reshevsky's slight weakness in opening play has never been exploited more forcefully than in the following game, the best produced in the match so far.

RUY LOPEZ

I. Kashdan S. J. Reshevsky
White Black

1 P-K4

Kash's favorite. It is a curious fact that Reshevsky, who almost never opens with anything but 1 P-Q4, usually gets a good game as Black against the Queen's Gambit or Queen's Pawn Game, but frequently does badly against 1 P-K4.

1	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3
4 B-R4	P-Q3

All as in the second game, where Kashdan tried 5 P-B3, with none too good results.

5 P-B4

The Duras Variation, which experienced a revival some years ago when Keres scored a sensational victory with it against Alekhine at Margate in 1937.

5	B-Q2
6 Kt-B3	Kt-B3

6 . . . Kt-Q5 may be a bit better. The fianchetto, which occurred in the Keres-Alekhine game mentioned, is inferior.

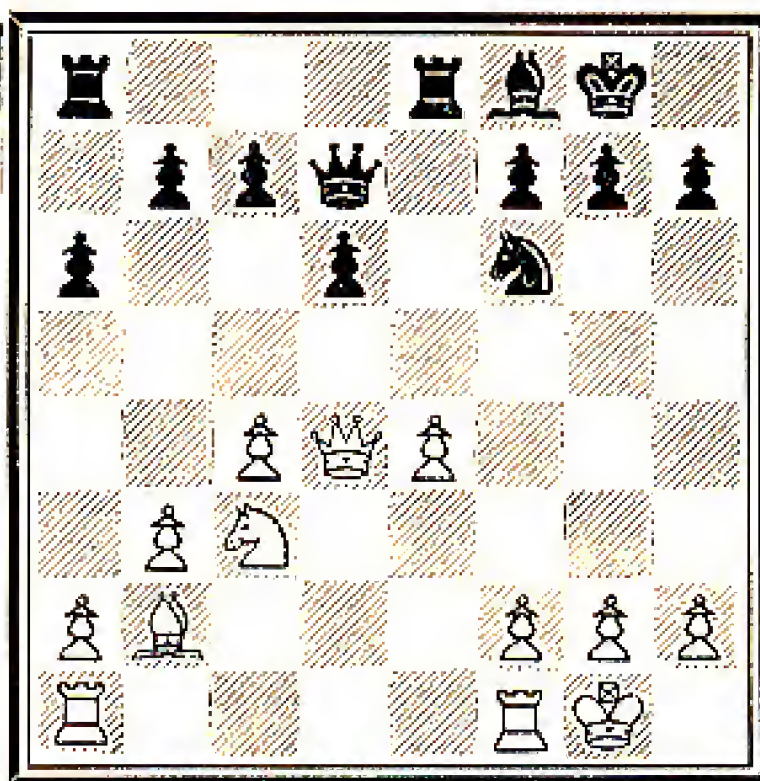
7 P-Q4	PxP
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This kind of wholesale wood-chopping is normally to Black's advantage in the Ruy Lopez and other close games.

8 KtxP	KtxKt
9 BxBch	QxB
10 QxKt	B-K2
11 O-O	O-O

Both sides hurry to complete their development.

12 P-QKt3	KR-K1
13 B-Kt2	B-B1



All "book" so far, and theoretically the game is even. It is of course obvious that White controls more terrain, but Black can exert pressure against the White KP; in previous games with this line he has always managed to develop satisfactorily.

14 QR-Q1

Black's main liberation threat is . . . P-Q4; Kashdan first wishes to make sure that it will be impossible for all time.

14	R-K3
15 KR-K1	QR-K1
16 P-B3!	. . . . .

Solidifying the KP in order to shift the Kt to the K-side: it is headed for KB5.

16	K-R1?
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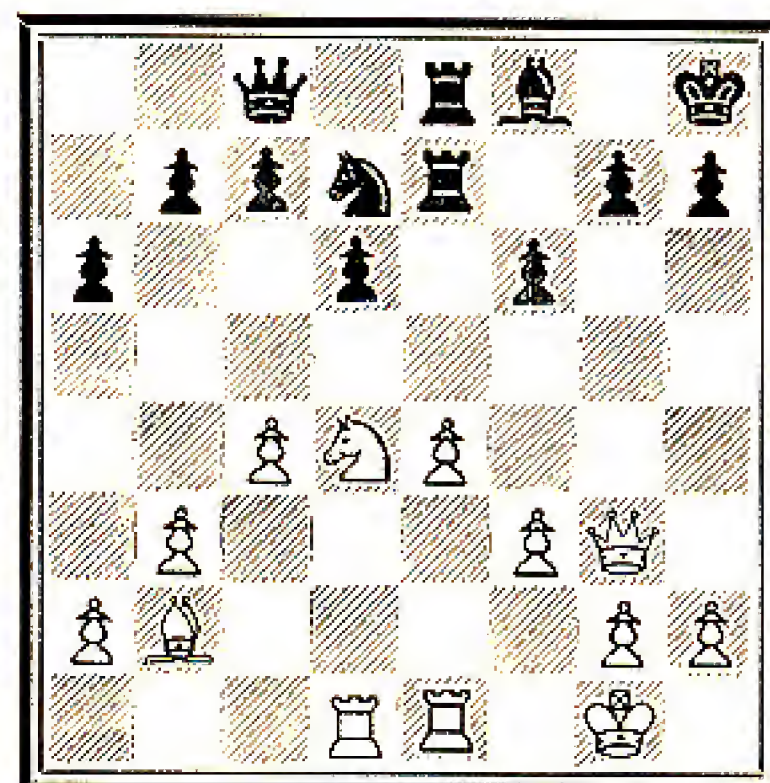
Terrible loss of time which can only be explained on the theory that Reshevsky felt that his position was fully developed and that his best course was to "wait and see." On general principles 16 . . . P-KKt3, to counteract White's Bishop and prevent utilization of the square KB5, seems to be pretty good.

It is not out of order to remark that Reshevsky often adopts a passive policy of the kind he tries here in such positions and that he frequently succeeds.

17 Kt-K2	Q-B1
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This is overcautious. 17 . . . P-QKt4 could just as well have been played right away: on 18 P-B5, Q-B3 is good enough, for 19 Kt-B4 can be met by 19 . . . PxP!

18 Q-B2	Kt-Q2
19 Kt-Q4	R(K3)-K2
20 Q-Kt3	P-KB3



Black is already strategically lost: his pieces have little mobility, he has no counterplay, the prospects of freeing himself are slight. But Reshevsky can handle such positions with astounding virtuosity. Kashdan deserves all the more credit for pushing his advantage home so relentlessly.

21 Kt-B5	R-K3
22 P-KR4!	. . . . .

The first step is to compel a further weakening of the Black King defense.

22	P-QKt4?
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Another inconsistency. The Q-side advance now assures him no counterplay because with so many pieces tied down to the support of the King he can only spare his

Queen for the other wing, but what can one poor unarmed lady do against so many ferocious males? It would have been better to take his chances on holding the K-side come what may.

23 P×P P×P
24 P-R5 Q-R3

Although 24 . . . P-R3 would open a hole at KKt3, it would have made more prolonged resistance possible than the text.

25 P-R3 P-B4

Pursuing his counter-attack, but all that he gets is another weak Pawn.

26 R-Q5

He immediately concentrates on the new weakness.

26 Kt-K4

Reshevsky is unable to carry out his plan. 26 . . . P-B5 was the logical continuation of his previous play, but fails against 27 R(K1)-Q1, Kt-K4; 28 RxQP!

27 KR-Q1 Kt-B2

Now it is again too late for 27 . . . P-B5 because of 28 RxQP! or even 28 Kt-Q4, R(K3)-K2; 29 KtxP, Kt-Q6; 30 B-B3!

28 Q-R4

Threatening P-R6.

28 Kt-K4

After this it is all over. 28 . . . P-R3 was the only chance, though

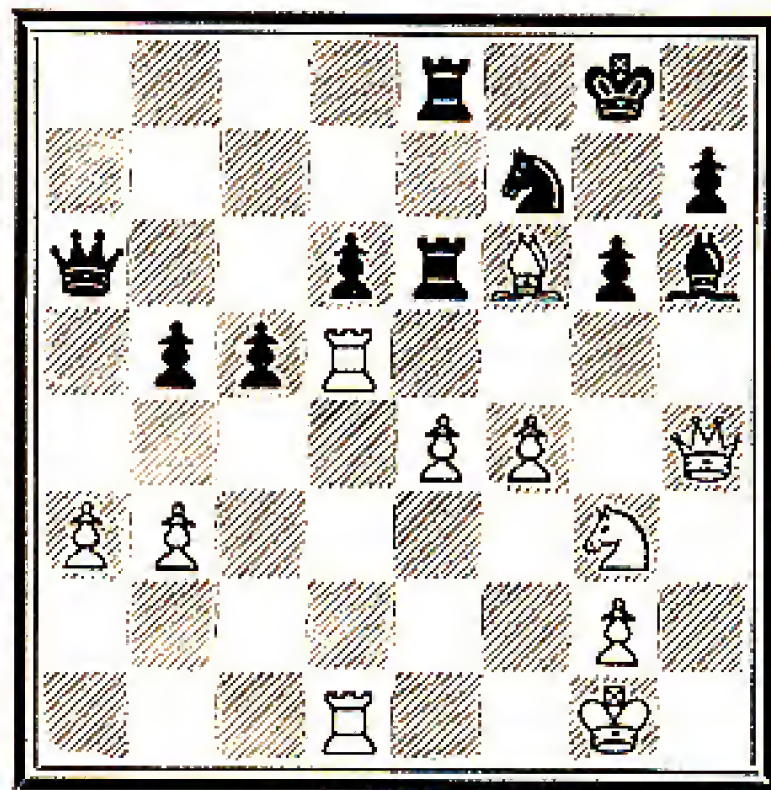
it need hardly be added that it was none too good.

29 P-B4 Kt-B2

Or 29 . . . Kt-Q2; 30 P-R6, P-Kt3; 31 Kt-Kt3 and Black is just as badly off.

30 P-R6 P-Kt3
31 B×Pch K-Kt1
32 Kt-Kt3 B×P

If 32 . . . KtxP; 33 P-B5 at once is decisive.



33 B-Kt2

Kashdan's conduct of the attack is mercilessly simple. 33 P-B5? at once would be a blunder because of . . . P-Kt4; now, however, P-B5 will be conclusive.

33 B-Kt2
34 P-B5 B×B

Desperation. 34 . . . P×P; 35 B×B, K×B; 36 R×KBP is obviously hopeless for Black.

35 P×R R×P
36 Q-Kt4!

White must not relax: Black already has one Pawn for the exchange and an ending would present great technical difficulties.

36 R-K1

Or 36 . . . Q-B1; 37 Kt-B5, Kt-K4; 38 R×Kt! and 39 Kt-K7ch.

37 Q-Q7 R-Q1

37 . . . Q-B1; 38 Q×KtP is no great improvement.

38 Q-K7 R-KB1

The threat was R-KB1.

39 R-KB1 B-K4
40 R-Q3 Q-B1
41 R(Q3)-KB3 Q-K1
42 R×Kt!

The most direct.

42 Q×Q
43 R×Q B×Kt
44 R×Rch K×R
45 R-QKt7 P-B5
46 P×P Resigns

Black must lose the BP, when the rest is quite easy in view of White's passed QRP. Endings with R vs. B and even Pawns can only be held under extraordinary circumstances.

Reshevsky-Kashdan Match Games

The Dates:

Sunday, Dec. 13th—2:30 p. m.
Tuesday, Dec. 15th—7:00 p. m.
Sunday, Dec. 20th—2:30 p. m.
Thursday, Dec. 24th—7:00 p. m.
Sunday, Dec. 27th—7:30 p. m.

The Place:

HENRY HUDSON HOTEL

(North Africa Room, 2nd Floor)

353 West 57th St., New York City

(Near Ninth Ave.)

Admission:

Reserved Seat Season Tickets to 5-game series—\$3.85 inc. tax.

Non-reserved tickets to individual games: Sundays \$1.10 inc. tax; Tuesday and Thursday, 83c inc. tax.

Tickets obtainable from CHESS REVIEW or at the door.

FIVE GAMES of the Reshevsky—Kashdan match for the Chess Championship of the United States will be held under the auspices of CHESS REVIEW at the Henry Hudson Hotel, 353 West 57th Street, New York. The dates on which these deciding games will be played are listed in the box at the left.

At each of the five games, International Master I. A. HOROWITZ, Editor of CHESS REVIEW, will lecture on the game while it is in progress. He will follow the moves on a demonstration board, outline his conception of what the co-champions are thinking about, explain the purpose and possibilities of each move in simple language, answer all your questions!

This is your opportunity to witness FIVE GAMES of this thrilling match for the U. S. Title. In the cheerful, spacious North Africa Room of the modern Henry Hudson Hotel you will be comfortably seated and have a clear view of the demonstration board as you listen to the series of five instructive lectures by Horowitz. You will also be entertained with brief talks by Edward Lasker, Irving Chernev, P. L. Rothenberg and other famous chess notables.

Reserve your seat for this series NOW. A numbered season ticket entitling you to attend all five games and reserving your seat costs only \$3.85, including tax. Mail or phone your order NOW to CHESS REVIEW, 250 West 57th Street, New York. Circle 6-8258.

Jackson Wins Amateur Title



EDWARD S. JACKSON, Jr., (center, facing camera) is the first Amateur Chess Champion of the United States. In a thrilling finish, he nosed out three other players by half a point in the tourney held at the Manhattan Chess Club.

EDWARD S. JACKSON, Jr., a member of the Manhattan Chess Club for more than twenty years, won the title of U. S. Amateur Chess Champion by his victory in the tournament sponsored by the U. S. Chess Federation and held at the Manhattan C. C., New York, from October 29th to November 8th.

HARRY SAPERSTEIN of the Bronx, IRVING HEITNER of Philadelphia and L. R. CHAUVENET of Charlottesville, Va., finished in a triple tie for 2nd, 3rd and 4th prizes, just half a point below Jackson. As Saperstein defeated Jackson in the ninth round, the former was declared official runner-up. Sergeant DONALD HALLMAN of the U. S. Marines took fifth place, only one point behind the champion.

The final standings were as follows:

	W	L	D	Total
E. S. Jackson	8	2	2	9 — 3
H. Saperstein	8	3	1	8½ — 3½
I. Heitner	8	3	1	8½ — 3½
L. R. Chauvenet	8	3	1	8½ — 3½
D. Hallman	7	3	2	8 — 4
F. Ferryman	6	3	3	7½ — 4½
A. C. Martin	6	4	2	7 — 5
S. Almgren	4	5	3	5½ — 6½
J. T. Westbrook	3	4	5	5½ — 6½
C. Gustafson	3	7	2	4 — 8
B. McCreedy	2	7	3	3½ — 8½
R. Langfelder	2	9	1	2½ — 9½
L. J. Fondiller	0	12	0	0 — 12

Chauvenet, Heitner and Martin (of Providence, R. I.) were seeded in the finals. All others qualified from five preliminary sections in which 35 players competed.

Jackson gained his knowledge of chess as a member of the Franklin Chess Club of Philadelphia and is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. He won an amateur tournament in Philadelphia in 1920 and competed in the masters' tournaments at Atlantic City in 1920 and 1921.

In achieving his winning total, Jackson lost only two games—to Sven Almgren in the sixth round and Harry Saperstein in the ninth. His two drawn games were with Irving Heitner and Frank P. Ferry-

man. He was awarded custody of the Strugis-Stephens trophy, emblem of the U. S. Amateur Championship. Saperstein was awarded a smaller trophy and medals were presented to Heitner, Chauvenet and Hallman.

The tournament was directed by L. Walter Stephens, Vice-President of the U. S. Chess Federation. Stephens also competed in the preliminaries but failed to qualify.

Games from the tournament are given on the next page.



Runner-up HARRY SAPERSTEIN

The Marines have the situation well in hand. SERGEANT DONALD HALLMAN takes it easy while his opponent, SVEN ALMGREN, stewes over his next move. Members of the Manhattan Chess Club watch the struggle.

All photos on these pages by CHESS REVIEW Photographer Ned Goldschmidt.



BIRD'S OPENING

Hallman White		Heitner Black	
1 P-KB4	P-Q4	14 R-B1	KtxKt
2 Kt-KB3	P-KKt3	15 BPxKt	B-R3
3 P-K3	B-Kt2	16 Q-Q2	Q-Q2
4 Kt-B3	Kt-KB3	17 P-R3	KR-B1
5 B-K2	O-O	18 B-KKt4	P-K3
6 O-O	P-Kt3	19 Q-KB2	RxR
7 Kt-K5	B-Kt2	20 BxR	R-QB1
8 P-QKt3	P-B4	21 B-R3	R-B6
9 P-Q4	Kt-K5	22 K-R2	BxP
10 KtxKt	PxKt	23 Q-B6	R-B1
11 P-B3	PxP	24 B-K7	R-B1
12 BPxP	Kt-B3	25 BxR	KxB
13 B-R3	P-QR3	26 BxP	Resigns

EVANS GAMBIT DECLINED

Jackson White		Westbrock Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	23 R-K7	Q-Q3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	24 R-K2	Kt-K3
3 B-B4	Kt-B3	25 QR-K1	Kt-QB5
4 O-O	B-B4	26 B-K3	P-QKt4
5 P-QKt4	B-Kt3	27 P-R5	QR-B1
6 P-QR4	P-QR3	28 Kt-K5	KR-K1
7 P-B3	O-O	29 Kt-Q3	K-B1
8 Q-Kt3	P-Q3	30 Kt-B5	KtxKt
9 P-Q3	Q-K2	31 QPxKt	Q-KKt3
10 B-KKt5	B-K3	32 Q-Q1	QR-Q1
11 QKt-Q2	Kt-Q1	33 B-Q4	P-B4
12 B-K3	Kt-Q2	34 P-B3	Q-B2
13 P-Q4	PxP	35 Q-Q3	P-Kt3
14 PxP	P-QB3	36 B-B2	P-Kt4
15 KR-K1	BxB	37 Q-Q4	RxR
16 KtxB	P-Q4	38 Q-R8ch	K-K2
17 PxP	PxP	39 RxRch	K-Q2
18 KtxB	KtxKt	40 P-B6ch	K-B2
19 B-Kt5	Q-Q2	41 B-Kt6ch	KtxB
20 R-K7	Q-Kt5	42 PxBch	K-B1
21 P-R3	Q-B4	43 Q-K5	Resigns
22 R-K5	Q-Q2		



Philadelphia's IRVING HEITNER

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Heitner White		Chauvenet Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	18 PxP, e.p.	Q-Kt4
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	19 PxPch	RxP
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	20 BxRch	KxB
4 B-B4	B-Kt2	21 P-KKt3	Kt-R6ch
5 P-K3	O-O	22 K-R1	Q-B4
6 Q-Kt3	P-B3	23 Q-K4	KtxPch
7 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	24 RxKt	QxR
8 PxP	P-B4	25 Q-R7ch	K-B1
9 B-B4	Kt-R4	26 QxPch	K-Kt1
10 B-KKt5	P-KR3	27 Q-Kt5ch	K-B1
11 B-R4	PxP	28 Q-R6ch	K-Kt1
12 KtxP	Kt-B4	29 Q-Kt5ch	K-B2
13 Q-Kt4	BxKt	30 Q-R5ch	K-Kt2
14 PxP	Kt-B5	31 Q-K5ch	K-B1
15 O-O	P-KKt4	32 Q-K2	QxBP
16 PxKt	PxB	33 R-B1ch	K-Kt1
17 B-Kt3	P-K4	34 Q-K8ch	Resigns



This is how it appears when you are on the receiving end of a Horowitz attack. Photo was taken at the Manhattan Chess Club on November 12th.

Horowitz Displays Skill at Clubs

CHESS REVIEW's Editor I. A. HOROWITZ opened the "exhibition season" on November 12th when he gave a lecture and simultaneous display at the Manhattan Chess Club, 100 Central Park South, New York. About fifty members and visitors listened attentively as the New York State Champion outlined some fundamental principles of chess strategy and tactics and illustrated the practice of these principles by explaining one of his own games on the demonstration board. When the lecture was over, Horowitz played 18 boards simultaneously, winning 16 and drawing 2.

Warming up for his annual trans-continental tour, which begins on January 1st, Horowitz also appeared at the Federal Chess Club, Washington, D. C., on November 18th and 19th. On the first day he gave a talk on chess at a dinner held in honor of Dr. Steinbach, founder of the club; on the second day, he played 18 members of the club in a simultaneous exhibition, winning 16 and drawing 2.

On December 11th, Horowitz is scheduled to give an exhibition at the Queens Chess Club, 40-05 59th Street, Woodside, N. Y. The event will include a lecture and simultaneous display. A similar exhibition is scheduled for December 18th at the Newark Rice Club, St. Francis Hotel, Newark, N. J.

PLAYS TEN BLINDFOLD AT MARSHALL CLUB

One of the most unusual exhibitions given last month was a blindfold display at the Marshall Club. Horowitz wanted to practice his skill at "sans voir" chess and asked ten members of the club to take part in an impromptu exhibition. They willingly obliged. At first Horowitz had a little difficulty in getting a clear picture of the ten boards in his mind and called his moves only after careful deliberation. Once the ten games developed individual characteristics, however, he rattled off the moves as though he were playing rapid transit chess! Some of the games were wild affairs. Two of the scores are given on these pages. Altogether, it was a remarkable exhibition of skill. In this practice session, Horowitz was not particularly intent on making a good score; nevertheless, he finished with 5 wins, 2 losses and 3 draws. The opposition included some fairly strong players.

BEGINS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TOUR SOON

Horowitz is now arranging the itinerary of his annual trans-continental tour. Many of his appearances have already been arranged on the west-bound trip to California. Final changes in the schedule

Horowitz explains the strategy and tactics of one of his tournament games to the audience at the Manhattan Chess Club before starting his simultaneous exhibition.

He has a knack of making it all seem very easy.

In his forthcoming tour, Horowitz will lecture and give simultaneous exhibitions at all the leading chess clubs of the country.



will be made this month to accommodate clubs en route who would like to take this opportunity of receiving a visit from the editor of CHESS REVIEW.

The tour will begin with exhibitions at the Mercantile Library and Franklin Chess Clubs of Philadelphia (probably on January 2nd, but date not yet confirmed); Allentown and Hazelton, Pa. on Jan. 3rd and 4th; Atlantic City on January 5th. After an appearance at Plainfield, N. J., Horowitz will then head west by way of Washington, D. C. (Chess Divan, Jan. 9th), Pittsburgh, Pa., Columbus, Ohio, Indianapolis, Ind., St. Louis, Mo., Kansas City, Mo., arriving at Dallas, Texas about Jan. 20th.

The following game was played in the simultaneous exhibition at the Federal Chess Club, Washington, D. C., on November 19th. Horowitz's opponent, son of the club's founder, showed considerable originality but was overcome in a spectacular finish.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

I. A. Horowitz		Heinz Steinbach	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB4	14 Kt-B4	O-O
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	15 B-Q2	Kt-K5
3 P-B3	Kt-KB3	16 R-B1	KtxB
4 P-K5	PxP	17 QxKt	Q-B5
5 KtxP	Q-B2	18 Kt-R5	BxP
6 P-Q4	PxP	19 KxB	B-Q3
7 PxP	QKt-Q2	20 R-KKt1	Q-Kt4ch
8 Kt-B4	P-QR3	21 K-R1	QxKt(R5)
9 B-K2	P-QKt4	22 P-Q5	PxP
10 Kt-K3	B-Kt2	23 Kt-B5	B-K4
11 O-O	P-K3	24 RxPch!	K-R1
12 P-QR4	P-Kt5	25 RxPch	Resigns
13 Kt-Q2	B-K2		

The two games below were played in a ten-board blindfold exhibition at the Marshall Chess Club. Both are excellent examples of Horowitz's attacking, sacrificial style.

VIENNA GAME

I. A. Horowitz		A. Turner	
(Blindfold) White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	19 Kt-B6	Kt x Kt
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	20 RxKt	R-KB1
3 P-B4	P-Q4	21 B-Q2	Kt-B3
4 P-Q3	P-Q5	22 Q-B3	Kt-Q1
5 QKt-K2	B-Q3	23 R-KB1	K-K1
6 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	24 Q-B2	Q-K2
7 P-KKt3	B-KKt5	25 Q-R4	Q-B2
8 B-Kt2	O-O	26 Q-R7	P-Kt4
9 O-O	R-K1	27 P-KR4	P-R3
10 P-B5	Kt-QR4	28 P-R5	PxP
11 P-KR3	BxKt	29 BxP	R-R2
12 BxB	P-B4	30 P-Kt6	PxP
13 P-KKt4	K-B1	31 BxPch	Kt-B2
14 P-Kt5	Kt-Kt1	32 RxKt	RxR
15 Kt-Kt3	K-K2	33 Q-Kt8ch	B-B1
16 B-Kt4	Q-B2	34 B-R6	Q-K2
17 Kt-R5	P-KKt3	35 RxR	QxR
18 PxP	RPxP	36 QxBch	Resigns

Near the end, White could have won the Queen but instead poised his pieces for a finale to which there was no defense.

VIENNA GAME

I. A. Horowitz		Amateur	
(Blindfold) White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	10 Kt-KKt5	O-O
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	11 Q-R5	P-KR3
3 P-B4	Kt-B3?	12 KtxP	Q-K1
4 PxP	KtxP	13 KtxPch	PxKt
5 P-Q4	Kt-Kt3	14 RxRch	KxR
6 P-K5	Kt-Kt1	15 BxPch	K-Kt1
7 Kt-B3	P-Q4	16 R-KB1	B-K3
8 B-Q3	B-QKt5	17 R-B6	Resigns
9 O-O	Kt(1)-K2		

Black never recovers from the loss of development originating with the inferior move 3 . . . Kt-B3 (3 . . . P-Q4 should be played). The game ends with a pretty sacrificial attack.

CHESS NEWS OF THE MONTH

• NEW JERSEY

Teams representing Plainfield, Elizabeth, Newark Rice and Newark College of Engineering clubs will play in the North Jersey Chess Association league matches this season. John Mager of the Plainfield club was elected president of the association. Other officers are Joseph Berkman of Newark, financial secretary; Sidney Neidig of Elizabeth, tournament director; Clinton Parmalee of Newark, assistant tournament director. Henry Deming Hibbard, veteran member of the Plainfield Club, died at his home on October 17th.

Five clubs will participate in the team matches of the Suburban Chess League beginning on December 1st. Teams will represent the following clubs: East Orange, Belleville, Kearny Progressive, Nutley-Passaic and Essex County Checker and Chess Club of Newark.

The East Orange Club is staging a series of informal matches with other clubs, including Tilers and Brothers College, Madison. On December 10th the East Orange team will meet players of Montclair at the community house in Montclair.

• CHICAGO

At the half-way mark in the City Championship Finals, the four seeded masters S. Factor, H. Hahlbohm, L. J. Isaacs and E. Michelsen are tied for first place, each having scored 3—1. The standings of the four remaining players, who qualified for this event from preliminary and semi-final tournaments, are as follows: S. Cohen 1—2; A. Sandrin 1—2; M. Silver 1—3; M. Maslovitz 0—4. The finals are being held at the Lawson Y. M. C. A., Chicago Ave. at Dearborn St.

• WASHINGTON, D. C.

Grandmaster Reuben Fine is leading with a perfect score in the Washington Chess Divan's Championship Tournament. In the first seven rounds, Fine defeated Vincent L. Eaton, D. H. Mugridge, H. A. Rousseau, M. C. Stark, Aerial Mengarini, L. N. Ponce and A. W. Fox. This series of victories clinches the title for the internationalist. On his doctor's orders, Mugridge withdrew and his score was cancelled. Stark has the best chance for second place. William E. Napier, famous veteran of many international tourneys, was taking part in the tourney but was forced to forfeit three games. He has now left Washington and is living in Philadelphia.

Reuben Fine played 26 in a simultaneous exhibition at the Divan on November 25th. Finishing in 2 hours, 20 minutes, he yielded draws to Harold Burdge and Conrad Willnich, won all the other games.

The enterprising Divan has inaugurated Lightning Chess Tournaments (10 seconds a move) with lively "set" openings. The club recently staged a tourney of this type in which the King's Gambit was played on all boards. The members liked the idea and more will be held.

Charles Karson is leading in the championship tournament of the Federal Chess Club. Standings at the end of the fourth round are: Karson 3½—½; Paul 3—0; Burdge 2—0; Korrstrom 2—1; Skraly 2—1; Nash 2—1; Muller 1—3; H. Steinbach 1—3.

• DALLAS

The Dallas YMCA Chess and Checker Club has inaugurated a new idea in intra-club matches. Each player contests two games with his opponent, one with white and the other with black pieces. The games last no longer than an hour each. If unfinished within that time the winner is decided by

judges. Ideas like this help to promote and encourage interest among club members. For some time, the Dallas Club has been holding matches in which set openings are played. These have proved highly popular. A recent match, in which the Slav Defense to the Queen's Gambit was played, ended in a 5—5 deadlock . . . Chess Master J. C. Thompson attempted to break his own blindfold record by contesting 15 games without sight of board on Nov. 5th; results not reported.

F. H. McKee, Dallas County Champion and one of the best players in Texas, is now in the Army . . . Youthful Don Kilgore won 6 and lost 5 in his first simultaneous exhibition . . . Jack Hudson, now in the Navy, was a welcome visitor to the CHESS REVIEW office last month; Jack spent the evening at the Marshall Club.

• NEW YORK

The annual tournament for the individual championship of the Interscholastic Chess League is being played at the Marshall Chess Club. After seven rounds the following are leading: Section A, Marcy Hanft, Thomas Jefferson 8—0; Section B, Henry Nattens, DeWitt Clinton 8½—½; Section C, Bernard Weiner, Brooklyn Tech, 6—2.

At the London Terrace Chess Club (470 W. 24th St.) a team of players representing the College of the City of New York defeated London Terrace by a score of 7—4 on November 11th. Leonard B. Meyer and Harold M. Phillips, both ex-Presidents of the Manhattan C. C., gave a tandem simultaneous at the London Terrace club on November 18th.

Harry Saperstein, runner-up to Jackson in the amateur championship, won a lightning championship tourney at the Bronx-Empire City C. C. (1390 Jerome Ave.)

The Borough Park C. C. (4612 13th Ave., Brooklyn) has reorganized for the season. Joseph Weise is president and R. D. Winston secretary.

The Chase National Bank team is leading with 3—0 in the annual Commercial Chess League matches. Lummus Co. is second with 2½—½ and N. Y. Telephone third with 2—1.

• FROM HERE AND THERE

B. C. Jenkins, judge of the superior court of Gary, Ind., won the Indiana State Championship by defeating Glen Donley, president of the Logansport C. C. in a play-off match for the title. Third prize was won by John Van Benton of Indianapolis and fourth prize went to John Geyer of Logansport . . . John O. Hoy leads with 2—0 in the play-off match with Elliot E. Stearms for the city championship of Cleveland, Ohio . . . Ward L. Sellers won the 1942 championship of Springfield, Ohio, scoring 19½—4½ . . . Kalman Erdeky, 63, nationally known chess player and three times Western Pennsylvania champion, died last month . . .

The Crown Chess Club has just been inaugurated in Detroit with headquarters at 3105 East Grand Boulevard. Postal Chess player Carl Roberts has been prominent in forming the club and Newall Banks is a member.

Announcing the Opening of the
CROWN CHESS CLUB
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For information call TUxedo 2-9551

British Navy Invades Marshalls!



These members of the Royal Navy took possession of the Marshall Chess Club on the evening of November 12th. From left to right are George Dakin, C. P. O. (hidden, at rear); Fred Heal, L. C. A.; A. Glasspool, Musician R. M. (who captained the team); John Haigh, C. P. O.; W. F. Dixon, A. B.; R. G. Smith, L. S.; Robert Archer, Telegraphist; R. Bottrill, A. B.; Frank J. Marshall.

On November 12th, nine stalwart representatives of the British Navy made a friendly invasion of the Marshall Chess Club and captured the hearts of all present without a struggle.

The British tars, in port for a few days, were in search of some relaxation from the strenuous business of chasing Nazi submarines on the broad Atlantic. Chessplayers all, they decided to steer for the Marshall Club and play the members a team match.

Maestro Frank Marshall greeted the visitors, introduced them to their opponents and other members. Soon the clubrooms resounded to the dialects of London, Bristol, Glasgow and other British centers.

On the Marshall team, the United States armed forces were represented by Sergeant Don Hallman of the U. S. Marines. Hallman played Telegraphist Robert Archer, a wee Scotch laddie from near Glasgow. Mrs. Adele Belcher, former holder of the U. S. Women's Title, took on Chief Petty Officer John Haigh. A veteran of 16 years' service in the Royal Navy, Haigh tried hard to win but Adele proved too strong for him.

The Marshalls won the match by the rather lopsided score of 8—1, but the score didn't really matter. The boys were there to enjoy themselves and most obviously succeeded in their quest. As for the club members, they were thrilled to pieces!

The match finished, the sailors were served coffee and sandwiches while they played skittles with other members. When the festivities were over, the visitors departed with many a tale to tell their shipmates in the Petty Officers' Mess and the foc's'le.

TEAM MATCH RESULTS

Marshall Chess Club	British Navy
S. Rubin -----1	A. Glasspool, Mus'c'n, R.M._0
M. Finkelstein-----1	Fred Heal, L.C.A._0
Raoul Echeverria___1	George Dakin, C.P.O._0
Sgt. D. Hallman___1	Robt. Archer, Telegraphist_0
Mrs. A. Belcher___1	John Haigh, C.P.O._0
Robt. Bersohn____1	W. F. Dixon, A.B._0
Mrs. M. Neckermann 1	R. G. Smith, L.S._0
W. Lowenhaupt ___1	R. Bottrill, A.B._0
B. Stone -----0	W. H. Horley, P.O._1
8	1

The Immortal Games of CAPABLANCA

by Fred Reinfeld

The articles in this series, and the accompanying games, are excerpts from Reinfeld's new book of the same title, published this month by Horowitz and Harkness, New York.

PART IV

WORLD CHAMPION (1921-1927)

Capablanca had at last reached the heights, and had achieved all that a chess master can hope to accomplish. But this result, instead of spurring his ambition, only caused it to slacken. In his first tournament after gaining the title (London 1922), he won first prize in superior style, and earned his prize on the basis of a fine performance. But his next tournament, the great double-round tourney at New York in 1924, was a disappointment. He got off to a sensationally bad start, four nondescript draws and then a bad drubbing from Reti which has remained proverbial to this day. That game made more propaganda for the Hypermoderns than a ton of articles on the Hypermodern School and its theories. Capablanca then pulled himself together and rose steadily in the score table, but it was too late to overtake Lasker, once more playing in the great form of his earlier days. Moscow 1925 repeated the same dismal story: two bad losses in the early rounds, the first to Iljin-Ghenevsky, who scored magnificently with a well-conducted attack, and the second to Werlinsky, who succeeded in winning Capablanca's Queen for only two minor pieces before fifteen moves had been made! Again Capablanca began a splendid series of victories, but again it was too late to rise to first place. Two bad results in two years! Not that these results were bad in an absolute sense; but the chess world expects only the best from its champions.

At Lake Hopatcong the following year, Capablanca scored an easy victory, and then came the great test: the sextangular tournament at New York. It is not generally known that Capablanca entered the tournament with the greatest misgivings, but this is readily apparent from an article he wrote for the *New York Times* on the eve of the first round.

"We have now considered all our competitors. It remains only to discuss the writer's chances. It would be rank hypocrisy to say that we do not consider ourselves a contender for one of the first three places. Were we merely to consider the past records and the results of our previous encounters with every

one of the masters involved, there could be only one conclusion. It is also self-evident that the possessor of the world's title must have some qualifications not easily found among every one of his competitors. We are aware, however, that such conditions are not permanent and that we may now be somewhat weaker than when at our best ten years ago. In the writer's opinion, he was at his best in Havana when playing Kostich the match which Kostich lost in five straight games. On the other hand, some of our competitors, if not all of them, are now stronger than ever. How much of a difference our loss and their gain combined will make the result alone will show. It might be interesting to compare the past with the present. At San Sebastian, in 1911, in our first international encounter, we did not have much confidence of carrying the chief prize, but we had plenty of ambition, and having been favored by the goddess of chance, we succeeded in winning the honor."

"Today we have plenty of confidence, the confidence which only years of continuous success can give, but most of the ambition is gone and the fickle lady has not been kind of late. Then we were practically ignorant of our opponent's qualities, but we had a tremendous capacity for work. Today we know our opponents thoroughly, but alas! our capacity for work is not the same. Then we were very nervous and easily upset. Today we are cool and collected and nothing short of an earthquake will ruffle us. We have now more experience, but less power. Can some of the power come back? What will happen? We shall soon see. The stage is set, the curtain is about to rise on what should be one of the most memorable struggles in the history of chess."

The tense attitude revealed in his admirably objective passage may have arisen from the understanding that the second-prize winner (in the event that Capablanca came first) would be recognized as official challenger for the title; or if Capablanca did not win the tournament, then the first-prize winner would be recognized as challenger.

As the tournament actually took its course, Capablanca's forebodings turned out to be groundless. He took an early lead and won the contest with points to spare. It was a magnificent triumph, the pinnacle of the great Cuban's career.

A brilliancy prize game from this historical tournament is reproduced on the following page.

Due to space considerations, some of the original notes have been omitted and others condensed.

(To be concluded next month)

(First Brilliancy Prize)

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

This might well be considered the classic Capablanca game. It shows his proverbial clean-cut and logical simplicity in its most attractive form.

J. R. CAPABLANCA R. SPIELMANN

White	Black
1 P—Q4	P—Q4
2 Kt—KB3	P—K3
3 P—B4	QKt—Q2
4 Kt—B3	KKt—B3
5 B—Kt5	B—Kt5

It is now White's task to demonstrate that this early attempt at counterattack is premature.

6 P x P	P x P
7 Q—R4	B x Ktch

Very plausible, but inferior to 7 . . . P—B4! Spielmann thought that this could be answered successfully by 8 P x P, B x Ktch; 9 P x B, O—O; 10 P—B6—realizing only after the game that 10 . . . Q—B2! would have given him an excellent game.

8 P x B	O—O
9 P—K3	P—B4?

After the more discreet . . . P—B3 Black would still have the inferior game because of his weakness on the Black squares and the power of the hostile Bishops. After the text these difficulties are even more intensified.

10 B—Q3	P—B5
11 B—B2	Q—K2
12 O—O	P—QR3
13 KR—K1	Q—K3

Unpinning to prevent P—K4. But this is a palliative whose effect wears off at once.

14 Kt—Q2!	P—QKt4
15 Q—R5!	Kt—K5
16 Kt x Kt	P x Kt

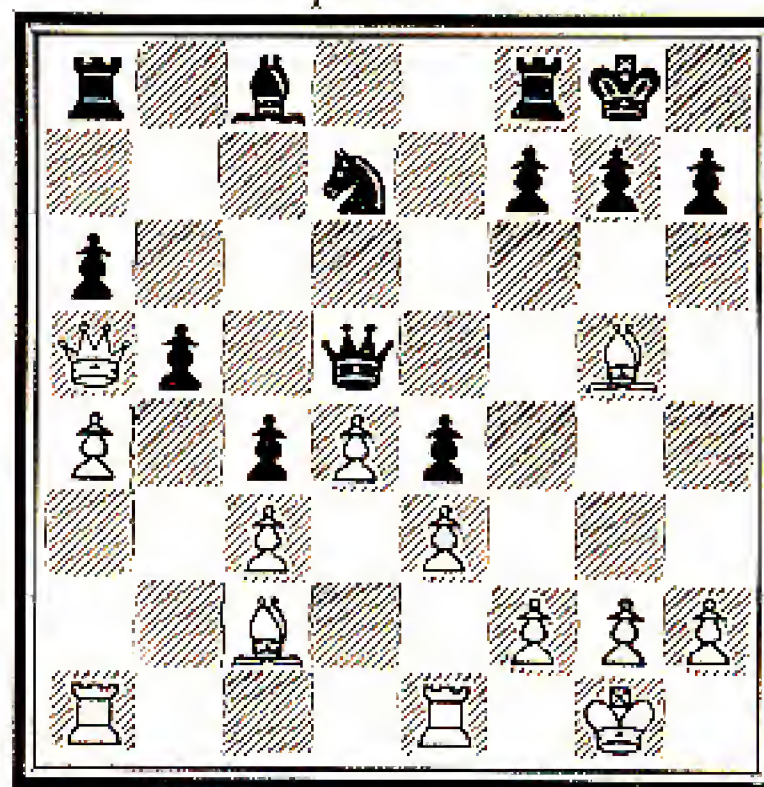
P—K4 has been ruled out, but now Black's downfall comes on the Queen-side.

17 P—QR4!	Q—Q4
-----------	------

Spielmann hopes to save the situation by gaining a move with his attack on the Bishop for protecting the Queen-side Pawns.

This wan hope meets with a brusque refutation, but passive defense with 17 . . . R—Kt1 would have been futile.

Spielmann



Capablanca

18 P x P!

Beginning a combination which is enchanting not so much because of its brilliancy, but because it refutes Black's faulty strategy in so convincing a manner.

18	Q x B
19 B x P	R—Kt1

20 P x P

Amusing: with a piece down White can offer the exchange of Queens and Black dare not accept. The QRP must cost Black at least a piece.

20	R—Kt4
21 Q—B7	. . . .

And this deadly penetration clinches matters.

21	Kt—Kt3
22 P—R7	B—R6

P—R8(Q) is now good enough, but Capablanca plays for higher game.

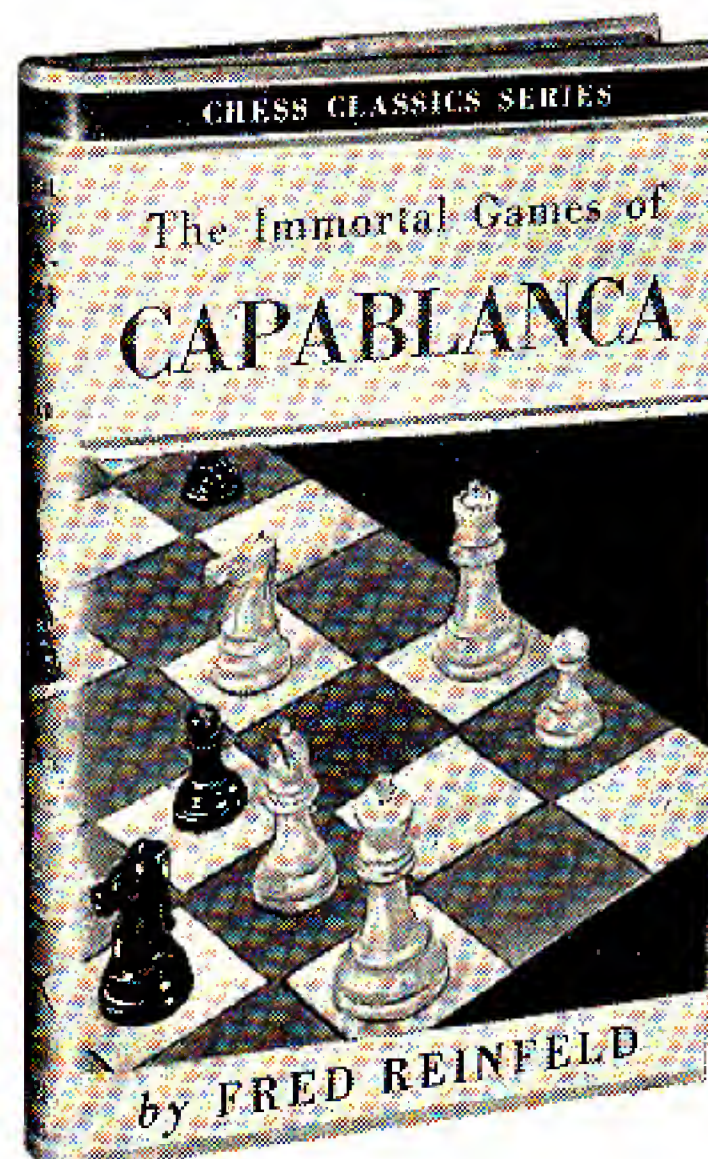
23 KR—Kt1!	R x Rch
------------	---------

Or 23 . . . R—B1; 24 Q x Kt, R x Q; 25 R x R and the double threat of P—R8(Q) or R—Kt8 is conclusive.

24 R x R	P—B4
25 B—B3	P—B5
26 P x P	Resigns

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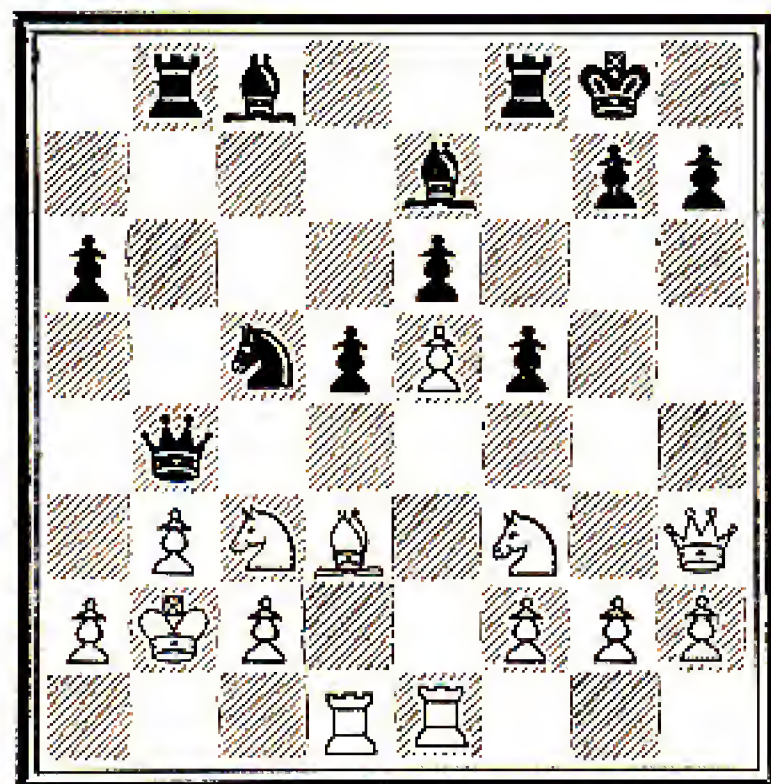
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Chess Thrillers by Irving Chernev

New York FRENCH DEFENSE

A Sparkling Queen Sacrifice hypnotizes the White King and forces him up and up to his doom!

Langleben White	Sobenheim Black
1 P-K4	P-K3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3
4 B-KKt5	B-K2
5 BxKt	BxB
6 P-K5	B-K2
7 Q-Kt4	O-O
8 B-Q3	P-KB4
9 Q-R3	Kt-Q2
10 Kt-B3	P-B4
11 PxP	KtxBP
12 O-O-O	P-QKt4
13 BxKtP	R-Kt1
14 KR-K1	P-QR3
15 B-Q3	Q-Kt3
16 P-QKt3	Q-Kt5
17 K-Kt2	....



17	Q-R6ch!!
18 K x Q	KtxBch
19 P-Kt4	RxP
20 RxKt	R-Kt8ch
21 K-R4	B-Q2ch
22 K-R5	B-Q1ch
23 KxP	B-B1ch
24 K-R7	B-Kt3ch
25 K-R8	B-R3 mate

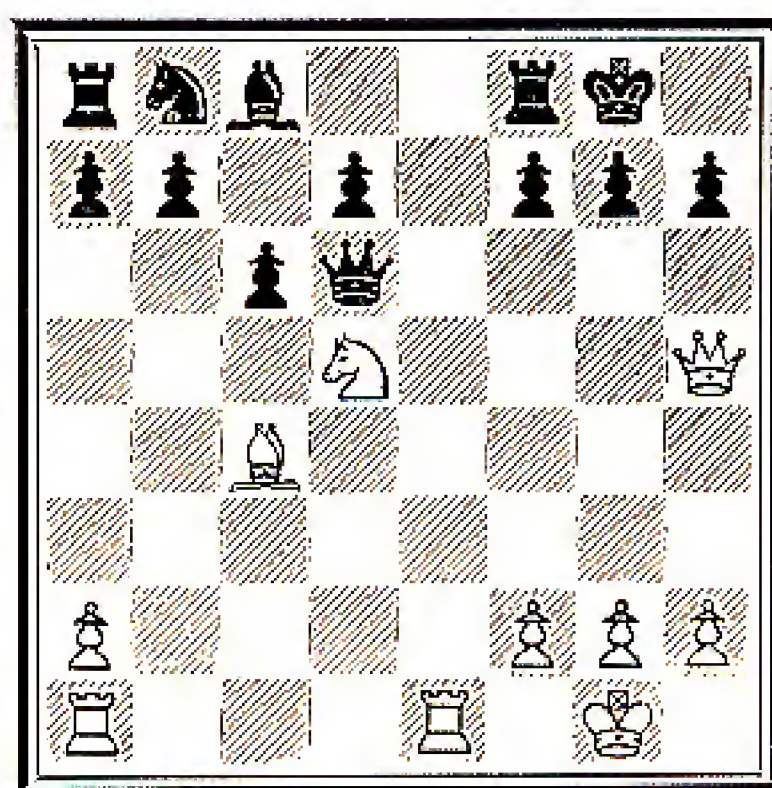
Paris, 1909.

DANISH GAMBIT

A whirlwind attack can sometimes mow down a World Champion!

Janowsky and Soldatenkoff White	Dr. E. Lasker and Taubenhaus Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 P-Q4	PxP
3 P-QB3	PxP
4 B-QB4	PxP
5 BxP	B-Kt5ch
6 Kt-B3	Kt-KB3
7 P-K5	Q-K2
8 Kt-K2	Kt-K5
9 O-O	KtxKt

10 BxKt	BxB
11 KtxB	O-O
12 Kt-Q5	QxP
13 R-K1	Q-Q3
14 Q-R5	P-QB3



15 Kt-B7!	....
Now if 15 ... QxKt; 16 QxBPch, RxQ; 17 R-K8 mate.	
15	P-KKt3
16 Q-R6	QxKt
17 BxPch	KxB
Of course, if 17 ... RxB; 18 R-K8ch, R-B1; 19 RxR mate.	
18 QxRPch	K-B3
19 Q-R4ch	K-Kt2
20 R-K7ch	R-B2
21 Q-Q4ch	K-B1
22 Q-R8ch	KxR
23 R-K1ch	K-Q3
24 Q-Q4 mate	

Meran, 1926.

FIANCHETTO DEFENSE

"The Art of Sacrifice" -- or "how four Sacrifices keep Black on the run!"

Przepiorka White	Patay Black
1 P-K4	P-KKt3
2 P-Q4	P-Q3
3 Kt-KB3	B-Kt2
4 B-Q3	P-K3
5 O-O	Kt-K2
6 B-K3	O-O
7 Q-Q2	R-K1
8 B-KR6	B-R1
9 Kt-B3	QKt-B3
10 Kt-K2	P-Q4
11 P-K5	Kt-B4
12 B-KB4	P-B3
13 P-B3	P-KKt4
14 KtxP	PxKt
15 BxP	Q-Q2
16 P-KKt4	P-KR3
17 PxKt	PxB
18 P-B6	K-B2

Preventing 19 QxP, as 19 ... R-KKt1 would win the White Queen.

19 B-Kt6ch	KxB
20 Q-Q3ch	K-R3

Of course, if 20 ... K-B2; 21 Q-R7ch, K-B1 22 QxBch, K-B2; 23 Q-Kt7 mate.

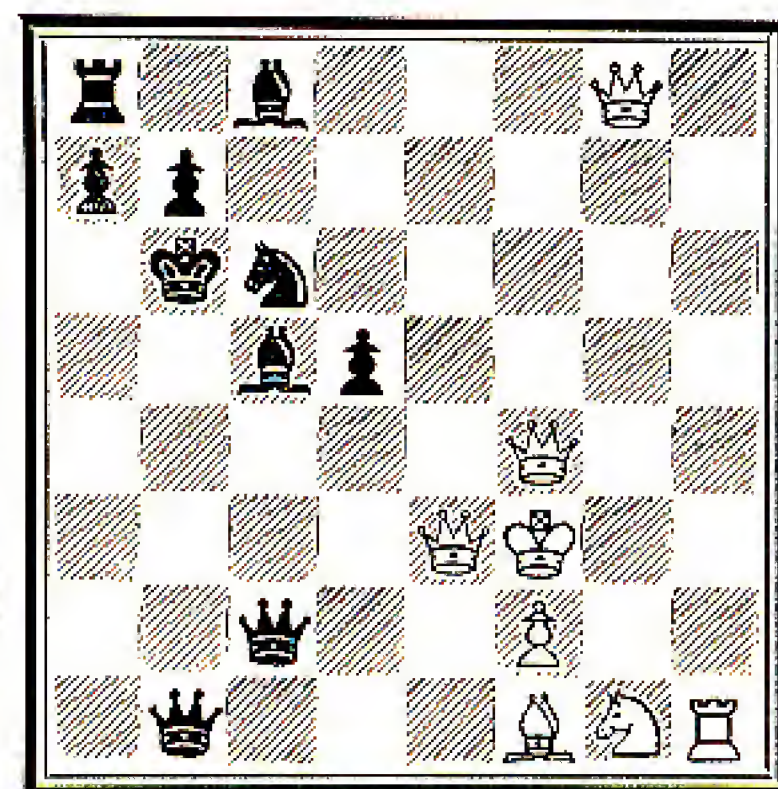
21 Q-R3ch	K-Kt3
22 Kt-B4ch	PxKt
23 K-R1!	BxP
24 R-Kt1ch	B-Kt4
25 RxBch	KxR
26 R-Kt1 mate	

Moscow, 1915.

FRENCH DEFENSE

An extraordinary game—even for Alekhine! At one stage there are five Queens on the board, and Alekhine makes a quiet Rook move!

Alekhine White	Grigorieff Black
1 P-K4	P-K3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3
4 B-Kt5	B-Kt5
5 P-K5	P-KR3
6 PxKt	PxB
7 PxP	R-Kt1
8 P-KR4	PxP
9 Q-Kt4	B-K2
10 P-KKt3	P-QB4
11 KtPxP	PxP
12 P-R5!	PxKt
13 P-R6	PxP
14 R—Kt1	Q-R4ch
15 K-K2	QxP
16 P-R7	QxR
17 PxR(Q)ch	K-Q2
18 QxBP	QxPch
19 K-B3	Kt-B3!
20 Q(Kt4)xPch	K-B2
21 Q-B4ch	K-Kt3
22 Q(K6)K3ch	B-B4
23 P-Kt8(Q)	P-Kt8(Q)



24 R-R6!!	....
Pinning the Kt and threatening 25 Q-Q8 mate.	
24	QxB
25 Q-Kt4ch	Q-Kt4
26 Q-Q8ch	K-R3
27 Q(K3)-R3ch	Q(B7)-R5
28 Q(R3)xQch	QxQ
29 QxQ mate	

Chess Primer in Verse



Pawns



I shall set up the chessmen
Ready to fight.
First are the yesmen,
Eight Indian, eight White;
Each is a pawn,
Efficient and skilled.
Only but yawn—
One gets himself killed.



He moves on a file.
To go backward—he can't—
But beware of his guile:
He kills on a slant.
At a single-square pace,
(Or double, at first,)
He strives for eighth place,
For a queenship athirst.



When he reaches square five,
And an enemy pawn,
With a double-square drive
Takes a neighboring lawn
He may capture this foe
"In passing," for fun,
With a quick, oblique blow,
As though it moved one.

Pieces

Your bishops and rooks
And also your queen
Can cross countless brooks
If no man intervene.

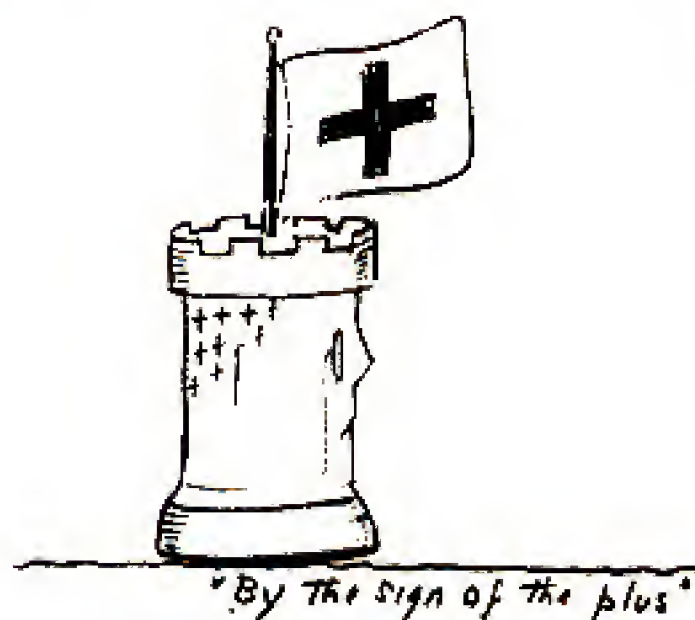
By STEPHEN ALLEN LAVENDER

✱

Illustrated by Kenneth Harkness



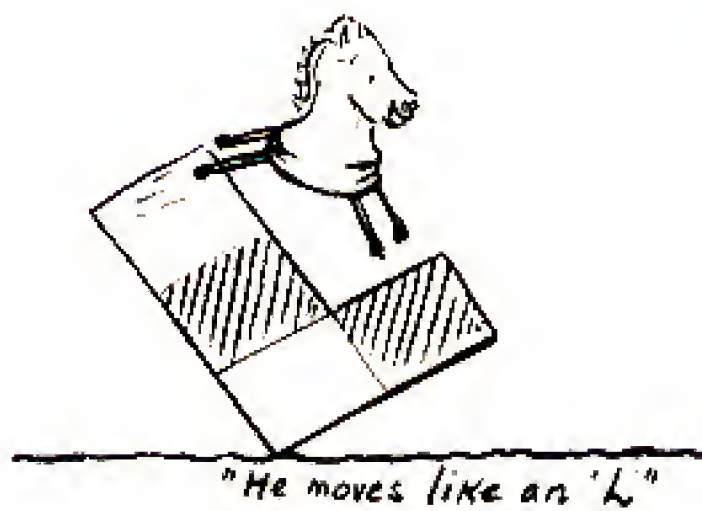
Rook



By the sign of the plus
The rook travels regally;
His cutting across
Would be moving illegally.
Straight forward, or sideways,
Or backward, he roves,
Regarding as snide ways
The other men's moves.



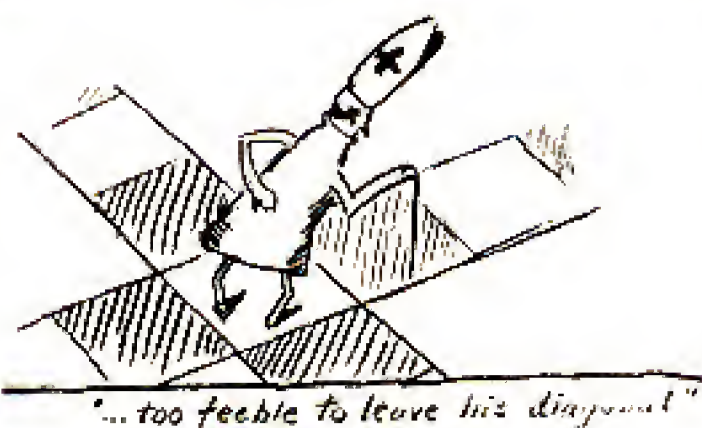
Knight



Your knight can leap people, chase
Queens around castles,
Make a regular steeplechase
Over his vassals.
You may often resist him
By remembering this well:
His madness has system;
He moves like an "L."



Bishop



But the bishop, though able
To furnish a nag an' all,
Claims he's too feeble
To leave his diagonal.



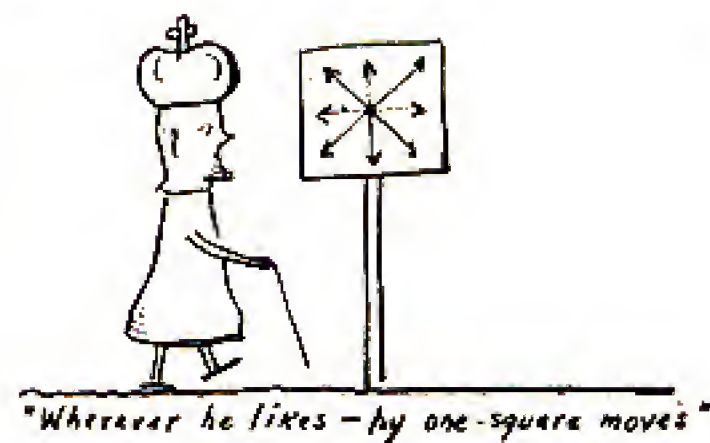
Castling



Castling's the thing
To change your stride:
Put the rook next the king
And the king t'other side.



King



The monarch takes hikes,
As it well behooves,
Wherever he likes—
By one-square moves.



Queen



While the king is scarce suited
To wield the long sword,
The queen is reputed
Best piece on the board.
Your castle she climbs,
If you leave one o'erlooked,
Yet a queen may at times
By a castle be rooked.



Think of the irony:
While the king's getting noosed,
The queen in her tyranny
Is ruling the roost.
For the rook travels straight
And the bishop askew,
But by both she is great,
The lucky old shrew!

Mate

So now forward your men.
The point of the thing
Is to trap in his den
The opposite king.

PLAY THE MASTERS

CHESS REVIEW'S POPULAR "SOLITAIRE CHESS" GAME

Instructions

With a strip of paper, cover all the moves in the box below except the first move.

Make all the opening moves on your board up to and including the first move in the box (White's eighth).

Study the position and select Black's reply. Write down your selection. Then expose the next line and see the move Black actually made (at the left). Score par if you picked this move. If not, score zero, and make the correct Black move on your board.

Make White's next move, shown on the same line. Continue as before, one line at a time, to the end of the game.

Notes on the Game

This game was played in 1912 at San Sebastian. The opening is the Dutch Defense. The score is taken from "The Golden Treasury of Chess," a compendium of the great masterpieces of chess, now in process of publication.

Notes refer to **Black** moves.

17th: Forcing open the KB file so that Black will be able to maintain threats on both wings.

21st: Challenging the Bishop in order to weaken the King's defense.

22nd: Lining up for the attack. If now 23 QxQP, QxKtP, followed by . . . R-B7.

24th: Black's previous move prepared the way for this consolidation. The positional threat is . . . P-R5, fixing all White's Q-side pawns.

25th: A bolt from the blue! Black threatens mate by . . . R-B8ch. If now 26 BxB, R-B8ch; 27 RxR, RxRch; 28 K-Kt2, R-Kt8ch; 29 K-B3, Q-R4ch; 30 K-K3, QxRP with two pawns and an overwhelming attack for the piece.

32nd: Otherwise White squirms out by playing K-K3.

33rd: Threatening . . . Q-R4 mate and forcing White's reply.

35th: Most of the fireworks are over; a pawn up, Black consolidates.

36th: The threat is . . . K-Kt3 and White will be in zugzwang.

37th: The coup de grace, forcing the exchange of the remaining pieces. Black proceeds to win with his extra Pawn.

42nd: The threat of . . . P-R5 in conjunction with the King march to Q5 cannot be answered.

This month you will have the pleasure of defeating the brilliant Grandmaster Akiba Rubinstein—if you can pick the same moves as his opponent in the following game. Instructions on how to proceed are given at the left.

You have **BLACK** and your "partner" is R. Spielmann. Go to it and see what score you can make. If you score more than 70 points (without cheating!), enter for the next U. S. Championship tourney.

Make These Opening Moves

1 P-Q4, P-K3; 2 P-QB4, P-KB4; 3 Kt-QB3, B-Kt5; 4 B-Q2, Kt-KB3; 5 P-KKt3, O-O; 6 B-Kt2, P-Q3; 7 P-QR3, BxKt. Now continue with the moves in the box below.

Black Played	Par Score	White Played	Your Selection for Black's move	Your Score
8 QKt—Q2	2	8 B x B	-----	-----
9 P—B4	2	9 Q—B2	-----	-----
10 Kt x P	3	10 P x P	-----	-----
11 QKt—K5	2	11 Kt—B3	-----	-----
12 B—Q2	2	12 O—O	-----	-----
13 R—B1	2	13 KR—Q1	-----	-----
14 Q x B	1	14 B x Kt	-----	-----
15 R—QB2	3	15 Q—Kt3	-----	-----
16 Kt—B4	2	16 Kt—K1	-----	-----
17 P—B5!	4	17 Q—Kt4	-----	-----
18 P x P	2	18 Kt—Q3	-----	-----
19 Kt x Kt	2	19 BP x P	-----	-----
20 Q—B7ch	2	20 R x Kt	-----	-----
21 B—B3!	4	21 K—R1	-----	-----
22 QR—B2	3	22 P—K4	-----	-----
23 P—QR4	4	23 R—K1	-----	-----
24 Q—QB4	3	24 Q—B3	-----	-----
25 B x P!!	9	25 P—QKt4	-----	-----
26 R—B8ch	5	26 R x B	-----	-----
27 R x Bch	1	27 B x R	-----	-----
28 Q—B7ch	3	28 K—Kt2	-----	-----
29 R—KR8	5	29 K—R3	-----	-----
30 Q x RPch	2	30 R—B3	-----	-----
31 Q—R4ch	2	31 K—Kt4	-----	-----
32 Q—R3ch	4	32 K—B4	-----	-----
33 P—KKt4	5	33 K—Kt4	-----	-----
34 Q x Rch	2	34 R x P	-----	-----
35 P—R3	4	35 R—B5	-----	-----
36 K—Kt2!	6	36 Q—Q3	-----	-----
37 R—B8ch!	4	37 K—B3	-----	-----
38 Q x Rch	1	38 Q x R	-----	-----
39 Q x Qch	1	39 K—Kt2	-----	-----
40 P x P	1	40 K x Q	-----	-----
41 K—B3	1	41 P x P	-----	-----
42 P—R4	1	42 K—B2	-----	-----
		43 Resigns	-----	-----
Total Score		Your Percentage		
		-----100-----		



P. L. ROTHENBERG
Problem Editor

PROBLEMS

Address all correspondence to Problem Editor P. L. ROTHENBERG, CHESS REVIEW, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y. For personal replies, please enclose self-addressed, stamped envelope.

A Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to all, with special emphasis on those of our genial family of problem enthusiasts who are in the armed forces of the United States: Capt. H. M. Berliner, Pvt. Moses Einhorn, Lt. Com. C. Halverson, Lt. Lawrence R. Klar, Pvt. Edgar T. McCormick, Sgt. Gilbert M. Plowman, Pvt. Herbert Seidman.

* * * * *

Christmas Solving Contest

I urge you to pitch into our Christmas solving contest (problems 2020-2029) with heart and vigor. Practically all of the problems have been composed in the spirit of holiday fun. You need not be frightened by the fantastic positions or stipulations. Not a bit! Join the merriment on the happy assumption that the next solver will fare no better. A book prize will be given for the best set of solutions—due on February 28, 1943.

We begin our Noel festivities with No. 2020 by the resourceful Problem Editor of the Chess Correspondent. In self-mate problems, White, moving first, compels Black to deliver mate to the White King in the stipulated number of moves.

Give reasons for your answer to No. 2021, the work of Mannis Charosh, whose studies in retrograde analysis has afforded pleasure to many of us. (In "castling" problems we assume that in the absence of PROOF that a given side MAY NOT castle, castling IS allowed.)

The dedication of No. 2022 is gratefully accepted by your editor. Black, moving first, HELPS White mate the Black King in 2 moves. This is an elegant task stunt wherein at least one Grasshopper must be used. (The Grasshopper, represented as an inverted Q, moves and captures vertically, horizontally and diagonally one square BEYOND the nearest piece of either color. E.g., the G on Kt4 has access to Kt8 or Q4 which is also accessible to the G on Q8.) In addition to solution, the reason WHY a G is necessary must be specified.

No. 2023 is historically significant. It was composed some 30 years ago and submitted to the late famed Walter Penn Shipley, then Chess Editor of the Philadelphia Enquirer, who did not have it published. Give reasons for your solution.

No. 2024 is assumed to arise from a game played between Master White and Amateur Black. You need no further hints.

The motto of No. 2025 is "Determination," and it is dedicated to CHESS REVIEW'S Managing Editor, Ken Harkness, apropos of his energetic effort in behalf of this publication and chess in general.

In No. 2026 you need not hesitate to assume anything, so long as your assumptions are correct. Here again, of course, Black moves first as in No. 2022.

In No. 2027 White, moving first, compels Black to stalemate White in 4 moves. IMPOSSIBLE is not the answer. Try again . . .

No. 2028 presents a suicide pact. Note that both sides are mated. Rather silly, no? The solutions can be found under the following conditions: (a) Assume White moved last; retract White's last illegal move and White mates in one. (b) Assume Black moved last; retract Black's last illegal move and Black mates in one.

No. 2029 is not as formidable as it may appear. White, keeping his ENTIRE force intact, moves first and compels Black to stalemate White in 51 moves. The problem is dedicated to the British Master Problemist C. S. Kipping on the occasion of his 51st birthday—Oct. 10, 1942. Remember that—as in 2027 above—Black shows maximum resistance in keeping White from accomplishing his goal. Solvers need not show all moves. The key move, several following moves, the general plan and the final position (in notation or diagram, but preferably the latter) will do.

Solvers, Attention!

October Solutions Will Be Found on Page 263

Please note following corrections to November problems: No. 2000: Add White Pawn on White's K5. No. 2012: Add Black Pawn on Black's QB6. No. 2015: White's Queen on KB7 should be White King. No. 2018: In the twin version move B(R6) to K6, not Q6. No. 2019: White Pawn on R7 should be White Bishop. Corrected solutions to above may be submitted up to Dec. 27.

I regret that because of space limitations it has not been possible to include a review of A Sketchbook of American Chess Problematisers in this month's issue.

Solvers' Standings

Congratulations to Expert W. F. Viveiros who did it again—for the second time in 1942! The standings (and please note that the names FOLLOW the score): 193: W. F. Viveiros, 186: S. Heinemann, 181: Prof. G. W. Hargreaves, 174: A. M. Jenkins, 164: F. J. C. DeBlasio, 163: J. Neumark, 162: W. Patz, Sgt. G. M. Plowman, 161: I. Rivise, 159: T. Lundberg, 156: E. Popper, 153: A. R. Sheftel, 145: A. J. Souweine, 144: S. Almgren, 141: S. Ryder, 140: W. I. Lourie, 137: S. Spiegel, 130: J. A. McFadden, 128: W. G. Jungensen, Pvt. Herbert Seidman, 121: T. L. Rossi, 115: W. G. Weiner, 114: J. Elsmann, 105: D. L. Schroeder, 103: P. A. Swart, 98: Hays & Stolper, C. E. Winnberg (please watch deadline), 89: S. Langer, 84: Lt. L. R. Klar, 82: T. Talmadge, 79: L. Halliwell, 77: E. D. Holladay, 76: I. Burstein, 72: M. Hanft, 67: C. S. Kipping, 64: W. O. Peters, 54: K. Mahler, 53: R. Steinmeyer, 48: S. Galluccio, 46: E. A. Erickson, 43: Arthur Fink, Melker Rudholm, 42: A. Saxer, 31: Lt. Com. C. Halverson, A. H. Weiss, 28: G. B. Spencer, 25: E. J. Korpanty, D. Somerville, 23: G. S. Thomas, 22 D. Kilgore, H. N. Oakley, L. Werner, 18: H. P. Matosian, 15: V. J. vanLint, 14: B. Colle, 11: P. B. Driver, 8: C. V. Allen, 6: M. O. Meyer, 5: Mrs. E. Robin, 4: G. M. Banker.

Solvers, previously listed, whose names do not appear, have been put on the INACTIVE list.

Nine Holiday Nutcrackers

Fools rush in where angels fear to tread. In these problems you will find maneuvers which, at first blush, appear to be foolhardy, but they quite successfully bring home the bacon! The pseudo-advantage given the enemy is of but a momentary nature. Do not peep at inverted solutions given below until after you have solved the problems. The composers:

No. 1: Sam Loyd, Source? 1868?

No. 2: Sam Loyd, Detroit Free Press, 1878.

Nos. 3 and 4: William Meredith, Dubuque Chess Journal, 1886.

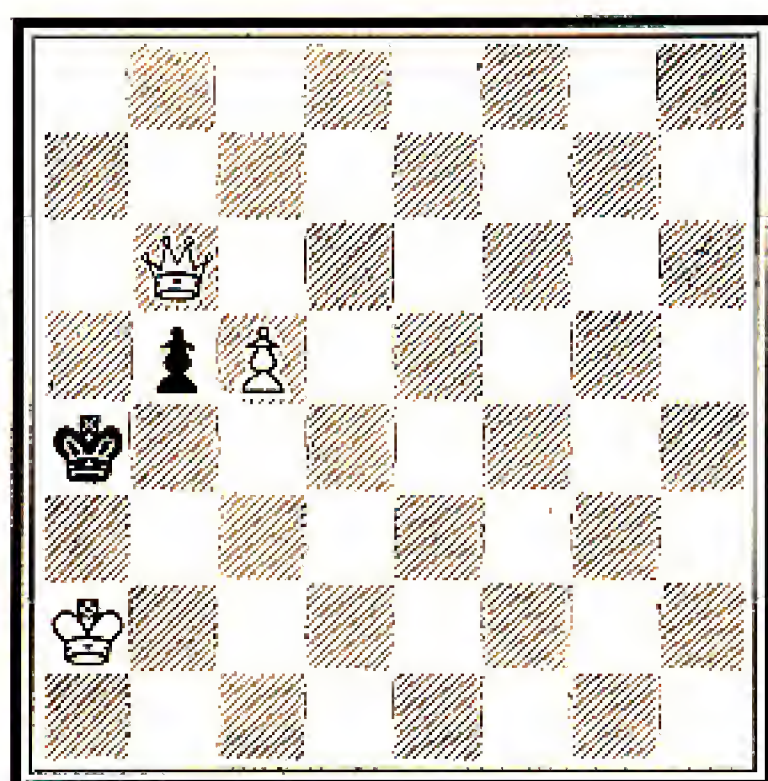
No. 5: R. Collinson, London Telegraph, May, 1907.

No. 6: A. Moseley, First Prize, Northern Whig, 1912.

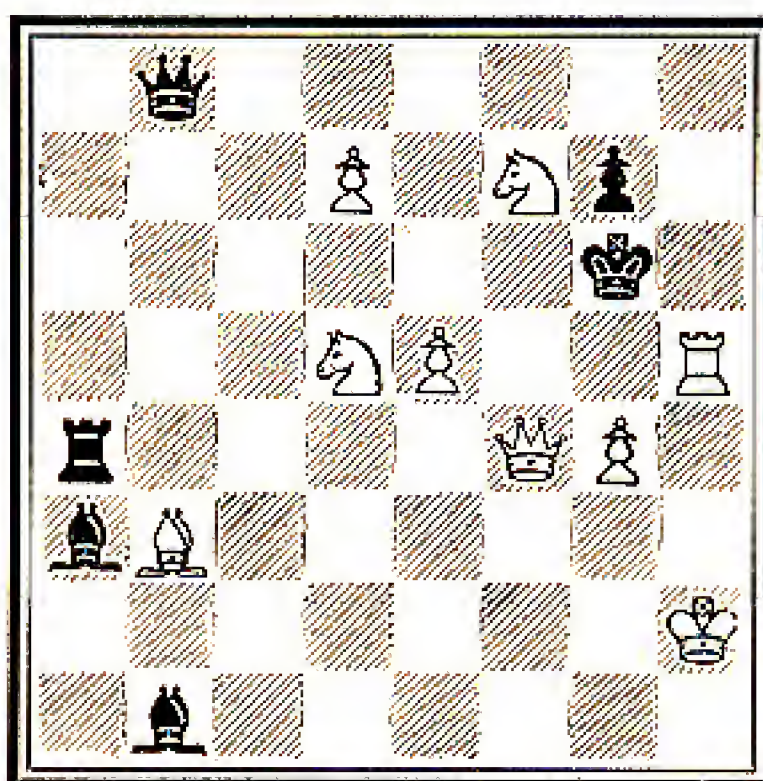
No. 7: G. F. Anderson, Il Secolo, 1921.

No. 8: P. L. Rothenberg, New York Post, 1934.

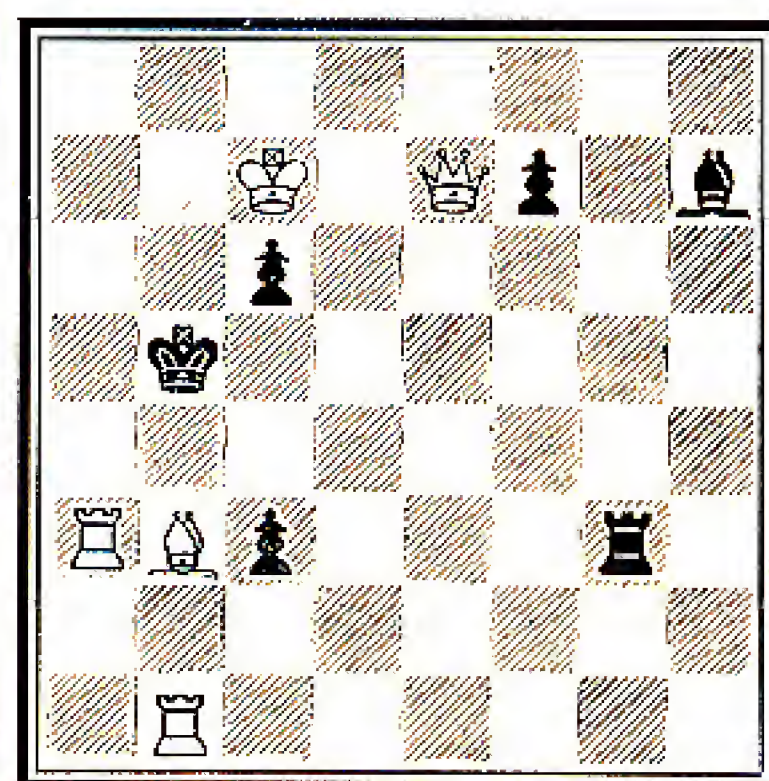
No. 9: P. L. Rothenberg, Popular Science Monthly, May, 1942.



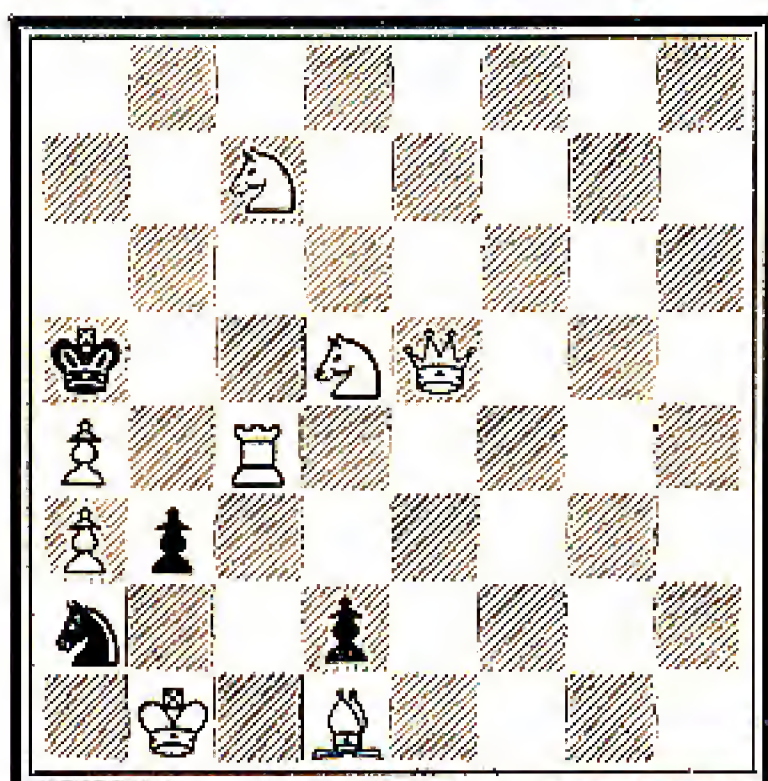
1. White Mates in 3 Moves



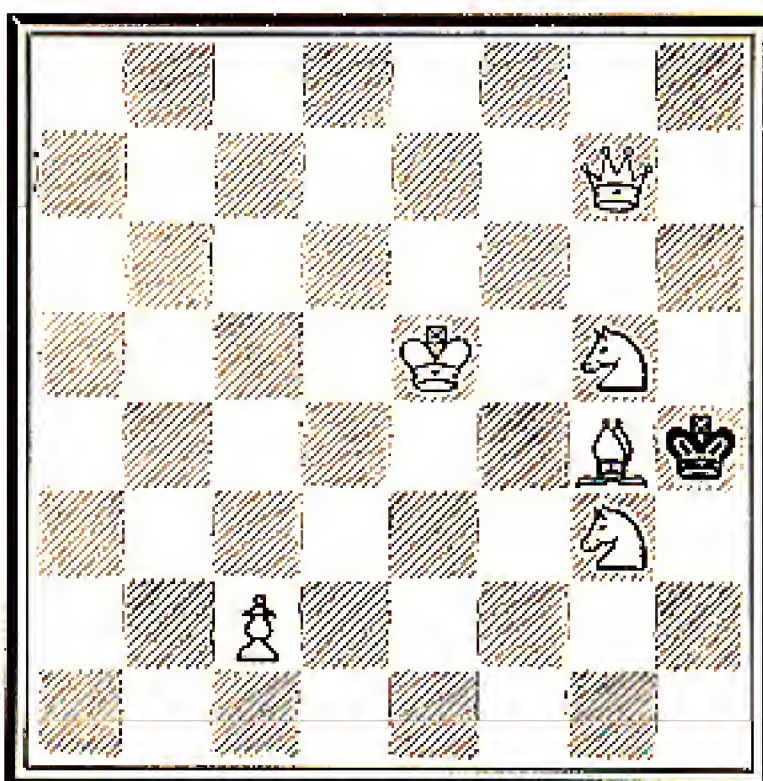
4. White Mates in 2 Moves



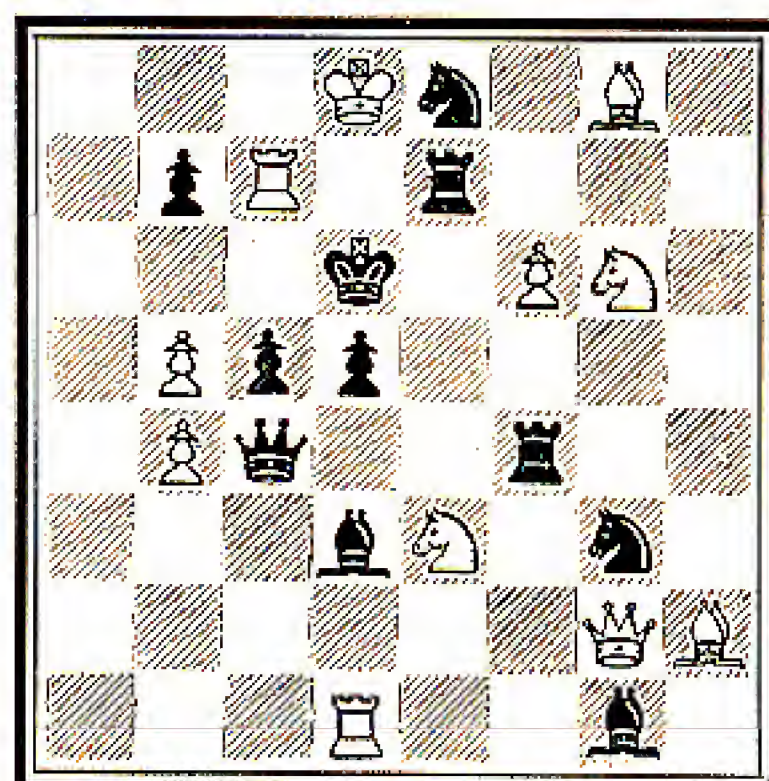
7. White Mates in 2 Moves



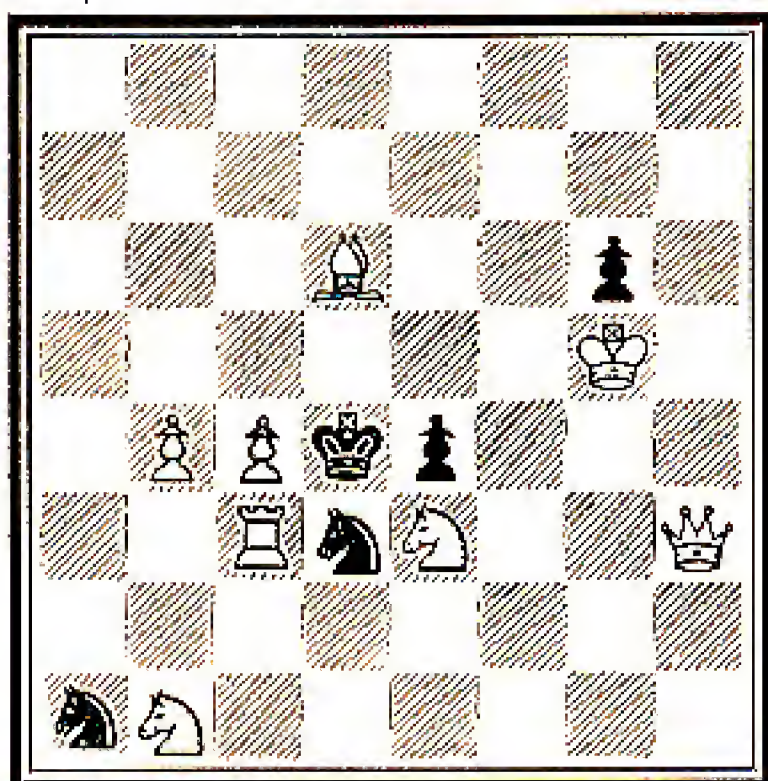
2. White Mates in 2 Moves



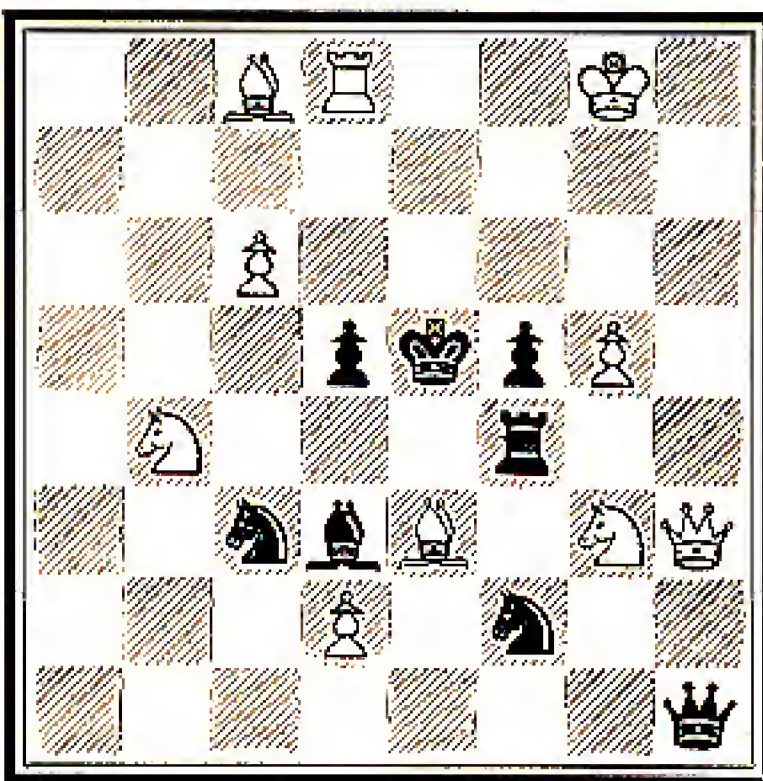
5. White Mates in 3 Moves



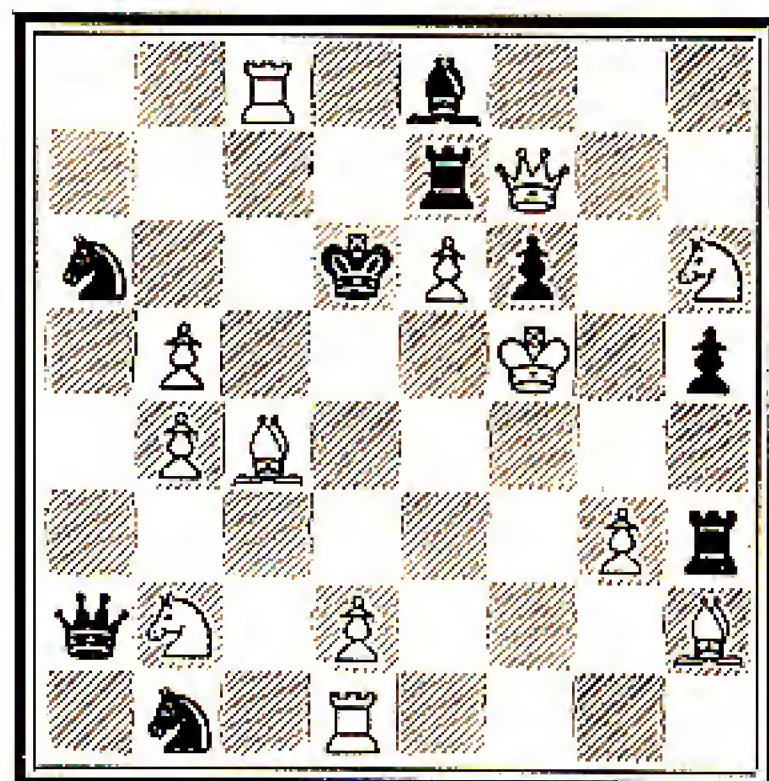
8. White Mates in 2 Moves



3. White Mates in 2 Moves



6. White Mates in 2 Moves



9. White Mates in 2 Moves

SOLUTIONS AT RIGHT
(Turn page upside down)

No. 1: 1 Q-KR6, K-Kt5; 2 Q-QB1, etc. 1 K-Kt1; 2 K-Kt3, etc. 1 P-Kt5; 2 Q-R6 mate. No. 2: Q-R1. No. 3: Q-R5. No. 4: Q-Kt4. No. 5: 1 Q-QR7, KxKt(Kt4); 2 Q-Kt7ch, etc. 1 KxKt(Kt6); 2 Q-Ktch, etc. 1 KxB; 2 Q-K8, etc. No. 6: Kt-K4. No. 7: K-Q6. No. 8: Q-K4. No. 9: K-K4.

Christmas Solving Contest

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS 2020-2029 DUE FEB. 28, 1943

The problems on this page, all original, comprise a special holiday contest. They are not part of the regular Solvers' Contest which will be resumed in the January issue. Give complete continuations, unless otherwise indicated in text. A book prize will be awarded for the best set of solutions. The composers:

2020—Geoffrey Mott-Smith

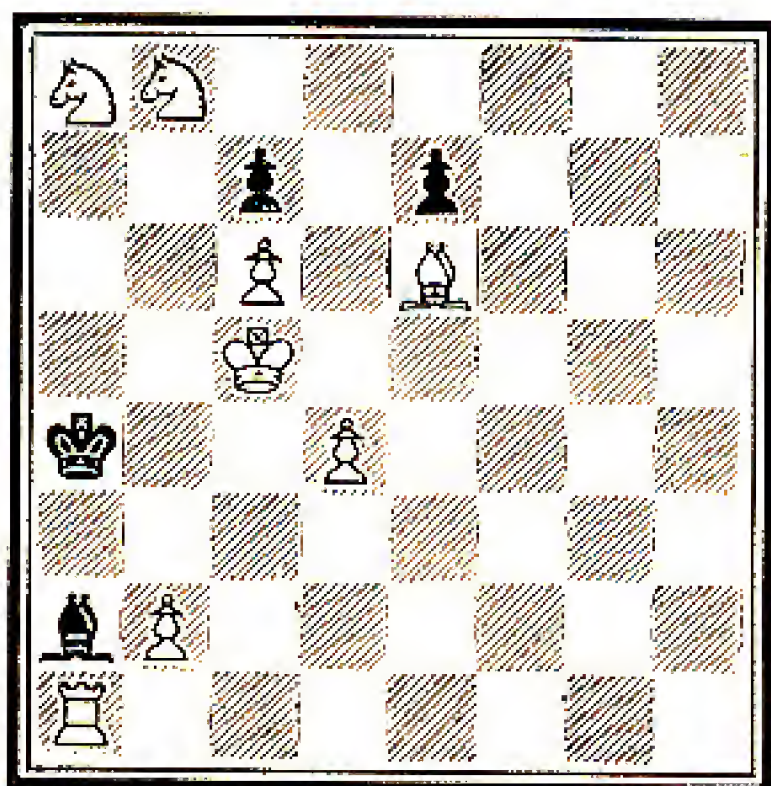
2021—Mannis Charosh

2022—Mannis Charosh

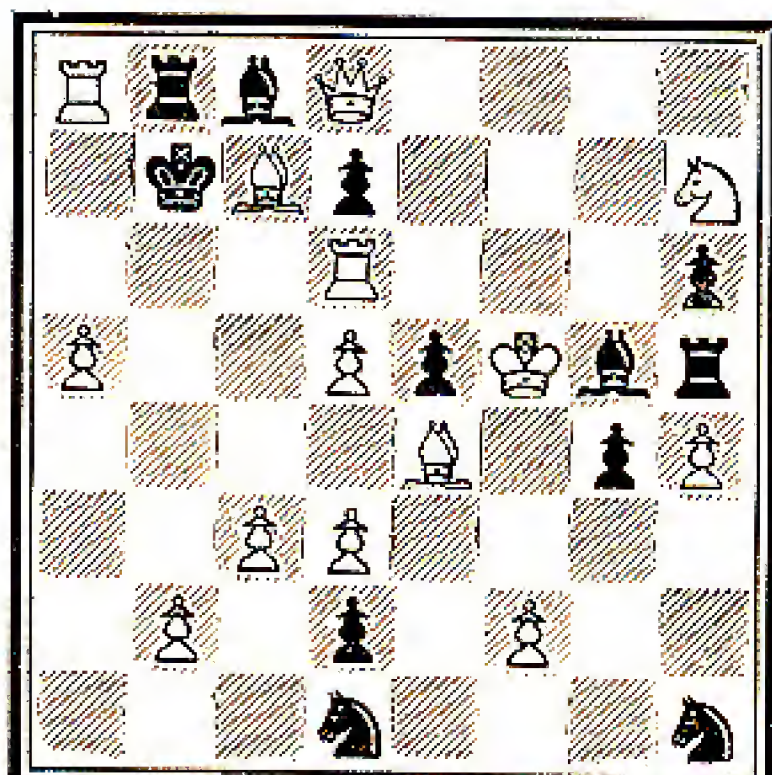
2023—Dr. Joseph H. Noble

2024—Jack S. Battell

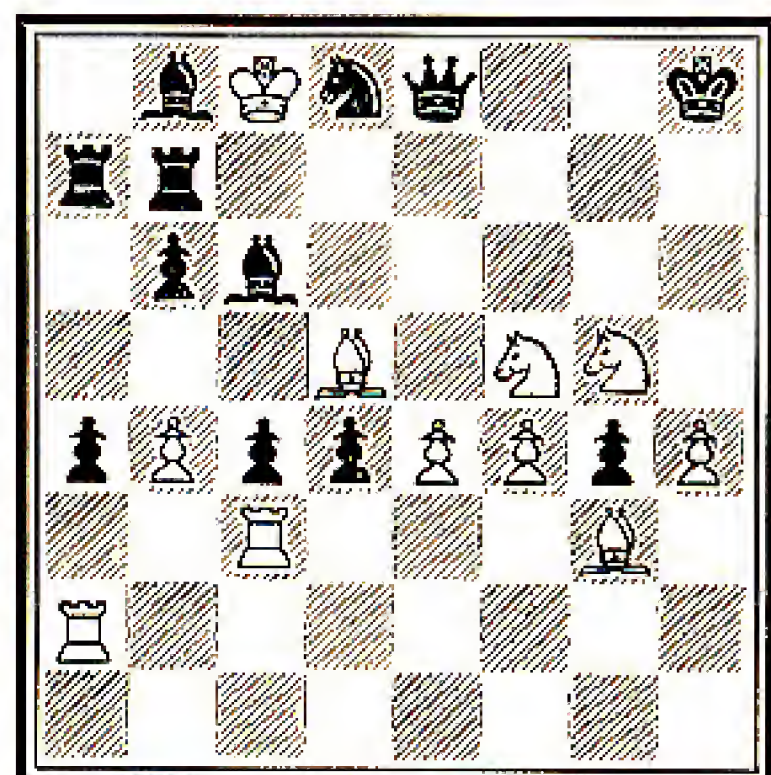
2025-2029—P. L. Rothenberg



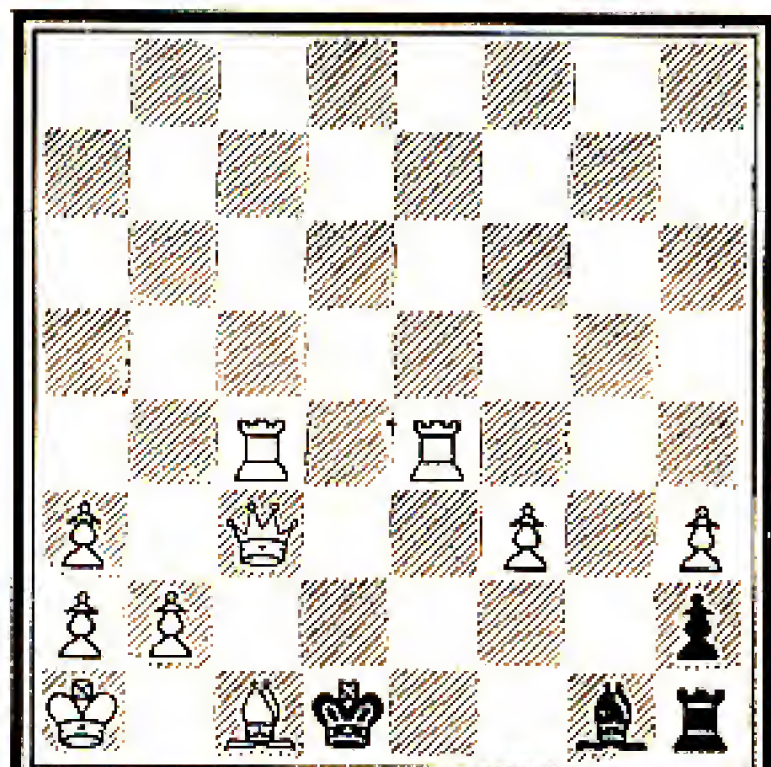
2020 Self-mate in 8 moves



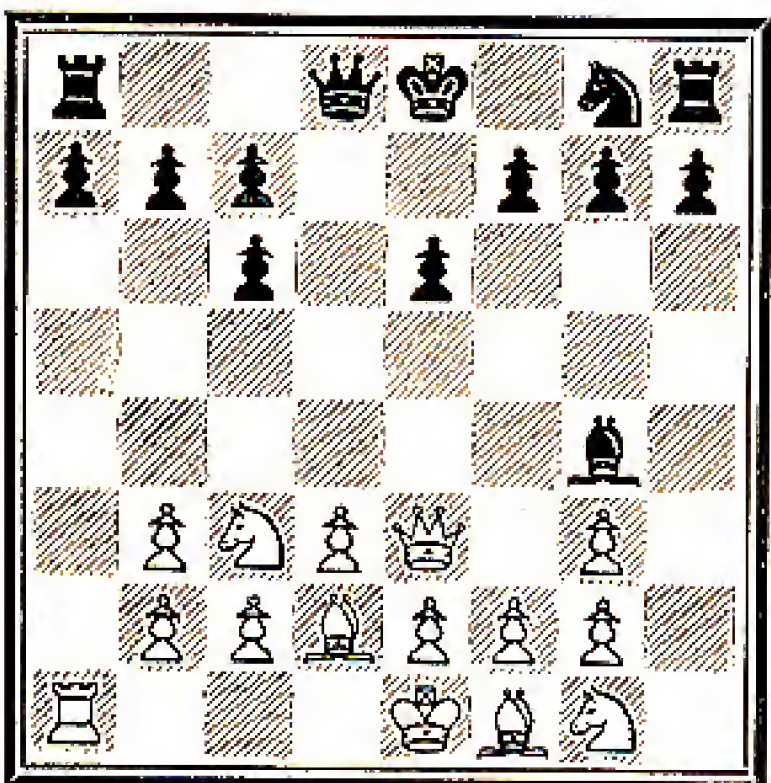
2023 White Mates in How Many Moves?



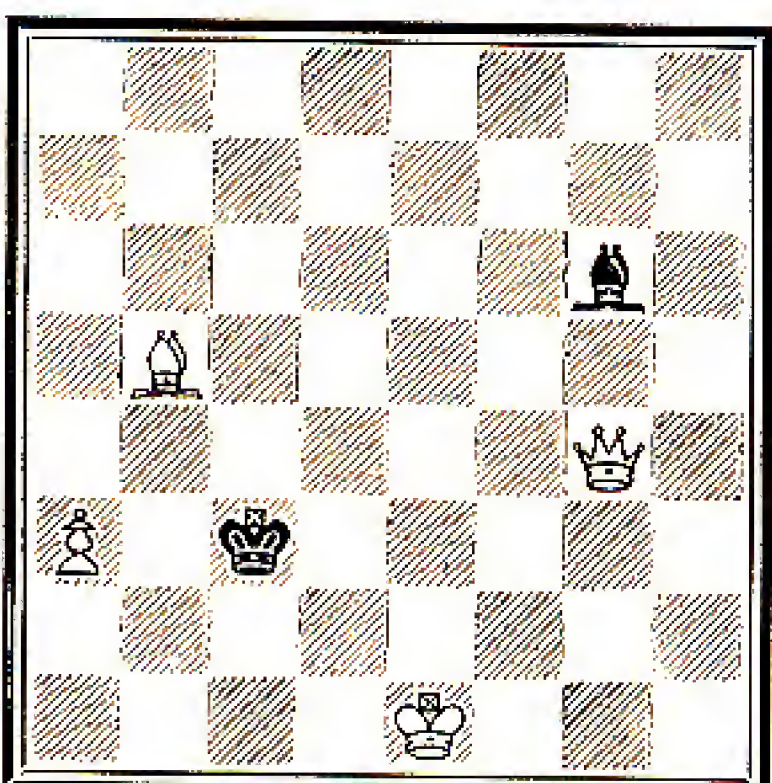
2026 Black Help-mates in 2 Moves



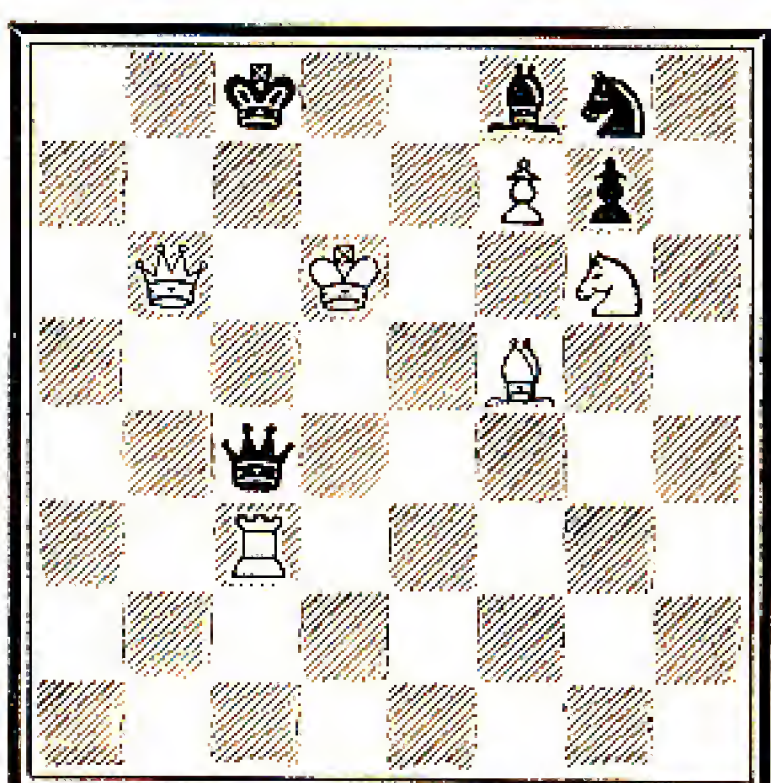
2027 White Self-stalemates in 4



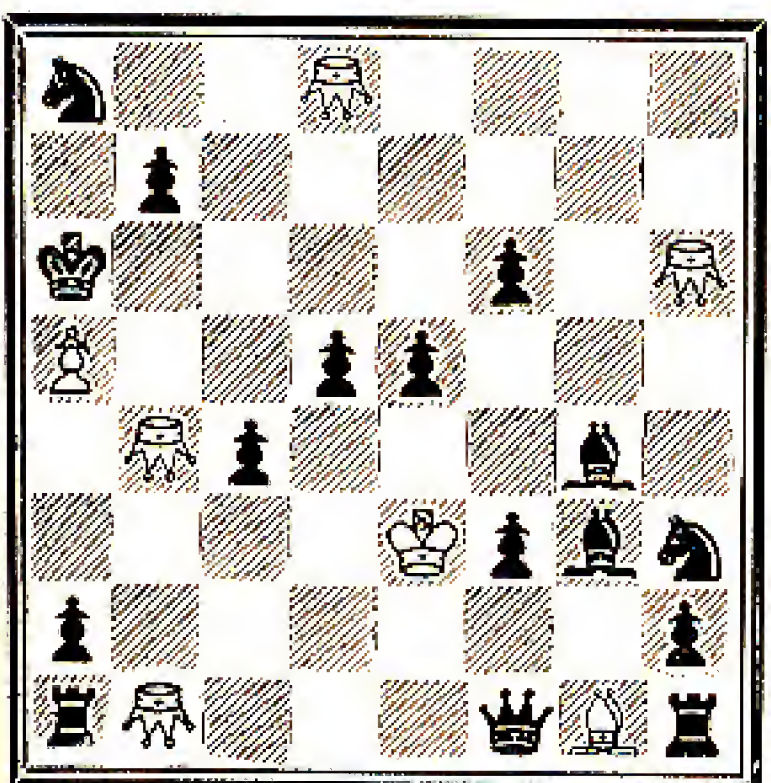
2021 May White Castle?



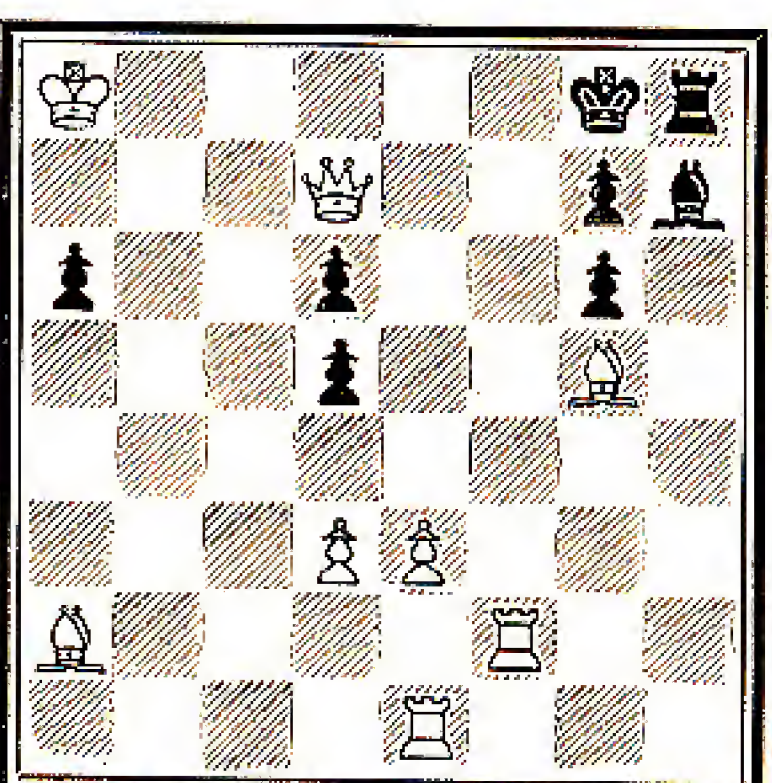
2024 White Mates in 2 Moves



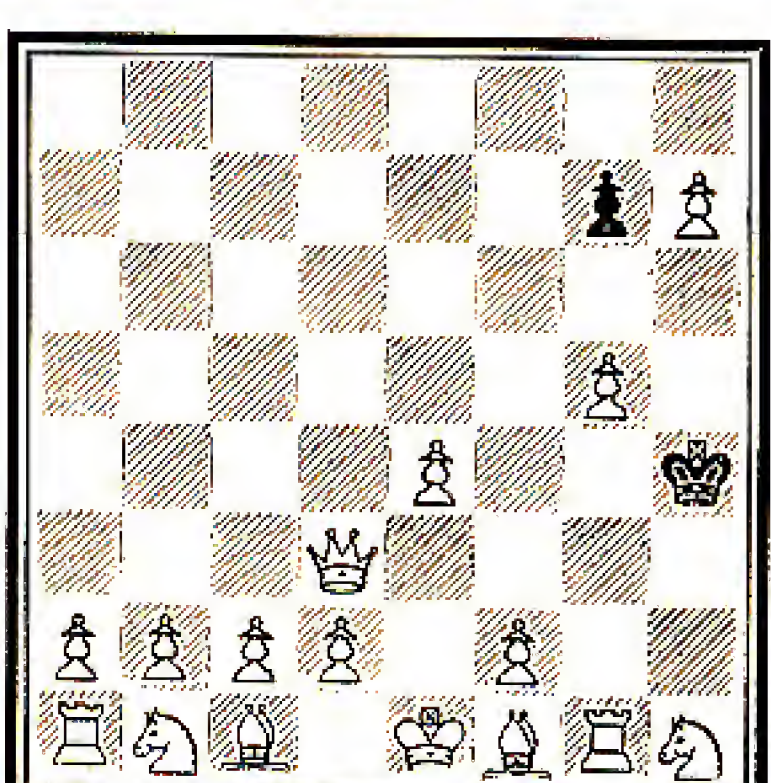
2028 See Text



2022 Black Help-mates in 2 Moves



2025 Self-mate in 12 Moves



2029 See Text

CHESS BY MAIL



No. 1 Postal Chess Player of the Month is LOUIS BORKER of Jersey City, N. J. Reporting four wins in four different sections, Borker jumped his rating to 1356 points and now heads the list. He first joined our group of postal players in October, 1941, took first prize in Section 41-31 with a score of 7—1. Now leading in Section 42-C3 of the Class Tourney, Borker is also playing in five sections of the 1942 Sectional Tourney; his chances of getting one of those chess sets seems reasonably good! Borker writes:

"In my first postal chess game (in 1924) I castled with my king passing through a square that was in check—but my opponent didn't mind! However, I kept on improving my game and in five years I won seven medals, a couple of books and a few victory certificates. In 1934, a group of players, including myself, started the Jersey City Chess Club and played in the North Jersey Chess League. In 1940 the club disbanded; I subscribed for CHESS REVIEW and found myself in Postal Chess once more."

PRIZE-WINNERS THIS MONTH

Section	Player	Prize	Score
41-34	W. H. Lacey, Jr. -----	1	7½—½
42-C7	W. O. Peters -----	1	5 —1
42-C10	R. W. Bennett -----	2—3	3 —2
42-C10	J. C. Kalbach -----	2—3	3 —2

Just two years ago, in the December, 1940 issue of CHESS REVIEW, the first two sections of our first postal chess tournament were announced. In these two years, this department has made phenomenal progress, particularly during the past few months. Today, over 250 of our readers are actively participating in current tournaments. Up to the time of writing, we have started 50 sections during 1942—a total of 350 entries. The interest has grown so rapidly that we have decided to add a Postal Chess Editor to our staff. He will take over the reins from your Managing Editor in the next issue. We hope, in this way, to be able to give your individual letters more attention than has been possible in the past.

This month we received a letter from one of our new players which expresses the sentiments of many who have written to us. J. P. Colley, of San Bernardino, Calif. writes: "I have got a big kick out of playing this type of chess. I am not a good or expert player and play the game for social and mental recreation more than from any desire to become expert or Class A. It's fun—and it's stimulating to play a good player. It gives me a fine opportunity to pull all the boners I care to (and I'm good at that) and yet be able to try a variety of moves before making a final decision. I really believe I am learning more about chess in a few weeks or months than I would by occasional games with average players. In fact, I feel so enthusiastic about it that I am asking you for another dollar's worth!"

Sectional Tourney Closes This Month

Entries for the 1942 Sectional Tournament will be accepted up to December 31st, 1942, but not thereafter. We have started 18 sections in this event and only two more remain open. We have some entries on hand, so let us know quickly if you want to play in this event. When sending your entry, we suggest that you give us the option of placing you in one of the CLASS Tourney sections in case we are unable to arrange a Sectional group in your locality.

Entries for the Class Tournament (A, B and C Sections) will continue to be accepted as usual. A similar event will be started in 1943.

Individual Matches

In response to a suggestion by one of our members, we clarify the rules regarding individual matches. You may challenge any player in your own or a higher class to an individual match. The challenge must be addressed to CHESS REVIEW and will be transmitted by us. If he accepts, the number of games is to be by mutual agreement but must be not less than four and not more than eight. If less than eight games are agreed upon, the right to play more games is forfeited. The challenger plays White on the odd-numbered boards (1, 3, 5, 7) and the player who accepts the challenge on the remaining boards (even-numbered). Time limit is 48 hours per move. Minimum entry fee from each player is \$1—or a larger amount by mutual agreement. Winner receives credit for the total entry fees. If the match ends in a draw, each player gets a credit of the amount of his entry fee. Credits can only be used to purchase chess books or equipment. Any additional games arranged to break a tie will be regarded as a new match and another entry fee will be required. Results of matches will be published and will affect players' ratings in the usual way.

Game Reports — Results to Nov. 18th

Sec. 1941 OPEN TOURNAMENT

- 41-25 Kramer 1, Stauffer 0.
 41-29 Ad. Weiss 1, Kahn 0; B. Rozsa 1, Gabor 0.
 41-34 Lacey 2, Halverson 0.
 41-35 Friend 1, Chauvenet 0; Friend 1½, Koken ½.
 Friend—Boyd games adjudicated as drawn.

1942 CLASS TOURNAMENT

- 42-C2 Hadden ½, Aronsen ½; Ruckert ½, Neu-mark ½.
 42-C3 Borker 1, Roberts 0.
 42-C5 Bela Rozsa 1, Holiff 0.
 42-C7 Van Esen ½, Dishaw ½; Peters 1, Hamilton 0.
 42-C8 Butler's games adjudicated as lost to Talmadge and Kantor, drawn with D. Wallace. Kantor 1, D. Wallace 0.
 42-C9 Powers 1, Ad. Weiss 0; Weiss ½, Stetler ½.
 42-C10 Kalbach 1, Campbell 0.
 42-C11 Brandstrom 1, Dulin 0.
 42-C13 Campbell lost to Chase, drew with Wainess and Dann.
 42-C18 Michels 1, Dr. Paul 0.
 42-C19 Engskov 1, Franklin 0; McKelvie 1, Franklin 0. Siller forfeited to Engskov, Kirkegaard and Quandstrom. Guthrie withdraws; all games annulled.
 42-C20 Courtney withdraws; all games annulled.
 42-C22 Kemble 1, Heisey 0.
 42-C26 Long withdraws. All games annulled.

1942 SECTIONAL TOURNAMENT

- 42-S1 Borker 1, A. H. Weiss 0; Engelman ½, King ½. Siller forfeited to Weiss and Fenley.
 42-S2 Borker 1, Winslow 0; Elsmann 1, Sax 0.
 42-S3 Krak defeated Casey and Flaherty. Arons drew with MacDonough.
 42-S4 Schiller 1, McCullough 0.
 42-S5 R. L. Brown 1, Frediskov 0; Levene defeated N. W. Mitchell and G. S. Thomas. Siller forfeited to Brown, Levene and Thomas.
 42-S6 Allison 1, R. G. Wright 0; Krebill 1, Allison 0.
 42-S7 C. F. Wright defeated Mager, Young and Hicks. Mager 1, Young 0; Fetell 1, Mager 0.
 42-S8 Lacey 1, Mower 0.
 42-S9 Ceruzzi 1, Treiber 0; Borker 1, Treiber 0. N. W. Mitchell 1, Dr. Moore 0; Mrs. Fenley 1, Treiber 0.
 42-S10 Dr. Paul 1, Wade 0.
 42-S15 Courtney withdraws; all games annulled.
 42-S16 Correction: A. Cook drew with Kingsland-Smith.

October Solutions

(Maximum Credit — 25 Points)

1989, Kt-Kt3. 1990, R-Q1. 1991, P-B4. 1992, R-B1. 1993, R-Kt5ch! KP delivers mate on 4 different squares!! 1994, K-B3. 1995, B-QB5. 1996, Q-R1. 1997, 1 Q-B3, P-Kt3; 2 B-B4ch, etc. 1 . . . P-Kt4; 2 Kt-B7, etc. 1 . . . K-K3; Q-B5, etc. 1998, 1 Q-K4 & 2 Q-B3ch or Q-Q4ch or Q-K2 or RxPch, in answer, respectively, to Black's promotion on K8 to Q, R, B or Kt. If 1 . . . PxR; 2 Ktx promoted piece, P-R4 mate. 1999 P-Kt4! 1 . . . B-Q4; 2 BxB & 3 B-R2 etc. 1 . . . B-Kt6; 2 KtxBch & 3 B-K4 etc. 1 . . . else; White maneuvers 3 Pawns on long diagonal, so that discovered mate is delivered by B at R8.

Play Chess by Mail!

Join one of our Postal Chess Tournaments and compete for valuable prizes. It will improve your game and get you acquainted with other players.

You can join either or both of the tournaments described below. As soon as your section is formed you will receive instructions on how to proceed. You will also be given a CHESS REVIEW Rating and your name will be listed monthly.

Mail your entry now. If you have not played in our tourneys before, please specify whether you consider yourself a Class A, Class B or Class C player.

SECTIONAL TOURNAMENT

In this Open event you will be grouped with six other players who live in the *same section of the country* as yourself.

3 Prizes (Value \$11) in Each Group

1st PRIZE



This beautiful set of Gallant Knight Moulded Chessmen, in wooden chest with hinged lid. (See advertisement on inside front cover.)

List Price.....**6.50**

2nd PRIZE: SET OF 17 "LESSONS ON THE OPENINGS"—by FRED REINFELD...\$3.25
 3rd PRIZE: GOLD-PLATED CHESS PIN...\$1.25

Entry fee is only \$1. This special event is limited to 20 groups of which 18 have already been formed. This is your last opportunity to compete in the event. ENTER NOW!

CLASS TOURNAMENT

In this event, you will be grouped with six others of about *the same playing strength* as yourself.

Prizes in Each Group: Credits of \$4, \$2 and \$1 to the first, second and third place winners respectively. These credits may be used to purchase chess books or equipment.

Entry fee is \$1. You may enter as many sections as you please at \$1 each.

CHESS REVIEW

Postal Chess Department

250 West 57th Street

New York, N. Y.

POSTAL CHESS RATINGS

The names listed below are of players now participating in our Postal Chess Tournaments. Names of inactive players are removed from this list each month and their ratings frozen until they re-enter. Ratings are established by results of games played. New players are given initial ratings of 850 in Class C, 1000 in Class B, 1100 or more in Class A.

Class A

Banker, G. M.	1100
Benjamin, S. J.	1100
Borker, L.	1356
Brown, R. L.	1156
Ceruzzi, A.	1214
Charosh, M.	1196
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Goodman, C. F.	1100
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Higgins, L. R.	1100
Hogan, J. G.	1198
Hoit, H. S.	1334
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Lacey, W. H. Jr.	1316
Levene, Lt. B. F.	1150
Linder, A.	1142
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Michels, P. J.	1222
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Jacoby, T. C.	1000
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McCullough, F. V.	950
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Winter, Pvt. H. L.	850
Wright, R. G.	810
Yaffe, L. L.	822
Yavorsky, A.	850
Young, W.	768

Postal Chess

Games of the Month

The following have been selected as the most interesting game scores submitted during the past month. The first was played in Group 42-S3 of the 1942 Sectional Tournament, the second in Section 31 of the 1941 Open. Notes are by I. A. Horowitz.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

H. E. Flaherty

White

1 P-Q4
2 P-QB4

Emil Krak

Black

P-Q4
Kt-KB3

Unusual. After the following exchanges White will gain in development.

3 PxP
4 Kt-QB3
5 B-Q2

QxP
Q-QR4
P-K4?

White should have played 5 Kt-B3. The masked threat on the Q is of no consequence. However, Black's reply lends point to the text. 5 . . . P-B3 would be safer.

6 P-K4	B-QKt5	9 PxP	Kt-Kt5
7 P-QR3	BxKt	10 B-Q4?	. . . .
8 BxB	Q-Kt3		

10 Q-B3, to be followed by Q-Kt3, would maintain the pawn and the advantage. Later, on his 14th move, Black capitalizes on the inferior text.

10	P-QB4	16 B-Kt4	P-Q6!
11 B-B3	O-O	17 BxP	RxB
12 B-K2	R-Q1	18 QxR	QxPch
13 Q-B2	Kt-QB3	19 K-Q1	B-K3
14 Kt-B3	Kt-Q5	20 Q-Q2	R-QB1
15 KtxKt	PxKt	21 B-B3?	. . . .

Very dangerous. White could insure the draw by 21 QxQ, giving back the exchange but remaining a pawn to the good. Black now plays the final moves in compelling fashion.

21	Q-Kt3	26 Q-K2	R-Q8ch
22 K-K1	R-Q1	27 KxR	QxQch
23 Q-K2	B-B5	28 K-B1	B-Kt6
24 Q-B3	R-Q6	29 B-Q2	Q-Q6
25 QxKt	Q-K6ch	Resigns	

BENONI GAME

Bernard Friend

White

1 P-Q4
2 P-Q5

L. R. Chauvenet

Black

P-QB4	3 P-K4	P-Q3
P-K4	4 B-K3	. . . .

4 QKt-Q2, followed by P-QR4 and Kt-B4 would entrench the White Knight in a powerful outpost.

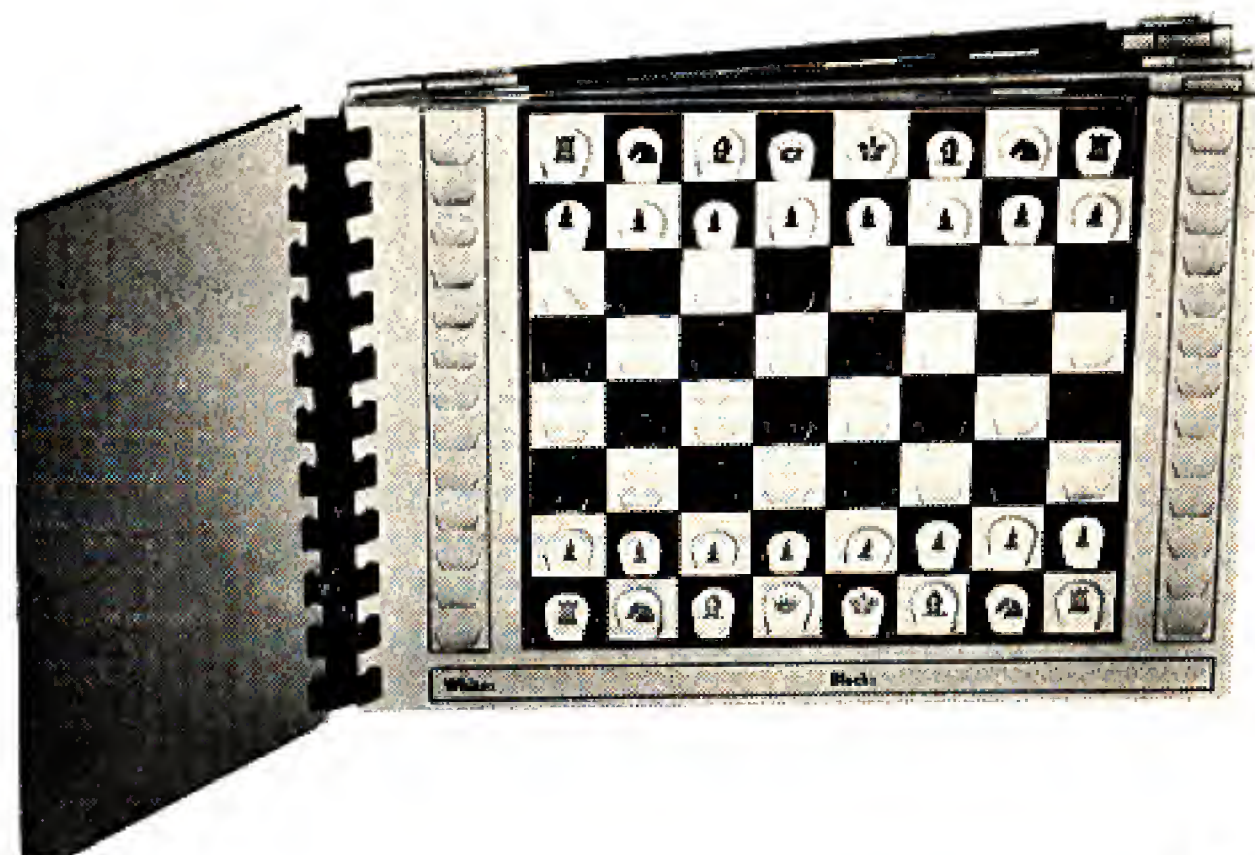
4	Q-Kt3
5 Q-B1	. . . .

5 QKt-Q2 again was preferable; e. g. 5 QKt-Q2, QxP; 6 Kt-B4 and the Black Queen is in difficulties.

5	P-B4	10 Kt-B4	Q-B2
6 P-KB3	Kt-KB3	11 P-QR4	P-KR4
7 QKt-Q2	B-K2	12 P-B3	B-Q2
8 B-K2	P-B5	13 Q-B2	P-Kt5
9 B-B2	P-Kt4	14 P-KKt3	Kt-R3?

This loses. 14 . . . KtPxP followed by the exchange of the other pawn would have offered more resistance.

15 KtPxP	KPxP	17 Q-Kt6ch	K-Q1
16 P-K5!	PxKP	18 P-Q6! and wins	



New!

Better!

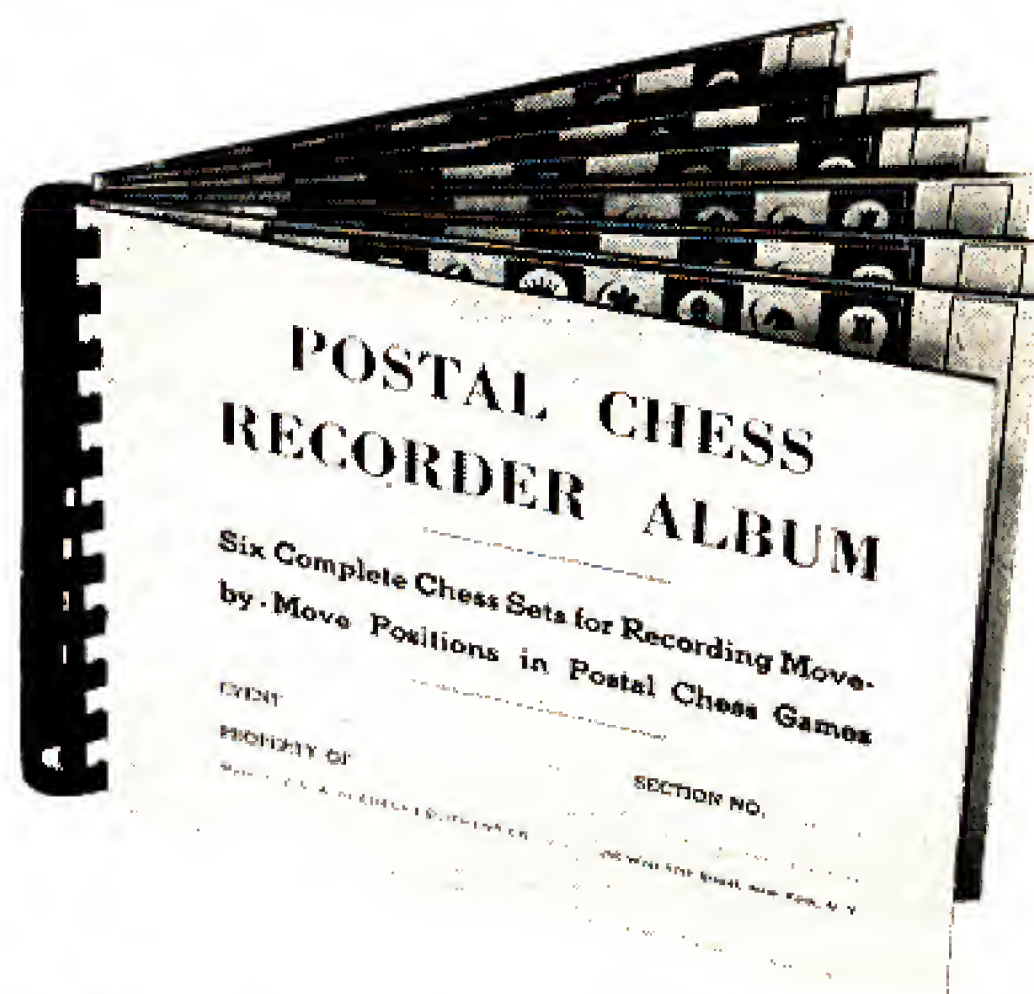
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ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE

H. L. Wilcox Dr. A. Buschke
White Black

1 P-K4 Kt-KB3
2 P-K5 Kt-Q4
3 P-Q4 P-Q3
4 Kt-KB3

As is well-known, the object of this defense is to lure on White's center Pawns in a time-wasting and weakening pursuit of Black's KKt. The prudent text-move is one of the best continuations at White's disposal.

4 B-Kt5
5 B-K2 Kt-QB3

Black wants to menace the KP, so as to force a clarification in the center, but his last move is premature. As will be seen, . . . P-K3 would have been safer.

6 O-O

The Pawn sacrifice 6 P-B4, Kt-Kt3; 7 P-K6!? PxP; 8 P-Q5, PxP; 9 PxP looks very promising, but White may have rejected it because of its speculative character.

6 PxP
7 PxP P-K3

Giving his KKt additional protection and therefore threatening to win the KP after . . . BxKt.

8 R-K1

Indirect protection for the KP.

8 B-QB4

This aggressive move is playable but a bit risky. In positions where one's KKt is deprived of its best defensive square (KB3) for the castled King, you must be on your guard against surprise threats against your KRP. That is why . . . B-K2 would have been safer.

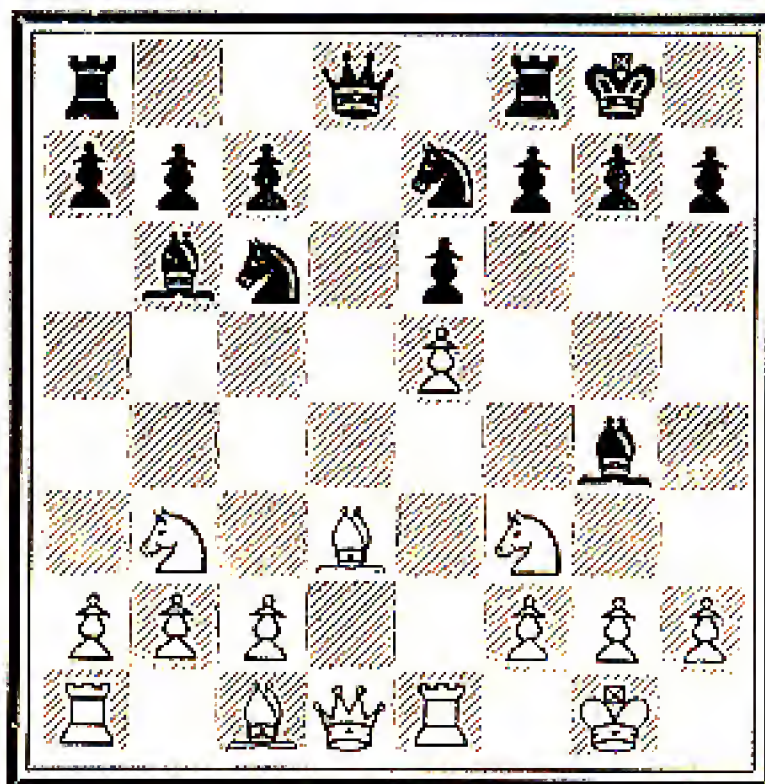
9 QKt-Q2 O-O
10 Kt-Kt3

Not a very good square for the Knight. Kt-K4 followed by Kt-Kt3

would have been more promising.

10 B-Kt3
11 B-Q3 Kt(4)-K2?

A serious oversight which ruins Black's game at once. As pointed out, Black's King-side required an extra amount of care. Much better would have been 11 . . . Kt(4)-Kt5 with an excellent game for Black.



12 BxPch! K-R1

Of course if 12 . . . KxB; 13 Kt-Kt5ch etc. (note that 11 . . . Kt-Kt5 would have made this line impossible because of the rejoinder 13 . . . QxKt etc.). This type of attack is very common, but it nevertheless continues to take a heavy toll among amateurs.

13 B-Q3 Kt-Kt3
14 P-KR3! B-KB4

The dangerous KKt had to be removed at all costs, although after 14 . . . BxKt; 15 QxB Black has nothing to hope for in the long run. If then 15 . . . QKtxP 16 RxBt wins.

15 Kt-Kt5 K-Kt1
16 Q-R5 R-K1
17 BxB PxP
18 Q-R7ch

Simply P-K6 at once wins even more quickly.

18 K-B1
19 P-K6 Q-B3
20 Q-R5! Resigns

There is nothing to be done against the threatened Kt-R7ch. If 20 . . . Q-Q1; 21 B-B4 and Black is helpless.

This game demonstrates in convincing style the harmful effect of weaknesses created in the opening.

BIRD'S OPENING

R. Steinmeyer T. Handy
White Black

1 P-KB4

While it would be much too dogmatic to call this move a mistake, it is one which inexperienced players should avoid. True, it attempts to establish White's mastery over K5 from the very start, but it contributes nothing to White's development.

1 P-Q4
2 Kt-KB3 P-K3

Likewise an error of judgment. Black commits himself much too early with this move; for he prevents a possible development of his QB to KKt5. In addition, the text makes the fianchetto development of Black's KB undesirable (for Black's black squares would become rather weak from the combination of . . . P-K3 and . . . P-KKt3). But as it happens, the fianchetto development of Black's KB is an excellent idea in this opening; thus we see that with his unfortunate second move, Black has voluntarily deprived himself of the two most promising possibilities at his disposal.

3 P-K3 Kt-KB3

Had Black played 2 . . . Kt-KB3, he could now play 3 . . . B-Kt5, developing comfortably, disputing White's control of K5—and in addition getting rid of a useless piece; note that as the game goes, Black's QB does not succeed in making one single move!

4 P-Q4 B-Q3
5 B-Q3 P-B4

White has adopted what is known as the Stonewall Formation, which, as its name implies, results in powerful control of the center with consequent attacking chances. The best way for Black to meet the attack is to set up a counter-Stonewall formation by means of 5 . . . Kt-K5! and if 6 QKt-Q2, P-KB4. This would stifle White's attacking chances.

6 QKt-Q2?

This is an inaccuracy, as Black could demonstrate by the simple reply 6 . . . PxP. As 7 PxP would lose the KBP, White would be compelled to recapture with the KKt, completely breaking up his formidable position in the center.

6 P-KR4?

This is a double error: not only does Black fail to exploit White's mistake (as just explained), but Black's last move is wrong in the sense that it creates a serious weakness on the King-side whenever he castles. In view of this Black is afraid to castle from now on, with the result that his whole development suffers accordingly.

7 Kt-K5 Kt-B3
8 QKt-B3 PxP?

This only opens new lines for White.

9 PxP Kt-Q2
10 P-B3 Q-R4

Black's last three moves have been pointless, but the position is of the kind in which nothing constructive is available. He has failed all along the line: he did not solve the problem of developing the QB, he allowed the Stonewall setup without a struggle, and he created a bad weakness by advancing the KRP.

11 Kt-K5 Kt(2)xKt

A compulsory exchange, but now the KB file is open for attacking purposes. The old story: one weakness leads to another.

12 BP x Kt B-K2
13 O—O Kt-Q1
14 Q-B3 BxKt

Again forced, but now he is condemned to a passive defense, and White brings his pieces to the attack without any hindrance.

15 BxB Q-B2
16 B-Kt5ch

Needlessly "fancy." Simply 16 BxKt, KxB; 17 QxBP wins quite effortlessly.

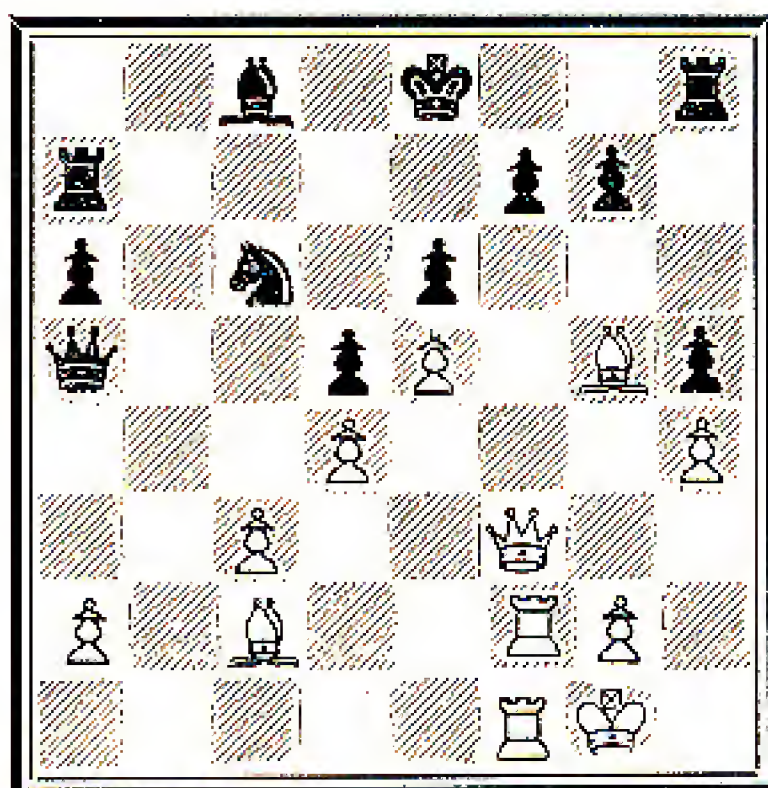
16 Kt-B3
17 R-B2 P-R3
18 B-Q3 P-Kt4
19 QR-KB1 P-Kt5
20 B-B2

20 B-Kt6! was in order here, for if 20 . . . PxB; 21 Q-B8ch, RxBQ;

22 RxRch, K-Q2; 23 R(1)-B7ch, Kt-K2; 24 RxKtch, K-B3; 25 RxQch, KxR; 26 PxB and wins.

20 PxB
21 PxB R-QR2
22 P-KR4 Q-R4

Now comes a nice combination.



23 B-Kt6! PxB
24 Q-B8ch! RxQ
25 RxRch K-Q2
26 R(1)—B7ch Kt-K2

Note how logically the combination exploits the crowded position of Black's pieces.

27 RxKtch K-B3
28 RxBch Resigns

For after 28 . . . K-Kt3 there follows 29 R-Kt8ch, K-B3; 30 RxPch, K-Q2 (if 30 . . . K-B2; 31 B-Q8ch); 31 R-K7ch winning easily.

Regarding this game the winner writes: "I played the following game by correspondence prior to enlisting in the Navy about two years ago. The game was particularly interesting to me, but in fairness to Mr. Kresse, I want to mention that he trimmed me in no uncertain fashion in another game we were playing at the same time!"

Played by Correspondence INDIAN DEFENSE

A. O. Kresse	D. A. Rosenberger
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3
3 P-B4	B-Kt5ch
4 B-Q2	Q-K2
5 P-B5?	. . . .

Up to this point the game had proceeded along familiar lines, but the text is a very weak move. White wants to clear the situation by inducing the exchange of Bishops, but P-QR3 would be the proper way to bring this about. By advancing the QBP at so early a stage, he only weakens it, commits himself to unpleasant burdens, and makes it easy for Black to seize the initiative.

5 Kt-B3

BxBch followed by . . . Kt-B3 is more accurate, for the text could be answered by BxB,

compelling Black to lose some important time with his QKt.

6 P-QR3? BxBch
7 QKtxB P-K4!

As a result of wasting time and creating a weakness, White has let the initiative slip through his hands.

8 PxB

Bringing Black's pieces into a more aggressive position, but it is difficult to suggest something better. If for example 8 Kt-Kt3, P-K5; 9 KKt-Q2, P-Q3 and Black has an excellent game.

8 KtxP
9 KtxKt

Forced in view of the double threat of . . . QxP and . . . Kt-Q6 mate.

9 QxKt
10 P-QKt4 P-QKt3!

This excellent move is typical of positions in which a player has made an unwarranted Pawn advance; Black simply makes use of 5 P-B5? to open up new lines for his forces.

11 PxB RPxB
12 P-B3?

A serious new weakening move. However, neither Q-B1 nor R-R2 would have been wholly satisfactory.

12 Kt-Q4

Now there are new threats of . . . Kt-K6 and . . . KtxP. White is lost.

13 P-K4 Kt-K6
14 Q-B1 QxR
15 QxQ Kt-B7ch
16 K-Q1 KtxQ
17 K-B1 RxP
18 K-Kt2 R-R5
19 B-K2 RxBch
20 KxKt P-Q4
21 PxB

Hastens the end, but the game was lost in any event.

21 B-B4

White resigns, as he is helpless against the threatened . . . O-O and . . . R-Rch. A highly instructive game.

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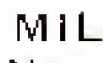
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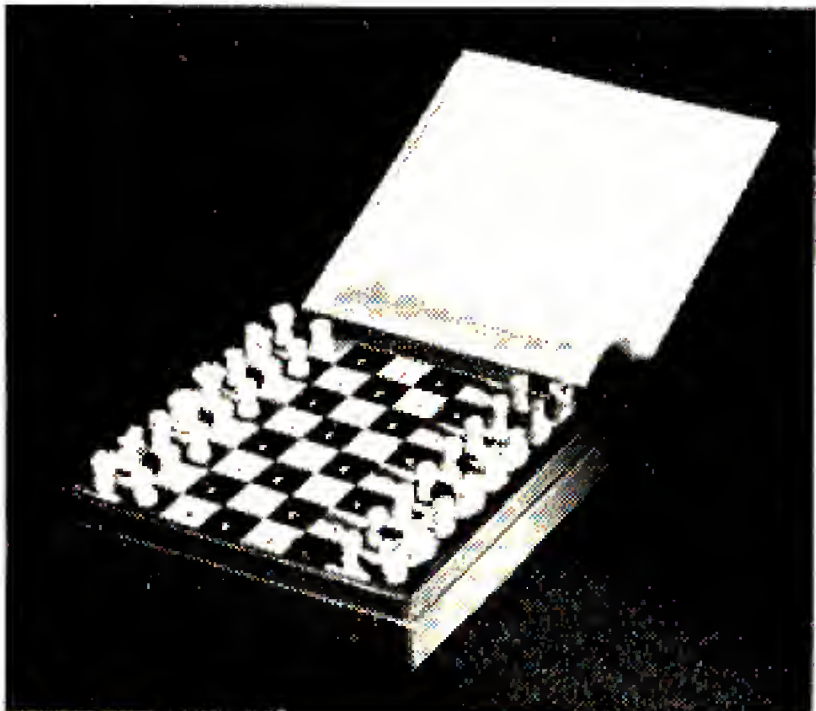
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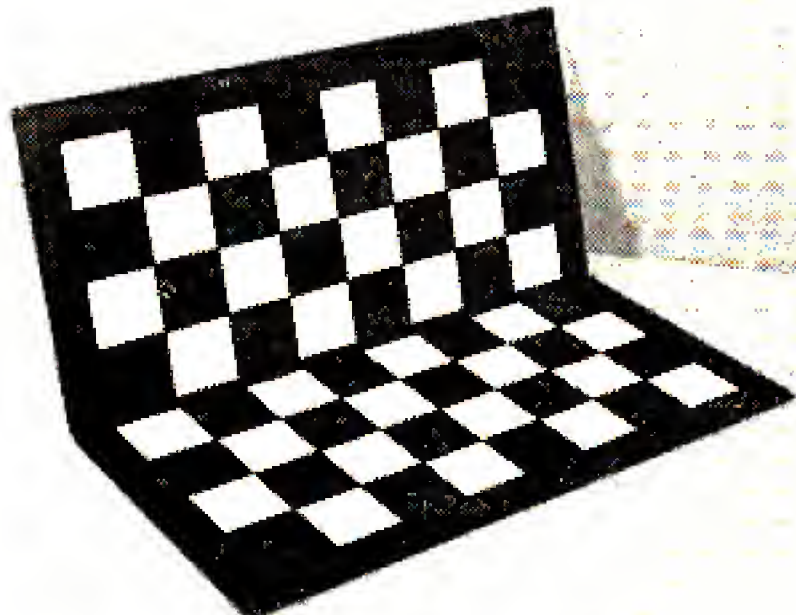
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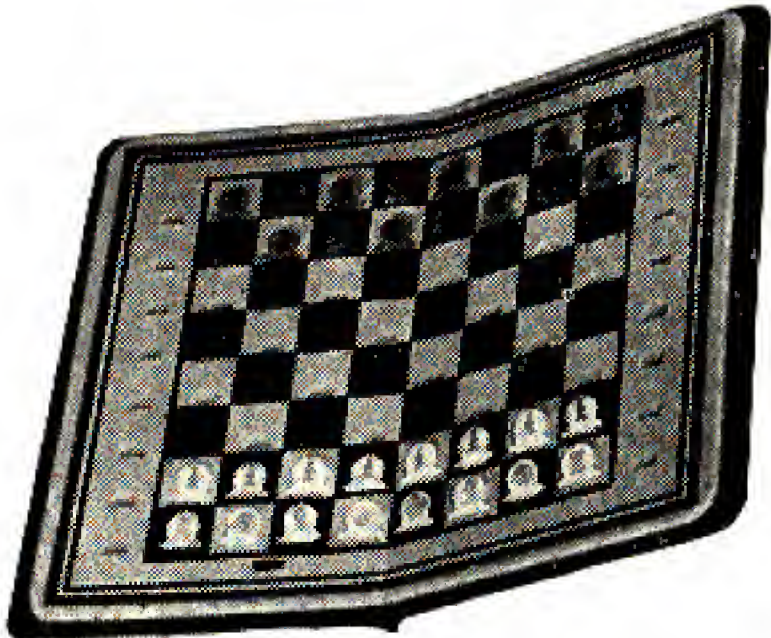
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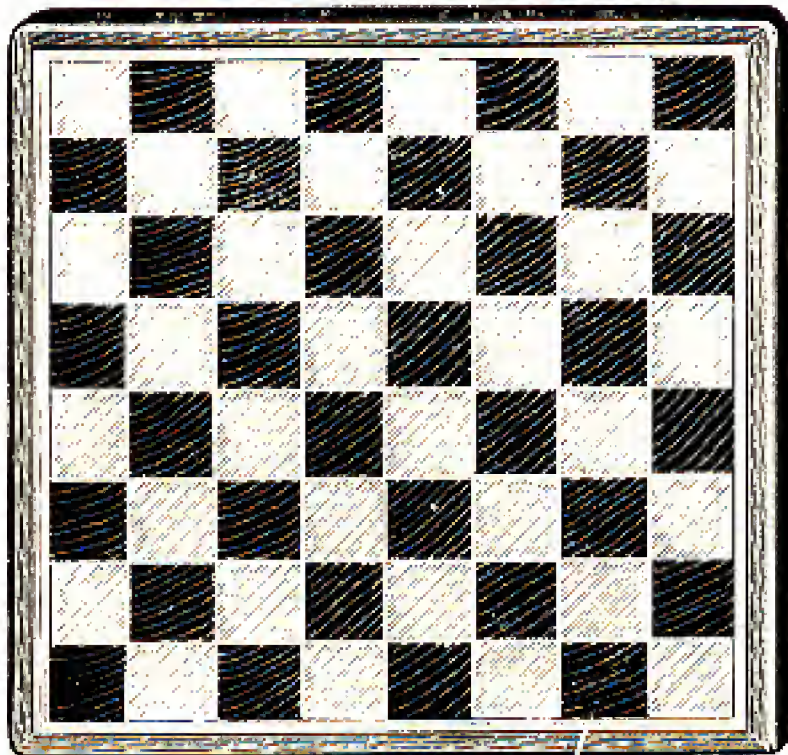
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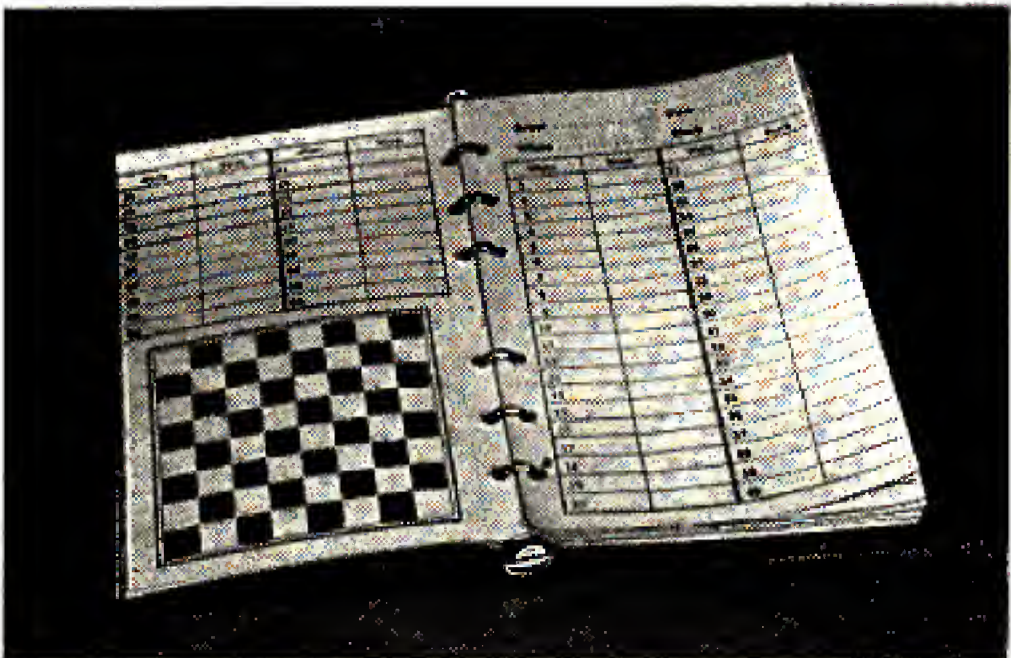
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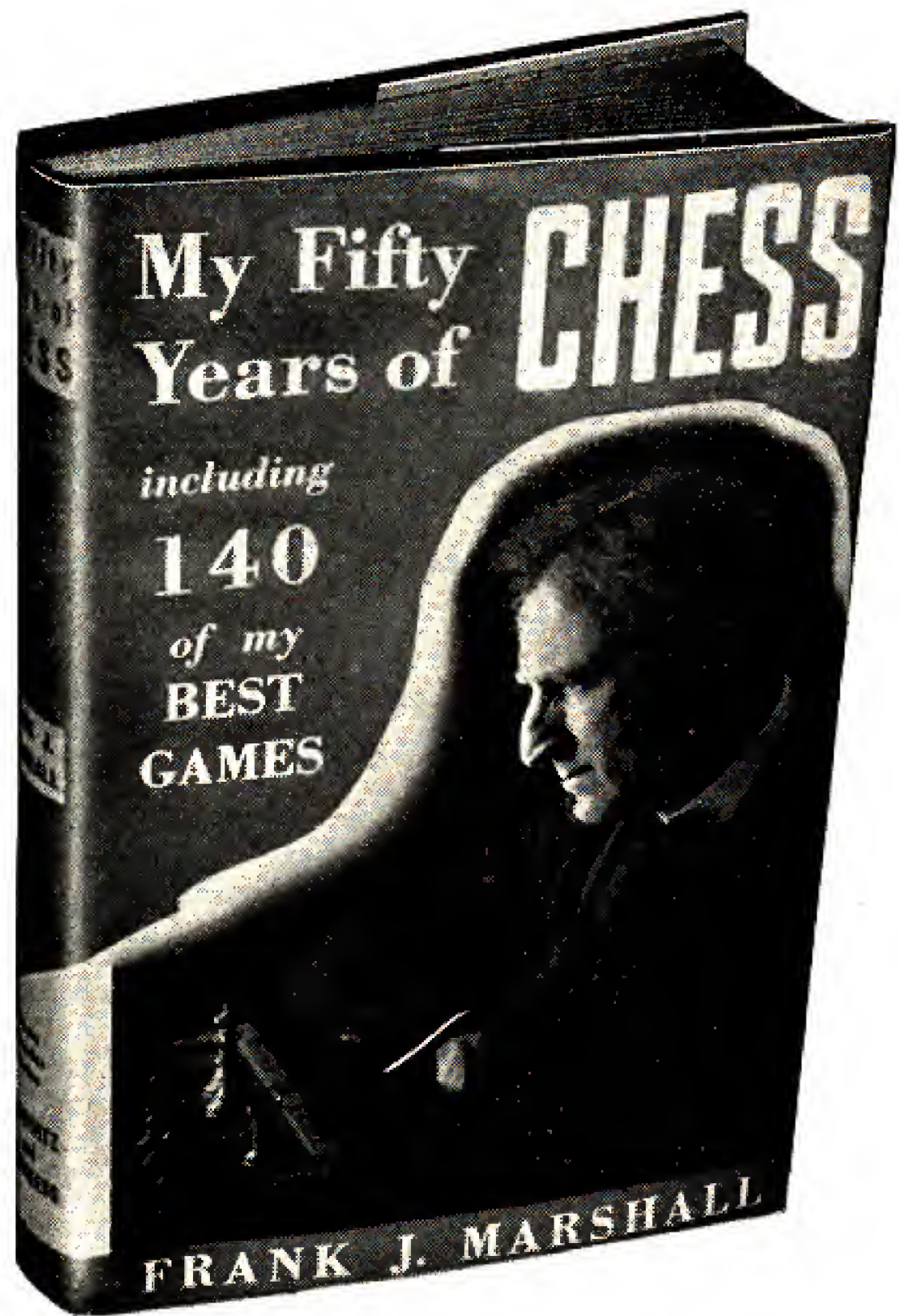
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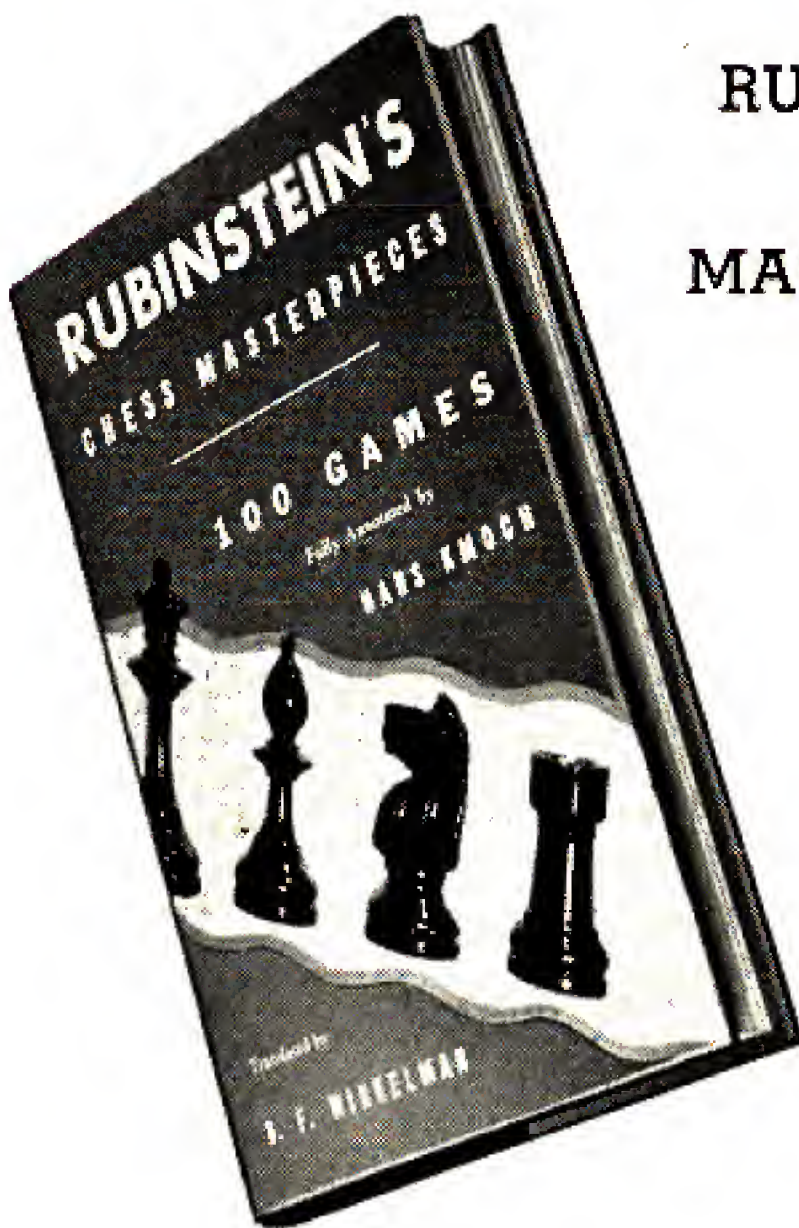
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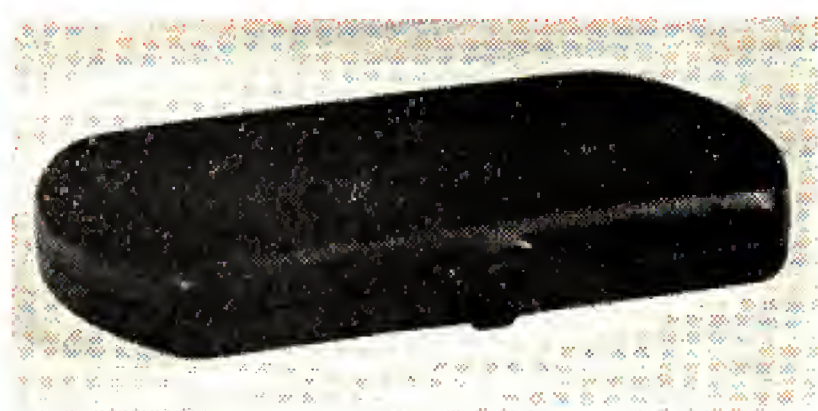
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